

NEWMONT MINING CORP /DE/
Form 10-K
February 20, 2015

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, 2014

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.)

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6363 South Fiddler's Green Circle 80111

Greenwood Village, Colorado (Zip Code)

(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
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Common Stock, \$1.60 par value	New York Stock Exchange
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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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) 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 definition of "accelerated filer", "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
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Non Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
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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, 2014, the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$12,677,022,147 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. There were 498,857,070 shares of common stock outstanding on February 11, 2015.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement submitted to the Registrant's stockholders in connection with our 2015 Annual Stockholders Meeting to be held on April 22, 2015, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

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, Indonesia, Ghana and New Zealand. At December 31, 2014, Newmont had attributable proven and probable gold reserves of 82.2 million ounces and an aggregate land position of approximately 20,000 square miles (52,000 square kilometers). Newmont is also engaged in the production of copper, principally through Batu Hijau in Indonesia, 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, "C\$" to Canadian currency and "NZ\$" to New Zealand currency.

Newmont's Sales and long-lived assets are geographically distributed as follows:

	Sales			Long-Lived Assets		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Australia / New Zealand	31 %	32 %	29 %	17 %	17 %	26 %
United States	28 %	30 %	30 %	32 %	31 %	33 %
Peru	17 %	17 %	22 %	19 %	20 %	17 %
Ghana	16 %	12 %	9 %	15 %	14 %	10 %
Indonesia	6 %	6 %	7 %	15 %	16 %	13 %
Other	2 %	3 %	3 %	2 %	2 %	1 %

On July 29, 2014 the Board of Directors of Newmont approved full funding for the Merian project in Suriname and construction began in August 2014. Following the project approval by Newmont, the Government of Suriname granted the Right of Exploitation on August 22, 2014. The project allows Newmont to pursue a new district with upside potential and the opportunity to grow and extend the operating life of the South American region.

Segment Information, Export Sales, etc.

Our regions include North America, South America, Australia/New Zealand, Indonesia, and Africa. Our North America segment consists primarily of Carlin, Phoenix and Twin Creeks in the state of Nevada in the United States. Our South America segment consists primarily of Yanacocha in Peru. Our Australia/New Zealand segment consists primarily of Boddington, Tanami and Kalgoorlie in Australia and Waihi in New Zealand. Our Indonesia segment consists primarily of Batu Hijau in Indonesia. 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 ownership and/or economic interest, unless otherwise noted.

Gold

General. We had consolidated gold production of 5.2 million ounces (4.8 million attributable ounces) in 2014, 5.5 million ounces (5.1 million attributable ounces) in 2013 and 5.6 million ounces (5.0 million attributable ounces) in 2012. Of our 2014 consolidated gold production, approximately 31% came from North America, 19% from South America, 32% from Australia/ New Zealand, 1% from Indonesia, and 17% from Africa.

For 2014, 2013 and 2012, 90%, 91% and 91%, 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

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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. Gold sold from Batu Hijau in Indonesia and a portion of the gold 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.

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 2013 and 2014, mine production has averaged over 70% of the annual gold supply.

Gold Price. The following table presents the annual high, low and average daily afternoon fixing prices for gold over the past ten years on the London Bullion Market (\$/ounce):

Year	High	Low	Average
2005	\$536	\$411	\$ 444
2006	\$725	\$525	\$ 604
2007	\$841	\$608	\$ 695
2008	\$1,011	\$713	\$ 872
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 (through February 11, 2015)	\$1,296	\$1,172	\$ 1,250

Source: London Bullion Market Association

On February 11, 2015, the afternoon fixing gold price on the London Bullion Market was \$1,224 per ounce.

We generally sell our gold at the prevailing market price during the month in which the gold is delivered to the buyers. We recognize revenue from a sale when the price is determinable, the gold has been delivered, the title has been transferred and collection of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Copper

General. We had consolidated copper production of 271 million pounds (191 million attributable pounds) in 2014, 262 million pounds (179 million attributable pounds) in 2013 and 254 million pounds (173 million attributable pounds) in 2012. Copper sales are in the form of concentrate that is sold to smelters for further treatment and refining, and cathode. For 2014, 2013 and 2012, 10%, 9% and 9%, respectively, of our Sales were attributable to copper.

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 in 2013 and 2014 has accounted for over 80% of total refined production.

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Copper Price. The copper price is quoted on the London Metal Exchange in terms of dollars per metric ton 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 London Metal Exchange over the past ten years (\$/pound):

Year	High	Low	Average
2005	\$2.11	\$1.39	\$ 1.67
2006	\$3.99	\$2.06	\$ 3.05
2007	\$3.77	\$2.37	\$ 3.24
2008	\$4.08	\$1.26	\$ 3.15
2009	\$3.33	\$1.38	\$ 2.36
2010	\$4.38	\$2.75	\$ 3.43
2011	\$4.62	\$3.05	\$ 4.00
2012	\$3.96	\$3.30	\$ 3.61
2013	\$3.75	\$3.01	\$ 3.33
2014	\$3.36	\$2.89	\$ 3.11
2015 (through February 11, 2015)	\$2.87	\$2.46	\$ 2.62

Source: London Metal Exchange

On February 11, 2015, the high grade copper closing price on the London Metal Exchange was \$2.54 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 recognize revenue from a sale when the price is determinable, the concentrate has been loaded on a vessel or received by the smelter, the title has been transferred and collection of the sales price is reasonably assured. For revenue recognition, we use a provisional price based on the average prevailing market price during the two week period prior to completion of vessel loading. The copper concentrate 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. Title is transferred upon loading of the buyer's truck.

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 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 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 a 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 Batu Hijau, ore containing copper and gold is crushed to a coarse size at the mine and then transported from the mine via conveyor to a concentrator, where it is finely ground and then treated by successive stages of flotation, resulting in a copper/gold

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concentrate containing approximately 26% to 29% copper. The concentrate is dewatered and stored for loading onto ships for transport to smelters.

At Boddington and Phoenix, 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 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 ("EW") process. Cathodes produced in electrowinning are 99.99% copper.

Hedging Activities

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

For additional information, see Hedging in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Gold, Copper and Silver Reserves

At December 31, 2014, we had 82.2 million attributable ounces of proven and probable gold reserves. We increased proven and probable reserves by 1.8 million ounces, depleted 5.5 million ounces and divested 2.5 million ounces during 2014. Reserves at December 31, 2014 were calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,300, A\$1,415 or NZ\$1,735 per ounce. A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable gold reserves during the past three years is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
(millions of ounces)			
Opening balance	88.4	99.2	98.8
Depletion	(5.5)	(6.2)	(6.2)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽¹⁾	1.8	(4.6)	5.5
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	-	-	1.1
Divestments ⁽³⁾	(2.5)	-	-
Closing balance	82.2	88.4	99.2

A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable gold reserves for 2014 by region is as follows:

	North America	South America	Australia/ New Zealand	Indonesia	Africa
(millions of ounces)					
Opening balance	33.2	13.0	21.5	3.4	17.3
Depletion	(1.8)	(0.7)	(2.0)	(0.1)	(0.9)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.6	0.6	-	0.2
Divestments ⁽³⁾	(2.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	-	-
Closing balance	29.8	12.7	19.8	3.3	16.6

⁽¹⁾ Revisions and additions are due to reserve conversions, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries. There was no change in the gold price assumption in 2014. The impact of the change in

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gold price assumption on reserve additions was approximately (2.5) million and 1.5 million ounces in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The gold price assumption was \$1,300 per ounce in 2014 and 2013, and \$1,400 per ounce in 2012.

⁽²⁾ In 2012, we completed a positive feasibility study on Merian and our interest increased from 50% to 80%. In 2012, we also increased our interest in Regis Resources Ltd. from 16.85% to 19.75%.

⁽³⁾ Divestments are related to the sales of Midas, Jundee and La Herradura as well as decreases in our interests. We decreased our interest in Regis Resources Ltd. from 19.52% in 2013 to 19.45% in 2014. We also decreased our interest in Merian from 80% in 2013 to 75% in 2014.

At December 31, 2014, we had 7,930 million attributable pounds of proven and probable copper reserves. We increased proven and probable reserves by 60 million pounds and depleted 260 million pounds during 2014. Reserves at December 31, 2014 were calculated at a copper price of \$3.00 or A\$3.25 per pound. A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable copper reserves during the past three years is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
(millions of pounds)			
Opening balance	8,130	9,510	9,720
Depletion	(260)	(230)	(270)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽¹⁾	60	(1,150)	60
Closing balance	7,930	8,130	9,510

A reconciliation of changes in attributable proven and probable copper reserves for 2014 by region is as follows:

	North America	South America	Australia/ New Zealand	Indonesia
(millions of pounds)				
Opening balance	1,650	1,690	1,490	3,300
Depletion	(62)	-	(98)	(100)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽¹⁾	142	-	(32)	(50)
Closing balance	1,730	1,690	1,360	3,150

⁽¹⁾ Revisions and additions are due to reserve conversions, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries. There was no change in the copper price assumption in 2014. The impact of the change in copper price assumption on reserve additions was (520) million and 75 million pounds in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The copper price assumption was \$3.00 per pound in 2014 and 2013, and \$3.25 per pound in 2012.

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. At December 31, 2014, we had 144 million ounces of attributable proven and probable silver reserves. We reduced proven and probable reserves by 1.6 million ounces, depleted 5.2 million ounces and divested 2.6 million ounces during 2014. Reserves at December 31, 2014 were calculated at a silver price of \$20.00 per ounce. A reconciliation of the changes in proven and probable silver

reserves during the past three years is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
(millions of ounces)			
Opening balance	153.0	185.8	195.0
Depletion	(5.2)	(8.7)	(17.2)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽¹⁾	(1.6)	(24.1)	8.0
Divestments ⁽²⁾	(2.6)	-	-
Closing balance	143.6	153.0	185.8

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A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable silver reserves for 2014 by region is as follows:

	North America	South America	Indonesia
(millions of ounces)			
Opening balance	83.1	58.2	11.7
Depletion	(3.5)	(1.4)	(0.3)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽¹⁾	1.6	(3.0)	(0.2)
Divestments ⁽²⁾	(2.6)	-	-
Closing balance	78.6	53.8	11.2

⁽¹⁾Revisions and additions are due to reserve conversions, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries. There was no change in the silver price assumption in 2014. The impact of the change in silver price assumption on reserve additions was (25) million and 6.9 million ounces in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The silver price assumption was \$20 per ounce in 2014 and 2013, and \$30 per ounce in 2012.

⁽²⁾Divestments are related to the sale of Midas in 2014.

Our exploration efforts are directed to the discovery of new mineralized material and converting it into proven and probable reserves. We conduct near-mine exploration around our existing mines and greenfields exploration in other regions globally. Near-mine 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 greenfields exploration efforts will require capital investment to build a stand-alone operation. Our Exploration expense was \$164, \$247 and \$356 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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

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 contract with, the host government. These countries include, among others, Australia, Canada, Ghana, Indonesia, New Zealand, Peru and Suriname. The concessions and contracts are subject to the political risks associated with foreign operations. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, below. For a more detailed description of our Indonesian Contract of Work, see Item 2, Properties, 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 Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Liquidity and Capital Resources, 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.

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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 all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. At December 31, 2014, \$1,497 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, \$192 was accrued at December 31, 2014 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.

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 Notes 4 and 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, below.

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. Evidencing our management's commitment towards these objectives, our corporate headquarters are located in an environmentally sustainable, LEED, 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. Our greenhouse gas emissions are independently verified to satisfy all the requirements for emissions reporting under ISO International Standard 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 2014, all Newmont operated sites maintained their certification as ISO 14001 compliant, except for Akyem in Ghana. Akyem began production in late 2013 and is currently working through the process to achieve their ISO 14001 certification by no later than 2016. We transparently report on our sustainability performance in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative "GRI" guidelines, including the Mining and Metals Sector Supplement to meet the requirements of GRI Application Level A+. As a result of our efforts, we continue to achieve milestones, such as being the first gold company listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ("DJSWI"), remaining a member of DJSWI for eight consecutive years, and striving for International Cyanide Management Code certification at all Newmont operated sites that use cyanide for ore processing. As of the end of 2014, all of our relevant sites were certified, or in the process for re-certification by independent auditors except for the Emigrant mine in Nevada. Emigrant began operations in 2012 and is currently working through the process to achieve their initial Cyanide Code certification within the requisite three-year Code timeframe.

Health and Safety

We conduct our operations so as to protect the health and safety ("H&S") of our employees and contractors and believe our operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. In addition, the

Company has established Health & Safety Management and Technical Standards that in most cases exceed the regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate. The quality of our Health & Safety Management System is audited on a bi-annual basis as part of our assurance and governance process.

In early 2013, Newmont set a five-year target to lead the industry in H&S performance as measured by zero fatalities and the lowest Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate and Occupational Illness Rate among its peers in the ICMM. To achieve our five-year target and embed a culture of Zero Harm, Newmont has centered its H&S activities on four key focus areas: health and safety leadership, fatality prevention, behaviors and engagement, and occupational health and wellness. The energy of our leaders and workforce is being harnessed through a number of strategic initiatives. Visible felt leadership is being demonstrated through Safety Shares, Personal Safety Plans and Safety Interactions in the field. Our workforce has been engaged through Newmont's Safety Journey programs (My Safety Journey, Vital Behaviors and Leadership Coaching) toward providing the leadership competencies and the focus on individual contributions as safety leaders. Other programs are targeting improvements in effectiveness of critical controls, H&S data management systems, industrial hygiene and wellness.

Externally we strive to help improve the overall safety performance of the mining industry and actively participate in the ICMM Health & Safety Committee, the Mining Safety Round Table, the National Mining Association's CORESafety program, Earth Moving Equipment Safety Round Table and other industry bodies promoting H&S in mining.

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Employees and Contractors

Approximately 13,700 people were employed by Newmont at December 31, 2014. In addition, approximately 15,100 people were working as contractors in support of Newmont's operations at December 31, 2014.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this report (including information incorporated by reference) are "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 provided for under these sections. Words such as "expect(s)," "feel(s)," "believe(s)," "will," "may," "anticipate(s)," "estimate(s)," "should," "inter" 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 and other metal prices;
- Estimates of future mineral production and sales;
- Estimates of future production costs, other expenses and taxes for specific operations;
- 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 expectations as to the funding or timing thereof;
- Estimates as to the projected development of certain ore deposits, including our project pipeline, and statements relating to the timing of investment decisions and 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;
- Statements regarding the availability of, and terms and costs related to, future borrowing, debt repayment and financing;
- 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 the completion and timing of acquisitions or divestitures and projected synergies and costs associated with acquisitions;
- Expectations regarding the start-up time, design, mine life, production and costs applicable to sales and exploration potential of our projects;
- Statements regarding our hedge and derivative standards, practices and positions;
- Statements regarding the future status of our Investment Agreement in Ghana;
- Statements regarding the outcome of negotiations relating to the amendment to the Contract of Work in Indonesia and export approvals;
- Statements regarding political, economic or governmental conditions and environments;
- Statements regarding future transactions;
- Statements regarding the impacts of changes in the legal and regulatory environment in which we operate;
- Estimates of future costs and other liabilities for certain environmental matters;
- Estimates of income taxes; and

Estimates of pension and other post-retirement costs.

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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, 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 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 changes in environment and mining in various jurisdictions;
Changes in tax laws and royalty agreements;
Domestic and international economic and political conditions, including the risks related to our Batu Hijau operations and our Conga and Merian projects;
Our ability to obtain or maintain necessary financing; and
Other risks and hazards associated with mining operations.

More detailed information regarding these factors is included in Item 1, Business, Item 1A, Risk Factors, and elsewhere throughout this report. 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.

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. Every investor or potential investor in our securities 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.

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;

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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.
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 copper sales. We have recorded asset write-downs in the past and may experience additional write-downs 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.
Also see the discussion in Item 1, Business, Gold or Copper Price.

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 future acquisitions we may rely on data and reports prepared by third parties 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

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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, 2014, 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. Producers use feasibility studies 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 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” as used in this report 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 as currently reported 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 and 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 have escalated on an industry-wide basis over the last several years, as a result of factors beyond our control, including the prices of steel and other commodities and labor, as well as the demand for certain mining and processing equipment. 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.

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Estimates relating to new development projects 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;
- 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 and/or sub-zero temperatures; and
- Potential delays relating to social and community issues, including, without limitation, issues resulting in protests, road blockages or work stoppages.

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.

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 transportation equipment, milling equipment and/or conveyor systems and accidents associated with the preparation and ignition of large-scale blasting operations, milling, processing and transportation of chemicals, explosions or other materials;
- Surface or underground fires or floods;
- Unexpected geological formations or conditions (whether in mineral or gaseous form);
- Ground and water conditions;

Fall-of-ground accidents in underground operations;
Failure of mining pit slopes and tailings dam walls;
Seismic activity; and

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Other natural phenomena, such as lightning, cyclonic or tropical storms, floods or other inclement weather conditions. 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.

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.

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. The potential consequences of these pressures include reputational damage, legal suits, increasing social investment obligations and pressure to increase taxes and royalties payable to governments and communities.

In addition, our ability to successfully obtain key permits and approvals to explore for, develop and operate mines and to successfully operate in communities around the world will likely depend 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 successfully operate in particular communities may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with our activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, human health and safety of communities in which we operate. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect our operations, including our ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations. Key permits and approvals may be revoked or suspended or may be varied in a manner that adversely affects our operations, including our ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations.

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. 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 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 Federal 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. If such 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, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. 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.

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In addition, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) is currently seeking to regulate as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”) process solution streams derived from core beneficiation operations, such as our roasting operations, in Nevada. Historically, such streams have been considered exempt from RCRA and have been regulated by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. The regulation of these streams as hazardous waste under RCRA could subject us to civil and criminal penalties for past practices.

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, our ability to operate, and thus, our results of operations and our financial position, 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.

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

Natural resource 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.

Any underestimated or unanticipated 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 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 in the related period. 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. For a more detailed discussion of potential environmental liabilities, see the discussion in Environmental Matters, Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

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 18th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in 2012, Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agreed to a second commitment period of emissions reductions from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020, which takes the form of an amendment to the Protocol. The 37 countries with binding targets in the second commitment period include Australia, and all members of the European Union. Several Annex I Parties who participated in Kyoto's first-round have not taken on new targets in the second commitment period, including Japan, New Zealand, and Russia. Other Annex I Parties without second-round targets are the United States (which never became a member to the Kyoto Protocol) and Canada (which withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol effective 2012).

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 EPA issued an endangerment finding under the U.S. Clean Air Act that

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current and projected concentrations of certain mixed greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare. Regulations have been adopted and additional laws or regulations may be promulgated in the U.S. to address the concerns raised by such endangerment finding. To date, U.S. regulations do not impose carbon tax on our operations but may in the future. Australia passed the Clean Energy Act in 2011 that sets up a mechanism to mitigate climate change by imposing a “carbon tax” on greenhouse gas emissions and encourage investment in clean energy, which had the potential to impact our Australian operations. However, the Australian Clean Energy Act was subsequently repealed, thereby removing the related “carbon tax”. The current legislation, Direct Action, remains to be defined and it is currently unclear if it will have a cost impact on our business.

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 June 2014, the EPA proposed new rules for existing power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Act that would require, if the proposed rules are enacted as currently drafted, the decommissioning or conversion to natural gas of the TS Power Plant in Nevada by 2020. Final rules are expected in 2015. Until the timing, scope and extent of any future requirements becomes known, we cannot predict the effect on our financial condition, financial position, results of operations and ability to compete.

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 operations are subject to risks of doing business.

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

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;

Changes in laws or regulations;

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, Indonesia, New Zealand, Peru, Suriname, the U.S. and the State of Nevada;

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;

Delays in obtaining or renewing collective bargaining or certain labor agreements;

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, such as the ratification of the Akyem mining lease.

Claims for increased mineral royalties or ownership interests by local or indigenous communities;

Expropriation or nationalization of property;

Currency fluctuations, particularly in countries with high inflation;

Foreign exchange controls;

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;

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 and Batu Hijau operations where use of alternative ports is not currently economically feasible or in relation to our ability to procure economically feasible ports for developing projects;

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Restrictions on the ability to pay dividends offshore or to otherwise repatriate funds;
Risk of loss due to civil strife, acts of war, guerrilla activities, insurrection and terrorism;
Risk of loss due to criminal activities such as trespass, local artisanal or illegal mining, theft and vandalism;
Risk of loss due to disease and other potential endemic health issues, such as Ebola;
Disadvantage and risk of loss due to the limitations of certain local health systems and infrastructure to contain diseases and potential endemic health issues;
Risk of loss due to inability to access our properties or operations;
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; and
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.
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.

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

We operate in certain jurisdictions that have experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree, and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with certain local customs and practices. For example, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions, including the U.K. Bribery Act, generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or other commercial advantage. Our Code of Conduct and other corporate policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws, which often carry substantial penalties. There can be no assurance that Newmont's internal control policies and procedures always will protect it from recklessness, fraudulent behavior, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts committed by the Company's affiliates, employees or agents. As such, our corporate policies and processes may not prevent all potential breaches of law or other governance practices. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could lead to civil and criminal fines and penalties, litigation, and loss of operating licenses or permits, 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.

Our Batu Hijau operation in Indonesia is subject to political and economic risks.

We have a substantial investment in Indonesia, a nation that since 1997 has undergone periods of financial crises and currency devaluation, outbreaks of political and religious violence and acts of terrorism, changes in national leadership, devolution of authority to regional governments, and the secession of East Timor, one of its former provinces. These factors heighten the risk of abrupt changes in the national policy toward foreign investors, which in turn could result in unilateral modification of concessions or contracts, regulatory changes that impose greater financial burdens, increased taxation and royalties (at both the national and regional level), denial of permits or permit renewals or expropriation of assets. In 2014, elections for the president of Indonesia and the national parliament were held and the new administration's policies pertaining to foreign investment remain under development. In regard to issues of resource nationalism, certain government officials and members of parliament may have a preference for

government or domestic company ownership of Indonesia's mineral assets and mining operations, and the government has advocated policies intended to result in development of additional in-country processing and refining of minerals mined in Indonesia and restrictions on exportation, including the smelting and refining and exportation of copper concentrates.

Most recently, in 2014, the Indonesian government issued new regulations pertaining to the export of copper concentrate that contain potentially restrictive conditions in respect of obtaining an export permit and impose a new export duty. The 2009 mining law preserves the validity of PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara's ("PTNNT," the entity operating the Batu Hijau mine) Contract of Work (the investment agreement entered into by PTNNT and the Indonesian government in 1986, which includes the right to export copper concentrates and a prohibition against new taxes, duties, and levies), and the Company believes and contended that these 2014 regulations were contrary to the Contract of Work. After PTNNT's Batu Hijau mine was shut down in June 2014 due to an inability to export copper concentrate and PTNNT and its majority shareholder filed for international arbitration, PTNNT and the government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding in September 2014 in which, among other things, PTNNT agreed to pay higher

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royalties and certain export duties and the government agreed to issue permits to allow PTNNT to export and sell copper concentrates. The government then issued a six month export permit that expires in mid March 2015. PTNNT is working with the government to amend its Contract of Work to resolve ongoing issues pertaining to in-country smelting and refining and export of copper concentrate. However, due to the limited smelting and refining capacity in Indonesia, the 2014 regulations could result in the inability to export copper concentrate or additional financial obligations, which could adversely impact our future operating and financial results.

Violence committed by radical elements in Indonesia and other countries and U.S. involvement in conflicts in the Middle East, may increase the risk that foreign operations owned by U.S. companies will be the target of violence. If our Batu Hijau operation were so targeted it could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our Batu Hijau operation faced demonstrations by the local community in 2011 relating to a worker recruitment process, including protests and roadblocks. We cannot predict whether similar or more significant incidents will occur and the recurrence of significant opposition from the local community could disrupt mining activities and, thereby, adversely affect Batu Hijau's assets and operations. Batu Hijau also faced temporary work stoppages in 2011 and 2012, and the operation's collective bargaining agreement with the workforce expired at the end of 2014 and negotiations for a new agreement are ongoing. Indonesia has seen greater worker and union activism in recent times, and a strike or protracted labor agreement negotiation could adversely affect Batu Hijau's operations.

We are required to apply for renewals of certain key permits related to Batu Hijau. For example, PTNNT utilizes a submarine tailings placement ("STP") system. The STP system is operated pursuant to a permit from the government of Indonesia that was renewed in 2011. The inability to renew the STP permit, the export permit or other key permits would be expected to adversely impact Batu Hijau operations and may adversely impact our future operating and financial results.

Our ownership interest in Batu Hijau has been reduced in accordance with the Contract of Work issued by the Indonesian Government and future reductions in our interest in PTNNT may result in our loss of control over the Batu Hijau operations.

We currently have a 31.5% direct ownership interest in PTNNT, held through Nusa Tenggara Partnership B.V. ("NTPBV"), which is owned with an affiliate of Sumitomo Corporation of Japan ("Sumitomo"). We have a 56.25% interest in NTPBV and a Sumitomo affiliate holds the remaining 43.75%. NTPBV in turn owns 56% of PTNNT, the Indonesian subsidiary that owns Batu Hijau. In December 2009, Newmont entered into a transaction with P.T. Pukufu Indah ("PTPI"), an unrelated non-controlling shareholder in PTNNT, whereby we agreed to advance certain funds to PTPI in exchange for (i) a pledge of PTPI's 20% shareholding in PTNNT; (ii) an assignment of dividends payable on the shares, net of withholding tax; (iii) a commitment to support the application of our standards to the operation of the Batu Hijau mine; and (iv) as of September 16, 2011, powers of attorney to vote and sell the PTNNT shares (only as further security for the financing arrangement in support of the pledge, and only enforceable in an event of default). On June 25, 2010, PTPI completed the sale of approximately a 2.2% interest in PTNNT to PT Indonesia Masbaga Investama ("PTIMI"), and, to effectuate PTPI's desire to sell the shares, Newmont entered into a transaction with PTIMI whereby we agreed to advance certain funds to PTIMI in exchange for (i) a pledge of PTIMI's 2.2% shareholding in PTNNT; (ii) an assignment of dividends payable on the shares, net of withholding tax; and (iii) a commitment to support the application of our standards to the operation of the Batu Hijau mine. Under the terms of the transaction, the Company has no powers of attorney or other right to vote PTIMI's shares. Based on the above transactions, Newmont recognizes an additional 17% effective economic interest in PTNNT. Combined with

Newmont's 56.25% ownership in NTPBV, Newmont has a 48.5% effective economic interest in PTNNT and continues to consolidate Batu Hijau in its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Under the Contract of Work executed in 1986 between the Indonesian government and PTNNT, 51% of PTNNT's shares were required to be offered for sale, first, to the Indonesian government or, second, to Indonesian nationals by March 31, 2010. As PTPI owned 20% of PTNNT's shares at relevant times and an additional 24% stake in PTNNT had previously been divested, a final 7% stake was offered to the Indonesian government in March 2010. On May 6, 2011 we announced that a definitive agreement was signed with an agency of the Indonesian Government's Ministry of Finance for the sale of the final 7% divestiture stake. Subsequently, a dispute over the legality of the purchase under relevant laws and regulations arose between certain members of parliament and the Ministry of Finance, and the transaction never closed despite NTPBV and the agency repeatedly agreeing to extend the period for satisfying the closing conditions. Upon divestment of the 7% stake, our ownership interest in the Batu Hijau mine's production, assets and proven and probable reserves would reduce to a 27.5625% direct ownership interest as NTPBV's ownership interest in PTNNT would reduce to 49%, thus potentially affecting our ability to control the operation at Batu Hijau. We will also continue to hold, however, a 17% effective economic interest in PTNNT through the financing arrangements with existing shareholders described above, and we have identified Variable Interest Entities in connection with our economic interests in PTNNT due to these financing arrangements and shareholder commitments. Therefore, we expect to continue to consolidate PTNNT in our Consolidated Financial

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Statements after the final 7% sale is completed. Loss of effective control over PTNNT operations may result in our deconsolidation of PTNNT for accounting purposes, which would reduce our reported consolidated sales, total assets and operating cash flows. See Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements Item 2 - Properties – Indonesia for more information about the PTNNT share divestiture.

As part of the negotiation of the 2009 divestiture share sale agreements with PT Multi Daerah Bersaing (“PTMDB”), the nominee of the local governments, the parties executed an operating agreement (the “Operating Agreement”), under which each recognizes the rights of Newmont and Sumitomo to apply their operating standards to the management of PTNNT’s operations, including standards for safety, environmental stewardship and community responsibility. The Operating Agreement became effective in February 2010 and will continue for so long as Newmont and Sumitomo collectively own more shares of PTNNT than PTMDB. If the Operating Agreement terminates, then Newmont may lose control over the applicable operating standards for Batu Hijau and will be at risk for operations conducted in a manner that detracts from value or results in safety, environmental or social standards below those adhered to by Newmont and Sumitomo.

The Contract of Work has been and may continue to be the subject of dispute, legal review, or requests for renegotiation by the Indonesian government, and is subject to termination by the Indonesian government if we do not comply with our obligations, which would result in the loss of all or much of the value of Batu Hijau.

The divestiture provisions of the Contract of Work have been the subject of dispute. In 2008, Indonesia’s Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (the “MEMR”) alleged that PTNNT breached its divestiture requirements under the Contract of Work and threatened to terminate the Contract of Work if PTNNT did not agree to divest shares in accordance with the direction of the MEMR. The matter was resolved by an international arbitration panel in March 2009. The arbitration decision led to NTPBV divesting 24% of PTNNT’s shares to PTMDB, the party nominated by the MEMR.

Although the Indonesian government has not, since the 2008 arbitration, alleged that PTNNT is in breach of the Contract of Work, future disputes may arise under the Contract of Work. From time to time, some Indonesian government officials have advocated for the elimination of Contracts of Work and could instigate future disputes surrounding the Contract of Work, particularly given that Batu Hijau is a large business operated by a non-Indonesian company. Although any dispute under the Contract of Work is subject to international arbitration, there can be no assurance that we would prevail in any such dispute and any termination of the Contract of Work could result in substantial diminution in the value of our interests in PTNNT. See Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 2 - Properties – Indonesia for more information about the disputes involving the Contract of Work.

In January 2009, the Indonesian Government passed a new mining law. While the law preserves the validity of the Contract of Work, and therefore, PTNNT’s right to operate Batu Hijau pursuant to the Contract of Work, in January 2014 the Indonesian government issued new regulations pertaining to domestic processing and refining and the export of copper concentrate that contained restrictive conditions for export permits and a new export duty, which regulations conflict with the provisions of the Contract of Work. After PTNNT’s Batu Hijau mine was shut down due to an inability to export copper concentrate and PTNNT and its majority shareholder filed for international arbitration, PTNNT and the government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding in September 2014 that set out a framework for negotiating an amendment to the Contract of Work and in which, among other things, PTNNT agreed to pay higher royalties and certain export duties and the government agreed to grant recommendations and permits necessary to allow PTNNT to export and sell copper concentrates. The government then issued a six-month export

permit that expires in mid March 2015. PTNNT and the Indonesian government have not yet reached agreement on terms for an amendment to the Contract of Work and no assurances can be made in respect of the outcome of such negotiations or future permit renewals. Future disputes relating to the Contract of Work or the failure to obtain export permits could impact operating plans at Batu Hijau and adversely impact our future operating and financial results.

Our operations at Yanacocha and the development of our Conga Project in Peru are subject to political and social unrest risks, which have resulted most recently in the rescheduling of construction activities in our Conga project.

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 Conga’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

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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 is currently focusing 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. Should the Company be unable to continue with the current development plan at Conga, the Company may in the future reprioritize and reallocate capital to development alternatives in Nevada, Australia, Ghana and Suriname, which may result in an impairment of the Conga project.

The Central Government of Peru continued to support responsible mining as a vehicle for the growth and future development of Peru in 2014. 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 and continue to reject the viability of its development. 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, any inability to continue to develop the Conga project or operate at Yanacocha could have an adverse impact on our growth if we are not able to replace its expected production.

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, in Indonesia at the Batu Hijau open-pit mine and at our operations in Australia, Nevada, Peru and Waihi.

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.

Geotechnical failures could result in limited or restricted access to mine sites, suspension of operations, government investigations, increased monitoring costs, remediation costs, loss of ore and other impacts, which could cause one or more of our projects to be less profitable than currently anticipated and could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Currency fluctuations may affect our costs.

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs that we incur at our operations. Gold and copper is 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 \$77 for each ounce of gold sold from operations in Australia before taking into account the impact of currency hedging. During the majority of 2014, the Australian dollar was relatively weaker than the U.S. dollar compared to 2013. The annual average Australian dollar exchange rate depreciated by approximately 7% from 2014 to 2013. We hedge a portion of our future forecasted Australian dollar denominated operating expenditures to reduce the variability of our Australian dollar exposure. At December 31, 2014 we have hedged 21%, 12%, 8%, and 4% of our forecasted Australian denominated operating costs in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018, respectively. Our Australian dollar derivative programs will limit the benefit to Newmont of future decreases, if any, in the U.S. dollar/Australian dollar exchange rates. For additional information, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Results of Consolidated Operations, Foreign Currency Exchange Rates,

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below. For a more detailed description of how currency exchange rates may affect costs, see discussion in Foreign Currency in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Discussions about Market Risk.

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.

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. In November 2013, Standard & Poor's lowered our credit rating from BBB+ to BBB, and, in June 2014, revised its outlook to negative from stable. In January 2014, Moody's Investors Service issued a notice that Newmont's debt had been placed on "Review for possible downgrade". Subsequently in May 2014, Moody's Investors Service issued a notice that Newmont's debt has been downgraded to Baa2 with negative outlook. We cannot make assurances regarding the outcome of the rating agencies future reviews. 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.

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 energy shortages.

Our mining operations and development projects require significant amounts of energy. 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

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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.

We have periodically experienced power shortages in Ghana resulting primarily from drought, insufficient rainfall or other circumstances, increasing demands for electricity and insufficient hydroelectric or other generating capacity which caused curtailment of production at our Ahafo and Akyem operations. Most recently, in late January 2015, in response to power shortages in Ghana resulting from insufficient rainfall, the Government of Ghana notified the mining industry of the need to reduce power usage, which could result in intermittent and frequent shut downs of operations. The Company is in discussions with the government to explore power conservation alternatives that minimize disruptions to operations, employee incomes and government tax revenues. However, no assurances can be made that an alternative solution will be agreed to. Shut downs or load shedding relating to such power shortages may result in the deferral or curtailment of production at our Ahafo and Akyem operations, impact plant maintenance and impact other fuel availability and costs. The need to use alternative sources of power may result in higher than anticipated costs, which will affect operating costs. Continued power shortages or disruptions and increased costs may adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

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 and claims and to defeat claims adverse to our current water uses in legal proceedings. Although each of our operations currently has sufficient water rights and claims to cover its operational demands, we cannot predict the potential outcome of pending or future legal proceedings relating to our water rights, claims 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 drought in southwest Australia could impact our raw water supply at Boddington. While we incorporated systems to address the impact of 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 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. 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, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, competitive position, financial condition or results of operations.

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.

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;

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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.

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 stoppages or other disruptions in production that could adversely affect us. At December 31, 2014, various unions represented approximately 44% of our employee work force worldwide. There can be no assurance that any future disputes will be resolved without disruptions to operations.

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.

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. For a more detailed discussion of pending litigation, see Note 29 to the 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. 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 restrictions in connection with a challenge to title rights could impact our ability to develop and operate at certain properties, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. For information regarding native title or traditional landowner claims, see the discussion under the Australia/New Zealand section of Item 2, Properties, below.

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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. At December 31, 2014, the Company's current and long-term deferred tax assets were \$240 and \$1,790, respectively.

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. During the second half of 2008 and early 2009, market conditions caused the value of the investments in our pension plans to decrease significantly. As a result, we contributed \$53 and \$54 to the pension plans in 2014 and 2013, respectively. If future plan investment returns are not sufficient, we may be required to increase the amount of future cash contributions. For a more detailed discussion of the funding status and expected benefit payments to plan participants, see the discussion in Employee-Related Benefits, Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 and utilized a gold price-linked dividend policy as described under Item 5, Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholders Matters and Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities, 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.

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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 next section of Item 2.

North America

We own, or control through long-term mining leases and unpatented mining claims, all of the minerals and surface area within the boundaries of the present Nevada mining operations (except for the Turquoise Ridge joint venture described below). The long-term leases extend for at least the anticipated mine life of those deposits. With respect to a significant portion of the Gold Quarry mine at Carlin, we pay a royalty equivalent to 16.2% of the mineral production. We wholly-own or control the remainder of the Gold Quarry mineral rights, in some cases subject to additional royalties. With respect to certain smaller deposits in Nevada, we are obligated to pay royalties on production to third parties that vary from 1% to 8% of production. The majority of ores processed in Nevada are refractory ores, which require more complex processing. The remaining ores are oxide, which use conventional milling and leaching methods to process.

In Nevada, mining taxes are assessed on up to 5% of net proceeds of a mine. Net proceeds are calculated as the excess of gross yield over direct costs. Gross yield is determined as the value received when minerals are sold, exchanged for anything of value or removed from the state. Direct costs generally include the costs to develop, extract, produce, transport and refine minerals.

All properties in Nevada are primarily accessible by road. Power for the operations is partially supplied by a power plant Newmont built and put into commercial production in 2008. The power generated at that plant is sold to Nevada Energy and then repurchased for the operations to consume. In addition, the operations utilize some power from Wells Rural Electric Company.

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Carlin, Nevada, USA. Carlin operations are located west of the city of Elko on the geologic feature known as the Carlin Trend. We have been mining gold at Carlin since 1965. Carlin's mining operations consist of four open pits and four underground mines. Higher-grade refractory ores are processed through the roaster (Mill 6), while higher-grade oxide ores are processed by conventional milling and cyanide leaching at Mill 5 and lower-grade material with suitable cyanide solubility is treated on heap leach pads. Carlin's gold production for 2014 was 907,000 ounces and at December 31, 2014, reported 17.0 million ounces of gold reserves.

Phoenix, Nevada, USA. Phoenix operations are comprised of the Phoenix mine, located 10 miles south of Battle Mountain and the Lone Tree mine, located 20 miles northwest of Battle Mountain. The Phoenix mine is an open pit mine acquired through the Battle Mountain Gold merger and began operations in 2006. 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 mine also constructed a copper leaching facility and a solvent extraction electrowinning facility to produce copper cathode. Lone Tree consists of residual leaching operations and ongoing reclamation activities. The Phoenix operations produced 211,000 ounces of gold and 46 million pounds of copper in 2014, and at December 31, 2014, reported 5.6 million ounces of gold reserves and 1,730 million pounds of copper reserves.

Twin Creeks, Nevada, USA. The Twin Creeks operations are comprised of the Twin Creeks mine located approximately 15 miles north of Golconda, the Midas mine near the town of the same name and the Turquoise Ridge underground mine located approximately 10 miles from the Twin Creeks mine. The Twin Creeks mine is an open pit mine that began operations in 1987 and was then acquired through the Santa Fe merger. Higher-grade oxide ores are processed by conventional milling and cyanide leaching at the Juniper mill. The autoclaves (Sage) process higher-grade refractory ores and lower-grade material with suitable cyanide solubility is treated on heap leach pads.

On February 10, 2014, the sale of our Midas Operations to Klondex Mines, Ltd was completed and is no longer a component of Twin Creeks operations.

We have a 25% interest in a joint venture with a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick") in the Turquoise Ridge mine. We report our interest in Turquoise Ridge on a pro rata basis. We have an agreement to provide up to 2,000 tons per day of milling capacity at Twin Creeks to the joint venture. Barrick is the operator of the joint venture. In 2014, gold production of 67,000 ounces was attributable to Newmont from the joint venture.

Gold production for the Twin Creeks operations was 389,000 ounces for 2014, and at December 31, 2014, reported 6.0 million ounces of attributable gold reserves.

Long Canyon, Nevada, USA. The Long Canyon project was acquired in 2012 through the purchase of Fronteer Gold Inc. and is located approximately one hundred miles from the Company's existing infrastructure at Carlin and we believe provides the potential for significant development and operating synergies. The project has completed the definition stage of development. We have submitted the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") to the Federal and State permitting agencies for approval and we continue to progress the exploration program in the Long Canyon district. An investment decision is expected in early 2015. At December 31, 2014 we reported 1.2 million ounces of gold reserves.

La Herradura, Mexico. We had a 44% interest in the La Herradura joint venture and related gold properties (La Herradura, Soledad-Dipolos and Noche Buena), which are located in the Sonora desert. We completed the sale of our

interest to the joint venture partner, Fresnillo PLC, on October 6, 2014. We reported our interest in La Herradura on a pro rata basis. Prior to the sale, La Herradura produced 124,000 attributable ounces of gold in 2014.

South America

The properties of Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. (“MYSRL”) include operations at Yanacocha and the Conga project. We hold a 51.35% interest in MYSRL with the remaining interests held by Compañía de Minas Buenaventura, S.A.A. (“Buenaventura”) (43.65%) and the International Finance Corporation (5%).

MYSRL and a related entity have mining concessions granted by the Peruvian mining authority. Mining concessions grant MYSRL an exclusive and irrevocable right to carry out exploration and exploitation activities within a specified area. MYSRL must obtain the corresponding exploration and exploitation permits as well as the rights over the surface lands. General obligations to keep the concessions in good standing include the payment of an annual license fee and complying with a minimum annual production obligation. For mining concessions granted prior to 2008, if the production obligations are not met by the end of 2028, the mining

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concessions will expire. For mining concessions granted in 2008 or thereafter, if minimum production is not attained by the 20th year from the date of grant, the mining concession will expire. Beginning October 1, 2011, mining companies are subject to a revised royalty and special mining tax, dependent on whether or not a stabilization agreement is in effect. The revised royalty and special mining taxes are based on a sliding scale between 1% to 12%.

Yanacocha, Peru. 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 road. Yanacocha began production in 1993 and currently has active open pit mines at Cerro Yanacocha, La Quinoa Sur, Chaquicocha, Maqui Maqui, Tapado Oeste, Marleny, and Cerro Negro. Yanacocha has four leach pads, three processing facilities, and one mill. The material mined is from an epithermal type deposit of high sulfidation. Power is supplied to the operation by Jefe de Energia. Yanacocha's gold production for 2014 was 970,000 ounces (498,000 attributable ounces) and at December 31, 2014, reported 2.5 million attributable ounces of gold reserves.

Conga, Peru. The Conga project is located within close proximity of existing operations at Yanacocha and is also accessible primarily by road. Due to local political and community protests, construction and development activities at the Conga project were largely suspended in November 2011. The results of the Peruvian Central Government initiated Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") independent review were announced on April 20, 2012 and confirmed our initial EIA met Peruvian and International standards. The review made recommendations to provide additional water capacity and social funds, which we have largely accepted. We announced our decision to move the project forward on a "water first" approach on June 22, 2012. In the first half of 2014, a Conga Restart Study was completed to identify and test alternatives to advancing development of the project. Following this assessment, a new plan was developed to reduce spending to focus on only the most critical work – protecting people and assets, engaging with communities, and maintaining existing project infrastructure – while maintaining optionality. Newmont will not proceed with the full development of Conga without social acceptance, solid project economics and potentially another partner to help defray costs and risk. Construction of Conga and the implementation of the independent EIA review recommendations will continue provided it can be done in a safe manner with risk-adjusted returns that justify future investment. Should we be unable to continue with the current development plan at Conga, we may reprioritize and reallocate capital to other alternatives, which may result in a potential accounting impairment. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, above for a description of political risks related to the project's development. At December 31, 2014, we reported 6.5 million attributable ounces of gold reserves and 1,690 million attributable pounds of copper reserves.

La Zanja, Peru. We hold a 46.94% interest in La Zanja, a gold mine near the city of Cajamarca. We report La Zanja ounces on an attributable basis and use the equity method of accounting to report our financial interest in La Zanja. The mine commenced operations in September 2010 and is operated by Buenaventura. The mine consists of two small open pits and one oxide leach pad. La Zanja produced 67,000 attributable gold ounces in 2014, and at December 31, 2014, we reported 120,000 attributable ounces of gold reserves.

Merian, Suriname. The Merian project is located in East 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. At December 31, 2014, we held a 75% interest in the project, with the Government of Suriname holding the remaining 25% interest. On July 29, 2014 the Board of Directors approved full funding for the Merian project and construction began in August 2014. The development of the Merian project allows Newmont to pursue a new district with upside potential. Access for the workforce and delivery of materials is primarily by road. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins, stockworks and breccias along north-west trending structural zones with minor dissemination in adjacent quartz vein zones. All of the resource gold mineralization at Merian occurs within saprolite, saprock or fresh

rock. Power for the property is self-generated using on-site heavy fuel oil driven generators. At December 31, 2014, we reported 3.6 million attributable ounces of gold reserves.

Australia/New Zealand

In Australia, mineral exploration and mining titles are granted by the individual states or territories. Mineral titles may also be subject to native title legislation or, in the Northern Territory, to Aboriginal freehold title legislation that entitles indigenous persons to compensation calculated by reference to the gross value of production. In 1992, the High Court of Australia held that Aboriginal people who have maintained a continuing connection with their land according to their traditions and customs may hold certain rights in respect of the land (such rights commonly referred to as “native title”). Since the High Court’s decision, Australia has passed legislation providing for the protection of native title and established procedures for Aboriginal people to claim these rights. The fact that native title is claimed with respect to an area, however, does not necessarily mean that native title exists, and disputes may be resolved by the courts.

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Generally, under native title legislation, all mining titles granted before January 1, 1994 are valid. Titles granted between January 1, 1994 and December 23, 1996, however, may be subject to invalidation if they were not obtained in compliance with applicable legislative procedures, though subsequent legislation has validated some of these titles. After December 23, 1996, mining titles over areas where native title is claimed to exist became subject to legislative processes that generally give native title claimants the “right to negotiate” with the title applicant for compensation and other conditions. Native title holders do not have a veto over the granting of mining titles, but if agreement cannot be reached, the matter can be referred to the National Native Title Tribunal for decision.

Native title claims are not expected to have a material adverse effect on any of our operations in Australia. The High Court of Australia determined in an August 2002 decision, which refined and narrowed the scope of native title, that native title does not subsist in minerals in Western Australia and that the rights granted under a mining title would, to the extent inconsistent with asserted native title rights, operate to extinguish those native title rights. Generally, native title is only an issue for Newmont with respect to obtaining new mineral titles or moving from one form of title to another, for example, from an exploration title to a mining title. In these cases, the requirements for negotiation and the possibility of paying compensation may result in delay and increased costs for mining in the affected areas. Similarly, the process of conducting Aboriginal heritage surveys to identify and locate areas or sites of Aboriginal cultural significance can result in additional costs and delay in gaining access to land for exploration and mining-related activities.

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. Indigenous communities have negotiated compensation/royalty payments as a condition to granting access to areas where they have native title or other property rights.

Boddington, Australia. Boddington (100% owned), accessible primarily by road, is located 81 miles (130 kilometers) southeast of Perth in Western Australia. Boddington has been wholly owned since June 2009 when Newmont acquired the final 33.33% interest from AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited. Boddington consists of greenstone diorite hosted mineralization and activities continue to develop the known resource. Mining operations consist of two open pit ore bodies located adjacent to each other. Boddington’s process plant poured its first gold in September 2009 and commenced commercial production in November 2009. The plant consists of a floatation circuit, where copper, and a portion of the gold is recovered before the material is then processed by a traditional carbon-in-leach circuit where the remaining gold is recovered. Power for the operation is sourced through the grid under a long term power purchase agreement. Boddington produced 696,000 ounces of gold and 69 million pounds of copper in 2014, and at December 31, 2014, reported 12.2 million ounces of gold reserves and 1,360 million pounds of copper reserves.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Kalgoorlie (50% owned), accessible primarily by road, comprises the Fimiston open pit (commonly referred to as the Super Pit) and Mt. Charlotte underground mine at Kalgoorlie-Boulder, 373 miles (600 kilometers) east of Perth in Western Australia. We report our interest in Kalgoorlie on a pro rata basis. The mines are managed by Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd for the joint venture owners, Newmont and Barrick. Kalgoorlie consists of greenstone dolerite hosted mineralization. Processing consists of two SAG and associated ball mills, followed by gravity and a floatation circuit where the majority of gold reports to a pyrite concentrate, which is treated by conventional roasting and two ultra-fine grinding mills. Gold is finally recovered by a conventional carbon-in-leach circuit. 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 grid. During 2014, Kalgoorlie produced 329,000 attributable ounces of gold, and at December 31, 2014, reported 3.5 million attributable ounces of

gold reserves.

Jundee, Australia. Jundee is situated approximately 435 miles (700 kilometers) northeast of Perth in Western Australia. We mined ore solely from underground sources in 2014, with mill feed supplemented from oxide stockpiles for blending purposes. The sale of the Jundee mine was completed on July 1, 2014. Prior to the sale, Jundee produced 138,000 ounces of gold in 2014.

Tanami, Australia. Tanami (100% owned) includes the Granites treatment plant and associated mining operations, which are located in the Northern Territory approximately 342 miles (550 kilometers) northwest of Alice Springs and the Dead Bullock Soak mining operations, approximately 25 miles (40 kilometers) west of the Granites. Delivery of materials for the operations is done primarily by road while the workforce for Tanami utilizes a fly-in/fly-out program. Mining operations are predominantly focused on the Callie and Auron ore bodies at the underground mine at Dead Bullock Soak. Tanami consists of sediment hosted sheeted quartz vein mineralization. Underground development includes a potential expansion project (dual access) to increase production and lower All-in sustaining cost per ounce of the mine. Exploration is ongoing with the main focuses being underground ore definition drilling of the Auron ore body and drilling of the Federation ore body with the intention of declaring the first probable reserve from this ore body by the end of 2016. Ore is transported by road train to the processing plant at the Granites. The plant was originally commissioned in 1986 and has undergone numerous expansions. It currently consists of a crushing section followed by grinding, gravity carbon in pulp and conventional tailings disposal. Power for the operations is sourced internally and generated through the consumption of diesel.

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During 2014, the Tanami operations produced 345,000 ounces of gold, and at December 31, 2014 reported 3.3 million ounces of gold reserves.

Waihi, New Zealand. Waihi (100% owned), accessible primarily by road, is located within the town of Waihi, approximately 94 miles (150 kilometers) southeast of Auckland. The operations consist of the Trio underground deposit and the Martha open pit mine. The Trio underground mining operations were completed in 2014. A new underground mine, Correnso, is being developed, with commercial production commencing in 2015. Waihi consists of epithermal quartz vein mineralization in andesite. Near-mine exploration and development of new reserves is ongoing. The process plant consists of a single SAG and Ball mill and carbon-in-leach circuit. Power for the operations is sourced through the grid. The Waihi operation produced 132,000 ounces of gold in 2014, and at December 31, 2014, reported 0.4 million ounces of gold reserves.

Duketon, Australia. We have a 19.45% interest in Regis Resources Ltd. (“Regis”), which owns 100% of the Duketon gold project, located approximately 200 miles (320 kilometers) northeast of Kalgoorlie. We report Regis ounces on an attributable basis and account for our interest as a marketable equity security. Duketon commenced production on its first mine in the third quarter of 2010 and completed construction of its second mine in 2012. Duketon produced 58,000 attributable ounces of gold in 2014. At December 31, 2014, we reported 0.5 million attributable ounces of gold reserves.

Indonesia

Batu Hijau, Indonesia. Batu Hijau is located on the island of Sumbawa, approximately 950 miles (1,529 kilometers) east of Jakarta and is accessible primarily by ferry or seaplane. Batu Hijau is a large open pit porphyry copper/gold deposit mined using traditional truck and shovel techniques. The deposit is hosted by a central stock of multiple tonalite porphyries intruded into older diorite and andesite volcanic wallrocks. The deposit was discovered by Newmont in 1990. Development and construction activities began in 1997 and start-up occurred in late 1999. Power for the operations is sourced from a coal fired power station owned by the Company. In 2014, Batu Hijau produced 156 million pounds of copper (76 million attributable pounds) and 76,000 ounces of gold (37,000 attributable ounces). At December 31, 2014, we reported 3,150 million attributable pounds of copper reserves and 3.3 million attributable ounces of gold reserves.

We own 31.50% of Batu Hijau through Nusa Tenggara Partnership B.V. (“NTPBV”), which we own with an affiliate of Sumitomo Corporation of Japan. We have a 56.25% interest in NTPBV and the Sumitomo affiliate holds the remaining 43.75%. NTPBV in turn owns 56% of PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara (“PTNNT”), the Indonesian subsidiary that owns the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine. The remaining 44% interest in PTNNT is owned by PT Multi Daerah Bersaing (“PTMDB”), 24%; P.T. Pukuafu Indah (“PTPI”), 17.8%; and PT Indonesia Masbaga Investama (“PTIMI”), 2.2%.

On May 6, 2011, we announced that a definitive sale and purchase agreement was signed with Pusat Investasi Pemerintah (“PIP”), an agency of the Indonesian Government’s Ministry of Finance, for 7% of PTNNT’s shares, the final stake required to be divested by the foreign shareholders to Indonesian parties under the terms of PTNNT’s Contract of Work. Subsequent to signing the agreement, a disagreement arose between the Ministry of Finance and the Indonesian parliament in regard to whether parliamentary approval was required to allow PIP to make the share purchase and the transaction has never closed.

We have identified Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”) (see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) in connection with our economic interests in PTNNT due to certain funding arrangements and shareholder commitments. We have financing arrangements with PTPI and PTIMI, unrelated noncontrolling shareholders of PTNNT, whereby we agreed to advance certain funds to them in exchange for (i) a pledge of their combined 20% share of PTNNT; (ii) an assignment of dividends payable on the shares, net of withholding tax; (iii) a commitment from them to support the application of our standards to the operation of Batu Hijau; and (iv) as of September 16, 2011, in respect of PTPI only, powers of attorney to vote and sell PTNNT shares in support of the pledge, enforceable in an event of default as further security for the funding. As a result, PTPI and PTIMI were determined to be VIEs and our effective economic interest in PTNNT increased by 17% (20% interest net of withholding tax) to 48.50% during 2010. We currently manage the application of our standards to Batu Hijau’s operations.

In Indonesia, prior to the 2009 mining law, rights were granted to foreign investors to explore for and to develop mineral resources within defined areas through Contracts of Work entered into with the Indonesian government. In 1986, PTNNT entered into a Contract of Work with the Indonesian government covering Batu Hijau, under which PTNNT was granted the exclusive right to explore in the contract area, construct any required facilities, extract and process the mineralized materials, and sell and export the minerals produced, subject to certain requirements including Indonesian government approvals and payment of royalties to the government. Under the Contract of Work, PTNNT has the right to continue operating the project for 30 years from operational start-up, or longer if approved by the Indonesian government.

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Our ownership interest in PTNNT may be reduced in the future to as low as 27.5625%, with NTPBV's interest in PTNNT reduced to 49%, thus potentially reducing our ability to control the operations at Batu Hijau or apply our operating standards. As part of the negotiation of the divestiture sale agreements with PTMDB, the parties executed an operating agreement under which each party recognizes the right of Newmont and Sumitomo to apply their operating standards at Batu Hijau and binds the parties to adhere to our standards for, among other things, safety, environmental stewardship and community responsibility. The operating agreement remains in effect for so long as NTPBV owns more shares of PTNNT than PTMDB. If the operating agreement terminates, then we could lose effective control over the operations of Batu Hijau and could be at risk for operations conducted in a manner that reduces the value of PTNNT or for safety, environmental or social standards below those adhered to by us. Such loss of effective control may cause us to deconsolidate PTNNT for accounting purposes, which would reduce our reported consolidated sales, cost applicable to sales, amortization, total assets and operating cash flow attributable to PTNNT. See Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 1A – Risk Factors.

Africa

In December 2003, Ghana's Parliament unanimously ratified an Investment Agreement (the "Investment Agreement") between Newmont and the government of Ghana. The Investment Agreement establishes a fixed fiscal and legal regime, including fixed royalty and tax rates, for the life of any Newmont project in Ghana. Under the Investment Agreement, we will pay corporate income tax not to exceed 32.5% and fixed gross royalties on gold production of 3.0% (3.6% 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 we have recouped our investment and may acquire up to 20% of a project's equity at fair market value on or after the 15th anniversary of such project's commencement of production. The Investment Agreement also contains commitments with respect to job training for local Ghanaians, community development, purchasing of local goods and services and environmental protection.

In 2012, the government of Ghana enacted a law that increased the corporate income tax from 25% to 35%, eliminated the National Fiscal Stabilization Levy, and changed capital allowances to 20% over 5 years from the previously allowed 80% deduction in year one and then 50% per year on the remaining balance. Per our current Investment Agreement, the increase in the corporate income tax rate would be limited to 32.5% and capital allowances remain at the old rates and basis. The government of Ghana also introduced a bill in Parliament that sought to impose a "windfall profit tax" of 10% on windfall profits of mining companies. The Company believes that the windfall tax of 10% would not be applicable to our Ghana operations due to our Investment Agreement.

In addition, in 2012, the government of Ghana established a Mining Review Committee to review fiscal regimes and mining agreements with a view to ensuring that Ghana benefits adequately and fairly from the mining sector. Newmont was the first mining company in Ghana called to review its Investment Agreement. In response, a review team was formed between Newmont and the Government concluding and recommending in November 2014, certain changes to the terms of the Investment Agreement. Any such changes are still under consideration by Newmont and the Ghanaian government. After consideration and advancement to Parliament by Cabinet, changes would then need to be ratified and approved by Ghana's Parliament to become effective. Until then, the current Investment Agreement of 2003 remains effective and binding. See Item 1A Risk Factors – "Our operations are subject to risks of doing business" for a description of risks inherent in contracts with governments.

Ahafo, Ghana. Ahafo (100% owned), which is primarily accessible by road, is located in the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana, approximately 180 miles (290 kilometers) northwest of Accra. We currently operate four open pits at Ahafo

with reserves contained in ten pits and an underground mine presently under study. The material mined is typical of that elsewhere within the West African Birimian Formation, consisting of steep dipping shear hosted quartz dominant veins and alteration zones within intrusive and metasedimentary rocks overlain by soft saprolitic material. Exploration and development of the property is ongoing. The process plant, which was commissioned in 2006, consists of a conventional mill and standard carbon-in-leach circuit for processing oxide ore. Power is supplied to the operation by a Ghanaian government utility. Ahafo produced 442,000 ounces of gold in 2014, and at December 31, 2014, reported 9.9 million ounces of gold reserves.

Akyem, Ghana. Akyem (100% owned), which is primarily accessible by road, is located approximately 80 miles (125 kilometers) northwest of Accra. We currently operate one open pit mine at Akyem. Material mined typically consists of steep dipping brecciated and altered zones within metasedimentary rocks overlain by soft saprolitic material. Exploration and development of the property is ongoing. The process plant was commissioned in late August 2013 and ramped up to full commercial production in October 2013. It consists of a conventional mill and standard carbon-in-leach circuit for processing oxide ore. Power is supplied to the operation by a Ghanaian government utility and Akyem has on-site limited co-generation capacity that can be employed. Akyem produced 472,000 ounces of gold in 2014, its first full year of operations, and at December 31, 2014, reported 6.7 million ounces of gold reserves.

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Operating Statistics

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

Years Ended December 31,	North America			South America		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Tons mined (000 dry short tons):						
Open pit	216,792	287,128	260,927	116,332	156,522	51,293
Underground	2,499	3,017	2,608	-	-	-
Tons processed (000 dry short tons):						
Mill	26,258	27,171	25,324	6,901	6,823	6,976
Leach	37,996	42,348	36,593	32,715	31,335	32,704
Average ore grade (oz/ton):						
Mill	0.064	0.076	0.078	0.113	0.116	0.123
Leach	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.019	0.014	0.020
Average mill recovery rate	81.7 %	76.7 %	78.4 %	82.3 %	87.6 %	88.0 %
Ounces produced (000):						
Mill	1,328	1,548	1,589	638	661	745
Leach	299	400	354	330	355	591
Development ⁽¹⁾	4	3	17	2	1	10
Consolidated	1,631	1,951	1,960	970	1,017	1,346
Attributable	1,631	1,951	1,960	565	588	744
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	1,646	1,939	1,931	966	1,022	1,325
Production costs per ounce sold: ⁽²⁾						
Direct mining and production costs	\$674	\$677	\$662	\$583	\$538	\$455
By-product credits	(21)	(33)	(47)	(10)	(8)	(13)
Royalties and production taxes	11	14	31	31	33	55
Other	95	53	9	83	108	8
Costs applicable to sales	759	711	655	687	671	505
Depreciation and amortization	164	148	125	350	326	192
Reclamation and remediation	4	4	2	32	25	15
Total production costs	\$927	\$863	\$782	\$1,069	\$1,022	\$712

Years Ended December 31,	Australia/New Zealand			Indonesia		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Tons mined (000 dry short tons):						
Open pit	145,990	143,687	130,428	128,579	216,065	196,469
Underground	3,730	4,223	3,311	-	-	-
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	49,764	47,089	46,885	24,512	35,156	35,380
Average ore grade (oz/ton)	0.038	0.042	0.041	0.004	0.002	0.003
Average mill recovery rate	86.9 %	86.8 %	85.6 %	73.2 %	61.8 %	65.6 %
Ounces produced (000):						

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Mill	1,639	1,748	1,634	76	48	68
Development ⁽¹⁾	1	-	14	-	-	-
Consolidated	1,640	1,748	1,648	76	48	68
Attributable	1,698	1,804	1,679	37	23	33
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	1,633	1,787	1,616	72	46	67
Production costs per ounce sold: ⁽²⁾						
Direct mining and production costs	\$729	\$829	\$839	\$811	\$901	\$1,058
By-product credits	(12)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(4)	(22)
Royalties and production taxes	31	34	40	43	30	35
Other	37	116	14	285	1,405	-
Costs applicable to sales	785	966	878	1,123	2,332	1,071
Depreciation and amortization	154	213	186	269	472	179
Reclamation and remediation	8	7	7	23	27	30
Total production costs	\$947	\$1,186	\$1,071	\$1,415	\$2,831	\$1,280

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Years Ended December 31,	Africa		
	2014	2013	2012
Tons mined (000 dry short tons):			
Open pit	82,380	66,375	54,690
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	16,243	10,348	8,384
Average ore grade (oz/ton)	0.062	0.076	0.074
Average mill recovery rate	92.2 %	93.6 %	92.1 %
Ounces produced (000):			
Mill	914	688	535
Development ⁽¹⁾	-	11	26
Consolidated	914	699	561
Attributable	914	699	561
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	923	695	527
Production costs per ounce sold: ⁽²⁾			
Direct mining and production costs	\$404	\$423	\$538
By-product credits	(2)	(2)	(2)
Royalties and production taxes	52	64	58
Other	2	2	2
Costs applicable to sales	456	487	596
Depreciation and amortization	160	131	142
Reclamation and remediation	5	4	5
Total production costs	\$621	\$622	\$743

Years Ended December 31,	Total Gold		
	2014	2013	2012
Ounces produced (000):			
Mill	4,595	4,693	4,571
Leach	629	755	945
Development ⁽¹⁾	7	15	67
Consolidated	5,231	5,463	5,583
Attributable	4,845	5,065	4,977
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	5,240	5,489	5,466
Production costs per ounce sold: ⁽²⁾			
Direct mining and production costs	\$629	\$670	\$679
By-product credits	(13)	(18)	(42)
Royalties and production taxes	29	31	37
Other	61	89	10
Costs applicable to sales	706	772	684
Depreciation and amortization	203	210	167
Reclamation and remediation	11	9	7
Total production costs	\$920	\$991	\$858

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

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Years Ended December 31,	North America			Australia/New Zealand		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	12,378	12,947	12,229	39,090	36,040	36,812
Average milled grade	0.15 %	0.19 %	0.20 %	0.12 %	0.13 %	0.13 %
Average mill recovery rate	71.1 %	66.2 %	62.1 %	77.2 %	76.7 %	77.2 %
Tons leached (000 dry short tons)	3,571	1,135	6,593	-	-	-
Average leached grade	0.24 %	0.24 %	0.24 %	-	-	-
Consolidated pounds produced (millions)	46	35	30	69	66	67
Attributable pounds produced (millions)	46	35	30	69	66	67
Consolidated tonnes produced (thousands)	21	16	14	31	30	30
Attributable tonnes produced (thousands)	21	16	14	31	30	30
Consolidated pounds sold (millions)	46	29	28	66	71	66

Production costs per pound sold: ⁽²⁾

Costs applicable to sales	\$2.36	\$1.74	\$2.20	\$2.38	\$2.75	\$2.29
Depreciation and amortization	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.38	0.52	0.51
Reclamation and remediation	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Total production costs	\$2.77	\$2.12	\$2.55	\$2.79	\$3.28	\$2.81

Years Ended December 31,	Indonesia			Total Copper		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	24,512	35,156	35,380	75,980	84,143	84,421
Average grade	0.40 %	0.33 %	0.35 %	0.22 %	0.22 %	0.23 %
Average recovery rate	82.0 %	71.0 %	67.0 %	79.4 %	71.8 %	68.8 %
Tons leached (000 dry short tons)	-	-	-	3,571	1,135	6,593
Average leached grade	-	-	-	0.24 %	0.24 %	0.24 %
Consolidated pounds produced (millions)	156	161	157	271	262	254
Attributable pounds produced (millions)	76	78	76	191	179	173
Consolidated tonnes produced (thousands)	71	73	71	123	119	115
Attributable tonnes produced (thousands)	34	35	34	86	81	78
Consolidated pounds sold (millions)	152	158	163	264	258	257

Production costs per pound sold: ⁽²⁾

Costs applicable to sales	3.24	5.17	2.36	2.88	4.12	2.32
Depreciation and amortization	0.80	1.04	0.46	0.62	0.81	0.42
Reclamation and remediation	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05
Total production costs	\$4.11	\$6.27	\$2.89	\$3.55	\$4.97	\$2.79

⁽¹⁾ Ounces from the removal and production of de minimis saleable materials during development. Related sales are recorded in Other income, net of incremental mining and processing costs.

- (2) Production costs do not include items that are included in sustaining costs such as General and administrative, exploration, Advanced Projects, Other expense and sustaining capital.

Proven and Probable Reserves

We had attributable proven and probable gold reserves of 82.2 million ounces at December 31, 2014, calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,300, A\$1,415 or NZ\$1,735 per ounce. Our 2014 reserves would decline by approximately 13% (10.3 million ounces), if calculated at a \$1,200 per ounce gold price, all other assumptions remaining constant. An increase in the gold price to \$1,400 per ounce would increase reserves by approximately 4% (3.5 million ounces), all other assumptions remaining constant. For 2013, reserves were calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,300, A\$1,415 or NZ\$1,675 per ounce.

At December 31, 2014, our proven and probable gold reserves in North America were 29.8 million ounces. Outside of North America, year-end attributable proven and probable gold reserves were 52.4 million ounces, including 12.7 million ounces in South America, 19.8 million ounces in Australia/New Zealand, 3.3 million ounces in Indonesia, and 16.6 million ounces in Africa.

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Our attributable proven and probable copper reserves at December 31, 2014 were 7,930 million pounds. For 2014, reserves were calculated at a copper price assumption of \$3.00 or A\$3.25 per pound, unchanged from 2013.

Our attributable proven and probable silver reserves at December 31, 2014 were 144 million ounces. For 2014, reserves were calculated at a silver price assumption of \$20.00 per ounce, unchanged from 2013. 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 follow U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("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 mineralized material 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 production costs or reduced metallurgical recovery rates, could render certain proven and probable reserves containing lower grades of mineralization uneconomic to exploit and might result in a reduction of reserves.

We publish reserves annually, and will recalculate reserves at December 31, 2015, taking into account metal prices, changes, if any, future production and capital costs, divestments and depletion as well as any acquisitions and additions during 2015.

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The following tables detail gold proven and probable reserves reflecting only those reserves attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2014, and 2013:

Gold Reserves At December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾

Deposits/Districts Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery ⁽³⁾		
	Newmont ⁽²⁾	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces ⁽³⁾	Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade	Ounces ⁽³⁾	Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade		Ounces ⁽³⁾	
	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)		
North America												
Carlin Open Pits, Nevada ⁽¹⁰⁾	100%	69,800	0.055	3,830	174,500	0.030	5,260	244,300	0.037	9,090	78%	
Carlin Underground, Nevada	100%	17,500	0.263	4,610	5,800	0.243	1,420	23,300	0.258	6,030	84%	
Carlin In-Process, Nevada ⁽⁸⁾	100%	20,200	0.014	290	-	-	-	20,200	0.014	290	59%	
Carlin Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁹⁾	100%	26,800	0.058	1,550	-	-	-	26,800	0.058	1,550	80%	
Total Carlin, Nevada		134,300	0.076	10,280	180,300	0.037	6,680	314,600	0.054	16,960	80%	
Phoenix, Nevada ⁽⁵⁾	100%	19,200	0.019	370	303,500	0.017	5,140	322,700	0.017	5,510	72%	
Phoenix Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁹⁾	100%	-	-	-	3,300	0.027	90	3,300	0.027	90	77%	
Lone Tree In-Process, Nevada ^{(8), (25)}	100%	1,600	0.005	10	-	-	-	1,600	0.005	10	25%	
Lone Tree Stockpiles, Nevada ^{(9), (25)}	100%	500	0.017	10	-	-	-	500	0.017	10	25%	
Total Phoenix, Nevada		21,300	0.018	390	-	306,800	0.017	5,230	328,100	0.017	5,620	71%
Twin Creeks, Nevada	100%	5,400	0.118	640	28,200	0.054	1,510	33,600	0.064	2,150	74%	
Turquoise Ridge, Nevada ⁽⁷⁾	25%	1,700	0.507	860	1,300	0.475	630	3,000	0.493	1,490	92%	
Twin Creeks In-Process, Nevada ^{(8), (26)}	100%	2,200	0.011	20	-	-	-	2,200	0.011	20	70%	
	100%	36,100	0.065	2,340	-	-	-	36,100	0.065	2,340	67%	

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Twin Creeks Stockpiles, Nevada ^{(9), (26)}											
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		45,400	0.085	3,860	29,500	0.072	2,140	74,900	0.080	6,000	75%
Long Canyon, Nevada ⁽⁶⁾	100%	-	-	-	18,400	0.067	1,230	18,400	0.067	1,230	76%
		201,000	0.072	14,530	535,000	0.029	15,280	736,000	0.040	29,810	77%
South America											
Conga, Peru ⁽¹²⁾	51.35%	-	-	-	303,400	0.021	6,460	303,400	0.021	6,460	75%
Yanacocha Open Pits ⁽¹³⁾	51.35%	17,600	0.023	410	70,100	0.019	1,310	87,700	0.020	1,720	70%
Yanacocha In-Process ⁽⁸⁾	51.35%	12,800	0.021	270	-	-	-	12,800	0.021	270	67%
Yanacocha Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	51.35%	8,700	0.058	500	-	-	-	8,700	0.058	500	67%
Total Yanacocha, Peru		39,100	0.030	1,180	70,100	0.019	1,310	109,200	0.023	2,490	69%
La Zanja, Peru ⁽¹⁴⁾	46.94%	2,200	0.021	50	3,600	0.020	70	5,800	0.021	120	66%
Merian, Suriname ⁽¹⁵⁾	75%	-	-	-	104,700	0.034	3,610	104,700	0.034	3,610	93%
		41,300	0.030	1,230	481,800	0.024	11,450	523,100	0.024	12,680	79%
Australia/New Zealand											
Boddington Open Pit	100%	115,800	0.021	2,440	418,300	0.020	8,550	534,100	0.021	10,990	81%
Boddington Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	100%	26,400	0.016	430	58,200	0.013	750	84,600	0.014	1,180	79%
Total Boddington, Western Australia		142,200	0.020	2,870	476,500	0.020	9,300	618,700	0.020	12,170	81%
Duketon, Western Australia ⁽¹⁷⁾	19.45%	2,300	0.033	80	12,800	0.030	380	15,100	0.030	460	91%
Kalgoorlie Open Pit and Underground	50%	9,300	0.058	540	27,400	0.056	1,540	36,700	0.057	2,080	85%
Kalgoorlie Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	50%	61,400	0.023	1,400	-	-	-	61,400	0.023	1,400	76%
Total Kalgoorlie, Western Australia ⁽¹⁹⁾		70,700	0.027	1,940	27,400	0.056	1,540	98,100	0.035	3,480	81%
Tanami, Northern Territory ⁽²⁰⁾	100%	6,000	0.178	1,070	13,600	0.165	2,240	19,600	0.169	3,310	94%
Waihi, New Zealand ⁽²¹⁾	100%	-	-	-	2,200	0.161	360	2,200	0.161	360	89%
		221,200	0.027	5,960	532,500	0.026	13,820	753,700	0.026	19,780	84%
Indonesia											
Batu Hijau Open Pit ⁽¹⁶⁾	48.50%	150,100	0.015	2,320	71,100	0.008	540	221,200	0.013	2,860	76%

Batu Hijau												
Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	48.50%	-	-	-	157,900	0.003	480	157,900	0.003	480	66%	
		150,100	0.015	2,320	229,000	0.004	1,020	379,100	0.009	3,340	74%	
Africa												
Ahafo Open Pits												
⁽²²⁾	100%	10,700	0.061	650	122,000	0.060	7,280	132,700	0.060	7,930	88%	
Ahafo												
Underground ⁽²³⁾	100%	-	-	-	4,900	0.129	630	4,900	0.129	630	91%	
Ahafo Stockpiles												
⁽⁹⁾	100%	43,100	0.031	1,350	-	-	-	43,100	0.031	1,350	86%	
Total Ahafo,												
Ghana		53,800	0.037	2,000	126,900	0.062	7,910	180,700	0.055	9,910	88%	
Akyem Open Pit												
⁽²⁴⁾	100%	28,400	0.052	1,470	97,300	0.048	4,720	125,700	0.049	6,190	88%	
Akyem												
Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾⁽²⁴⁾	100%	8,500	0.057	480	-	-	-	8,500	0.057	480	90%	
Total Akyem,												
Ghana		36,900	0.053	1,950	97,300	0.048	4,720	134,200	0.050	6,670	88%	
		90,700	0.044	3,950	224,200	0.056	12,630	314,900	0.053	16,580	88%	
Total Gold		704,300	0.040	27,990	2,002,500	0.027	54,200	2,706,800	0.030	82,190	81%	

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Gold Reserves At December 31, 2013 ⁽¹⁾

Deposits/Districts Share	Newmont ⁽²⁾	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery ⁽³⁾
		Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade	Ounces ⁽³⁾	Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade	Ounces ⁽³⁾	Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade	Ounces ⁽³⁾	
	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	
North America											
Carlin Open Pits, Nevada	100%	71,200	0.054	3,870	200,400	0.029	5,860	271,600	0.036	9,730	76%
Carlin											
Underground, Nevada	100%	17,800	0.258	4,590	6,100	0.233	1,420	23,900	0.252	6,010	85%
Carlin In-Process, Nevada ⁽⁸⁾	100%	19,100	0.019	360	-	-	-	19,100	0.019	360	63%
Carlin Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁹⁾	100%	30,700	0.055	1,680	-	-	-	30,700	0.055	1,680	78%
Total Carlin, Nevada											
		138,800	0.076	10,500	206,500	0.035	7,280	345,300	0.051	17,780	79%
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	21,000	0.019	390	314,800	0.017	5,270	335,800	0.017	5,660	73%
Phoenix											
Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁹⁾	100%	-	-	-	3,400	0.028	90	3,400	0.028	90	71%
Lone Tree											
In-Process, Nevada ⁽⁸⁾	100%	2,000	0.005	10	-	-	-	2,000	0.005	10	25%
Lone Tree											
Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁹⁾	100%	4,200	0.017	70	-	-	-	4,200	0.017	70	25%
Total Phoenix, Nevada											
		27,200	0.017	470	318,200	0.017	5,360	345,400	0.017	5,830	72%
Twin Creeks, Nevada	100%	5,800	0.109	640	33,600	0.051	1,720	39,400	0.060	2,360	73%
Turquoise Ridge, Nevada ⁽⁷⁾											
	25%	1,500	0.538	820	1,800	0.499	870	3,300	0.517	1,690	92%
Midas, Nevada ⁽⁴⁾	100%	50	0.135	10	200	0.083	20	250	0.093	30	85%
Twin Creeks											
In-Process, Nevada ⁽⁸⁾	100%	1,300	0.018	20	-	-	-	1,300	0.018	20	60%

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Twin Creeks Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁹⁾	100%	33,900	0.067	2,280	-	-	-	33,900	0.067	2,280	72%
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		42,550	0.089	3,770	35,600	0.073	2,610	78,150	0.082	6,380	78%
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	-	-	-	15,700	0.065	1,010	15,700	0.065	1,010	78%
La Herradura, Mexico ⁽¹¹⁾	44%	61,000	0.020	1,240	48,400	0.019	940	109,400	0.020	2,180	74%
		269,550	0.059	15,980	624,400	0.028	17,200	893,950	0.037	33,180	77%
South America											
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	-	-	303,400	0.021	6,460	303,400	0.021	6,460	75%
Yanacocha Open Pits	51.35%	21,700	0.047	1,010	73,100	0.017	1,280	94,800	0.024	2,290	73%
Yanacocha In-Process ⁽⁸⁾	51.35%	9,100	0.020	190	-	-	-	9,100	0.020	190	72%
Yanacocha Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	51.35%	8,800	0.054	480	-	-	-	8,800	0.054	480	64%
Total Yanacocha, Peru		39,600	0.042	1,680	73,100	0.017	1,280	112,700	0.026	2,960	71%
La Zanja, Peru	46.94%	1,200	0.020	20	7,500	0.021	150	8,700	0.021	170	66%
Merian, Suriname	80%	-	-	-	95,500	0.035	3,390	95,500	0.035	3,390	93%
		40,800	0.042	1,700	479,500	0.024	11,280	520,300	0.025	12,980	79%
Australia/New Zealand											
Boddington Open Pit	100%	88,000	0.021	1,860	528,100	0.020	10,730	616,100	0.020	12,590	80%
Boddington Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	100%	27,500	0.016	440	42,300	0.013	540	69,800	0.014	980	81%
Total Boddington, Western Australia		115,500	0.020	2,300	570,400	0.020	11,270	685,900	0.020	13,570	80%
Duketon, Western Australia	19.52%	1,100	0.043	50	12,100	0.040	480	13,200	0.040	530	95%
Jundee, Western Australia ⁽¹⁸⁾	100%	1,700	0.064	110	1,600	0.192	300	3,300	0.124	410	91%
Kalgoorlie Open Pit and Underground	50%	9,900	0.059	580	31,600	0.056	1,770	41,500	0.057	2,350	85%
Kalgoorlie Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	50%	59,700	0.023	1,370	-	-	-	59,700	0.023	1,370	76%
Total Kalgoorlie, Western Australia		69,600	0.028	1,950	31,600	0.056	1,770	101,200	0.037	3,720	81%
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	4,000	0.159	640	13,800	0.172	2,370	17,800	0.169	3,010	94%
Waihi, New Zealand	100%	200	0.252	60	2,000	0.080	160	2,200	0.098	220	90%
		192,100	0.027	5,110	631,500	0.026	16,350	823,600	0.026	21,460	83%
Indonesia											
Batu Hijau Open Pit	48.50%	119,000	0.014	1,660	144,100	0.009	1,340	263,100	0.011	3,000	76%

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Batu Hijau											
Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	48.50%	-	-	-	138,200	0.003	430	138,200	0.003	430	65%
		119,000	0.014	1,660	282,300	0.006	1,770	401,300	0.009	3,430	75%
Africa											
Ahafo Open Pits	100%	8,000	0.069	560	126,800	0.061	7,770	134,800	0.062	8,330	88%
Ahafo											
Underground	100%	-	-	-	4,900	0.129	630	4,900	0.129	630	91%
Ahafo Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	100%	37,300	0.031	1,160	-	-	-	37,300	0.031	1,160	86%
Total Ahafo,											
Ghana		45,300	0.038	1,720	131,700	0.064	8,400	177,000	0.057	10,120	88%
Akyem Open Pit	100%	-	-	-	137,800	0.049	6,810	137,800	0.049	6,810	88%
Akyem											
Stockpiles ⁽⁹⁾	100%	5,500	0.068	370	-	-	-	5,500	0.068	370	90%
Total Akyem,											
Ghana		5,500	0.068	370	137,800	0.049	6,810	143,300	0.050	7,180	88%
		50,800	0.041	2,090	269,500	0.056	15,210	320,300	0.054	17,300	88%
Total Gold		672,250	0.039	26,540	2,287,200	0.027	61,810	2,959,450	0.030	88,350	81%

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(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 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.

2014 reserves were calculated at a gold price of \$1,300, A\$1,415 or NZ\$1,735 per ounce unless otherwise noted.

2013 reserves were calculated at a gold price of \$1,300, A\$1,415 or NZ\$1,675 per ounce unless otherwise noted.

- (2) Tonnages include allowances for losses resulting from mining methods. Tonnages are rounded to the nearest 100,000 unless they are less than 50,000.
- (3) Ounces or pounds 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 are rounded to the nearest 10,000.
- (4) Property was sold to Klondex Mines Ltd., on February 10, 2014. Tonnage rounded to nearest 50,000.
- (5) Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper and silver credits.
- (6) Project is currently undeveloped. Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.007 ounce per ton.
- (7) Reserve estimates provided by Barrick, the operator of the Turquoise Ridge joint venture.
- (8) In-process material is the material on leach pads at the end of the year from which gold remains to be recovered.
- (9)

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.

- (10) Cut-off grades utilized in 2014 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.006 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.061 ounce per ton; flotation material not less than 0.012 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.026 ounce per ton.
- (11) Property was sold to Fresnillo plc on October 6, 2014.
- (12) Project is currently undeveloped. Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper and silver credits.
- (13) Cut-off grades utilized in 2014 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.004 ounce per ton; and oxide mill material not less than 0.015 ounce per ton.
- (14) Reserve estimates provided by Buenaventura, the operator of the La Zanja project. Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.005 ounce per ton.
- (15) Project is currently under development. Percentage reflects Newmont's economic interest at December 31, 2014. Gold cut-off grades utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.010 ounce per ton.
- (16) Percentage reflects Newmont's economic interest as of December 31, 2014.
- (17) Reserve estimates provided by Regis Resources Ltd., in which Newmont holds a 19.45% interest at December 31, 2014. Gold cut-off grades utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.012 ounce per ton.
- (18) Property was sold to Northern Star Resources limited on July 1, 2014.
- (19) Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.026 ounce per ton.
- (20) Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.064 ounce per ton.
- (21) Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.015 ounce per ton.
- (22) Includes undeveloped reserves at seven pits in the Ahafo trend totaling 3.2 million ounces. Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.015 ounce per ton.
- (23) Project is partially developed with on-going studies being completed prior to a production decision. Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.093 ounce per ton.
- (24) Project reached commercial production in October 2013. Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 reserves not less than 0.013 ounce per ton.

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(25) Cut-off grade utilized in 2014 insitu reserves not less than 0.006 ounce per ton.

(26) Cut-off grades utilized in 2014 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.006 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.020 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.040 ounce per ton.

The following tables detail copper proven and probable reserves reflecting only those reserves attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Copper Reserves At December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾

Deposits/Districts Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery	
	Newmont	Tonnage (2)	Grade	Pounds (3)	Tonnage (2)	Grade	Pounds (3)	Tonnage (2)	Grade		Pounds (3)
	(000)	(Cu %)	(millions)	(000)	(Cu %)	(millions)	(000)	(Cu %)	(millions)	(%)	
North America											
Phoenix Mill, Nevada ⁽⁴⁾	100%	19,200	0.15%	60	305,700	0.14%	880	324,900	0.14%	940	58%
Phoenix Copper Leach, Nevada ⁽⁵⁾	100%	12,600	0.18%	50	199,100	0.19%	740	211,700	0.19%	790	52%
		31,800	0.16%	110	504,800	0.16%	1,620	536,600	0.16%	1,730	55%
South America											
Conga, Peru ⁽⁶⁾	51.35%	-	-	-	303,400	0.28%	1,690	303,400	0.28%	1,690	85%
		-	-	-	303,400	0.28%	1,690	303,400	0.28%	1,690	85%
Australia/New Zealand											
Boddington Open Pit ⁽⁹⁾	100%	115,800	0.09%	210	418,300	0.12%	1,010	534,100	0.11%	1,220	77%
Boddington Stockpiles ⁽⁸⁾	100%	26,400	0.09%	50	58,200	0.08%	90	84,600	0.08%	140	72%
		142,200	0.09%	260	476,500	0.12%	1,100	618,700	0.11%	1,360	76%
Indonesia											
Batu Hijau Open Pit ⁽⁷⁾	48.50%	150,100	0.51%	1,540	71,100	0.39%	550	221,200	0.47%	2,090	78%
Batu Hijau Stockpiles ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	48.50%	-	-	-	157,900	0.33%	1,060	157,900	0.33%	1,060	60%
		150,100	0.51%	1,540	229,000	0.35%	1,610	379,100	0.41%	3,150	72%
Total Copper		324,100	0.29%	1,910	1,513,700	0.20%	6,020	1,837,800	0.22%	7,930	72%

Copper Reserves At December 31, 2013 ⁽¹⁾

Proven Reserves

Probable Reserves

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Newmont	Share	Tonnage		Pounds		Tonnage		Grade		Pounds		Metallurgical Recovery
		(2)	(000)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)		
		(000)	(Cu %)	(millions)	(000)	(Cu %)	(millions)	(000)	(Cu %)	(millions)	(3)	
Proven and Probable Reserves												
North America												
Phoenix Mill, Nevada												
100%		21,000	0.14%	60	318,100	0.14%	880	339,100	0.14%	940	62%	
Phoenix Copper Leach, Nevada												
100%		-		-	160,800	0.22%	710	160,800	0.22%	710	57%	
		21,000	0.14%	60	478,900	0.17%	1,590	499,900	0.17%	1,650	60%	
South America												
Conga, Peru												
51.35%		-		-	303,400	0.28%	1,690	303,400	0.28%	1,690	85%	
		-		-	303,400	0.28%	1,690	303,400	0.28%	1,690	85%	
Australia/New Zealand												
Boddington Open Pit												
100%		88,000	0.09%	160	528,100	0.11%	1,210	616,100	0.11%	1,370	78%	
Boddington Stockpiles ⁽⁸⁾												
100%		27,500	0.09%	50	42,300	0.08%	70	69,800	0.08%	120	76%	
		115,500	0.09%	210	570,400	0.11%	1,280	685,900	0.11%	1,490	78%	
Indonesia												
Batu Hijau Open Pit												
48.50%		119,000	0.49%	1,160	144,100	0.42%	1,220	263,100	0.45%	2,380	80%	
Batu Hijau Stockpiles ⁽⁸⁾												
48.50%		-		-	138,200	0.33%	920	138,200	0.33%	920	59%	
		119,000	0.49%	1,160	282,300	0.38%	2,140	401,300	0.41%	3,300	74%	
Total Copper		255,500	0.28%	1,430	1,635,000	0.20%	6,700	1,890,500	0.22%	8,130	74%	

(1) See footnote (1) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Copper reserves for 2014 were calculated at a copper price of \$3.00 or A\$3.25 per pound, unchanged from 2013.

(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 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 leach solubility. Leach pad and associated facilities construction completed in 2013.

(6) Project is currently undeveloped. Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold and silver credits.

(7) Percentage reflects Newmont's economic interest as of December 31, 2014. Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold and silver credits.

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(8) 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 tonnage or contained metal is greater than 5% of the total site reported reserves.

(9) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold credits.

The following tables detail silver proven and probable reserves reflecting only those reserves attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Silver Reserves At December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾

Deposits/Districts Share	Newmont	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery ⁽³⁾
		Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade ⁽³⁾	Ounces ⁽³⁾	Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade ⁽³⁾	Ounces ⁽³⁾	Tonnage ⁽²⁾	Grade ⁽³⁾	Ounces ⁽³⁾	
		(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	
North America											
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	19,200	0.25	4,860	305,700	0.24	73,740	324,900	0.24	78,600	34%
		19,200	0.25	4,860	305,700	0.24	73,740	324,900	0.24	78,600	34%
South America											
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	0.00	-	303,400	0.06	19,400	303,400	0.06	19,400	70%
Yanacocha Open Pits											
Yanacocha Stockpiles ⁽⁵⁾	51.35%	8,700	1.15	10,010	-	0.00	-	8,700	1.15	10,010	30%
Yanacocha In-Process ⁽⁶⁾	51.35%	-	0.00	-	43,200	0.23	10,110	43,200	0.23	10,110	2%
Total Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	24,800	0.64	15,940	112,500	0.16	18,440	137,300	0.25	34,380	17%
		24,800	0.64	15,940	415,900	0.09	37,840	440,700	0.12	53,780	36%
Indonesia											
Batu Hijau Open Pit ⁽⁷⁾	48.50%	150,100	0.04	6,740	71,100	0.03	2,020	221,200	0.04	8,760	81%
Batu Hijau Stockpiles ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	48.50%	-	0.00	-	157,900	0.02	2,430	157,900	0.02	2,430	68%
		150,100	0.04	6,740	229,000	0.02	4,450	379,100	0.03	11,190	78%
Total Silver		194,100	0.14	27,540	950,600	0.12	116,030	1,144,700	0.13	143,570	38%

Silver Reserves At December 31, 2013 ⁽¹⁾

Proven Reserves Probable Reserves

Newmont	Tonnage (2)	Ounces			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery (3)			
		Grade (3)	Tonnage (2)	Grade (3)	Tonnage (2)	Grade (3)	Tonnage (2)				
Deposits/Districts Share	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(000)	(oz/ton)	(000)	(%)	
North America											
Midas, Nevada (4)	100%	50	2.66	130	200	13.57	2,690	250	11.48	2,820	93%
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	21,000	0.25	5,230	318,100	0.24	75,050	339,100	0.24	80,280	36%
		21,050	0.26	5,360	318,300	0.24	77,740	339,350	0.24	83,100	38%
South America											
Conga, Peru	51.35%	-	-	-	303,400	0.06	19,400	303,400	0.06	19,400	70%
Yanacocha Open Pits											
Yanacocha Stockpiles (5)	51.35%	8,800	1.21	10,660	-	-	-	8,800	1.21	10,660	38%
Yanacocha In-Process (6)	51.35%	-	-	-	66,300	0.25	16,850	66,300	0.25	16,850	1%
Total Yanacocha, Peru											
	51.35%	28,900	0.48	13,800	136,600	0.18	25,020	165,500	0.23	38,820	17%
		28,900	0.48	13,800	440,000	0.10	44,420	468,900	0.12	58,220	35%
Indonesia											
Batu Hijau Open Pit											
Batu Hijau Stockpiles (5)	48.50%	-	-	-	138,200	0.02	2,110	138,200	0.02	2,110	67%
		119,000	0.04	4,970	282,300	0.02	6,680	401,300	0.03	11,650	77%
Total Silver		168,950	0.14	24,130	1,040,600	0.12	128,840	1,209,550	0.13	152,970	40%

(1) See footnote (1) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Silver reserves for 2014 were calculated at a silver price of \$20.00, unchanged from 2013.

(2) See footnote (2) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Tonnages are rounded to nearest 100,000 unless they are less than 50,000.

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

(4) Property was sold to Klondex Mines Ltd., on February 10, 2014. Tonnage rounded to nearest 50,000.

(5) 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 tonnage or ounces are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves and ounces are greater than 100,000.

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(6) In-process 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.

(7) Percentage reflects Newmont's economic interest as of December 31, 2014.

The following table reconciles 2014 and 2013 gold, copper and silver proven and probable reserves:

	Gold Ounces (in millions)	Copper Pounds (in millions)	Silver Ounces (in millions)
December 31, 2013	88.4	8,130	153.0
Depletion ⁽¹⁾	(5.5)	(260)	(5.2)
Revisions and additions, net ⁽²⁾	1.8	60	(1.6)
Divestments ⁽³⁾	(2.5)	-	(2.6)
December 31, 2014	82.2	7,930	143.6

(1) Reserves mined and processed in 2014.

(2) Revisions and additions are due to reserve conversions, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries.

(3) Divestments are related to the sales of Midas, Jundee and La Herradura as well as decreases in our interest. We decreased our interest in Regis Resources Ltd. from 19.52% in 2013 to 19.45% in 2014. We also decreased our interest in Merian from 80% in 2013 to 75% in 2014.

Mineralized Material

We had attributable gold Mineralized Material of 1,568 million tons at an average grade of 0.017 ounces per ton at December 31, 2014, calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,400, A\$1,475 or NZ\$1,795 per ounce. For 2013, attributable gold Mineralized Material was calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,400, A\$1,475 or NZ\$1,700 per ounce.

At December 31, 2014, our gold Mineralized Material included 204 million tons in North America, 157 million tons in South America, 211 million tons in Australia/New Zealand, 937 million tons in Indonesia, and 59 million tons in Africa.

At December 31, 2014, our attributable copper Mineralized Material of 1,266 million tons at a grade of 0.29% was calculated at a copper price assumption of \$3.50 or A\$3.70 per pound. For 2013, attributable copper Mineralized Material was calculated at a copper price assumption of \$3.50 or A\$3.70 per pound.

At December 31, 2014, our attributable silver Mineralized Material of 1,093 million tons at a grade of 0.040 ounces per ton was calculated at a silver price assumption of \$25.00 per ounce. For 2013, attributable silver Mineralized

Material was calculated at a silver price assumption of \$25.00. 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.

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 up to approximately a twenty percent premium over reserve prices.

The Mineralized Material figures presented herein do not include that part of our Mineralized Material that have been converted to Proven and Probable Reserves as shown above (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, 2015, 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 2015.

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The following tables detail Mineralized Material reflecting only those that are attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

Mineralized Material at December 31, 2014 ⁽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, Nevada	100%	81,900	0.027	-	-	-	-
Carlin Trend Underground, Nevada	100%	2,900	0.235	-	-	-	-
Total Carlin, Nevada		84,800	0.034	-	-	-	-
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	49,500	0.019	89,100	0.13 %	49,500	0.22
Lone Tree Complex, Nevada	100%	2,200	0.023	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Valley, Nevada	70%	15,500	0.019	-	-	-	-
Total Phoenix, Nevada		67,200	0.019	89,100	0.13 %	49,500	0.22
Twin Creeks, Nevada	100%	38,500	0.059	-	-	-	-
Sandman, Nevada	100%	1,300	0.036	-	-	1,300	0.20
Turquoise Ridge, Nevada ⁽⁴⁾	25%	1,100	0.490	-	-	-	-
Twin Creeks Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁵⁾	100%	5,900	0.061	-	-	-	-
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		46,800	0.068	-	-	1,300	0.20
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	4,900	0.101	-	-	-	-
		203,700	0.039	89,100	0.13 %	50,800	0.22
South America							
Conga, Peru	51.35%	89,300	0.012	89,300	0.19 %	89,300	0.05
Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	46,100	0.016	-	-	15,500	0.26
La Zanja, Peru ⁽⁷⁾	46.94%	900	0.012	-	-	-	-
Merian, Suriname	75%	21,100	0.026	-	-	-	-
		157,400	0.015	89,300	0.19 %	104,800	0.08
Australia/New Zealand							
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	150,200	0.015	150,200	0.11 %	-	-
Duketon, Western Australia ⁽⁹⁾	19.45%	16,000	0.026	-	-	-	-
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia ⁽¹⁰⁾	50.00%	26,100	0.044	-	-	-	-
McPhillamys, New South Wales ⁽⁹⁾	19.45%	14,800	0.027	-	-	-	-
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	3,400	0.164	-	-	-	-
		210,500	0.023	150,200	0.11 %	-	-
Indonesia							
Batu Hijau, Indonesia ⁽⁸⁾	48.50%	147,700	0.008	147,700	0.36 %	147,700	0.03
Elang, Indonesia ⁽⁸⁾	48.50%	789,200	0.010	789,200	0.34 %	789,200	0.03
		936,900	0.010	936,900	0.34 %	936,900	0.03
Africa							
Ahafo Open Pit, Ghana	100%	54,200	0.042	-	-	-	-
Akyem, Ghana	100%	5,000	0.016	-	-	-	-

	59,200	0.040	-	-		
Total	1,567,700	0.017	1,265,500	0.29 %	1,092,500	0.04

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Mineralized Material at December 31, 2013 ⁽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, Nevada	100%	83,800	0.027	-	-	-	-
Carlin Trend Underground, Nevada	100%	1,900	0.195	-	-	-	-
Total Carlin, Nevada		85,700	0.031	-	-	-	-
Phoenix, Nevada	100%	174,800	0.011	220,500	0.14 %	174,800	0.21
Lone Tree Complex, Nevada	100%	2,500	0.023	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Valley, Nevada	70%	15,500	0.019	-	-	-	-
Total Phoenix, Nevada		192,800	0.012	220,500	0.14 %	174,800	0.21
Twin Creeks, Nevada	100%	32,000	0.069	-	-	-	-
Sandman, Nevada	100%	1,300	0.036	-	-	1,300	0.20
Turquoise Ridge, Nevada ⁽⁴⁾	25%	1,400	0.385	-	-	-	-
Midas, Nevada ⁽³⁾	100%	100	0.040	-	-	100	7.25
Twin Creeks Stockpiles, Nevada ⁽⁵⁾	100%	5,400	0.066	-	-	-	-
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		40,200	0.078	-	-	1,400	0.71
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	3,700	0.097	-	-	-	-
La Herradura, Mexico ⁽⁶⁾	44%	32,300	0.021	-	-	-	-
		354,700	0.026	220,500	0.14 %	176,200	0.21
South America							
Conga, Peru	51.35%	89,300	0.012	89,300	0.19 %	89,300	0.05
Yanacocha, Peru	51.35%	16,000	0.015	-	-	15,000	0.26
La Zanja, Peru ⁽⁷⁾	46.94%	700	0.012	-	-	-	-
Merian, Suriname	80%	20,100	0.030	-	-	-	-
		126,100	0.015	89,300	0.19 %	104,300	0.08
Australia/New Zealand							
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	172,400	0.015	172,400	0.10 %	-	-
Duketon, Western Australia	19.52%	14,700	0.026	-	-	-	-
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia ⁽¹⁰⁾	50.00%	27,700	0.043	-	-	-	-
McPhillamys, New South Wales	19.52%	8,900	0.037	-	-	-	-
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	2,000	0.161	-	-	-	-
Waihi, New Zealand	100%	400	0.373	-	-	-	-
		226,100	0.022	172,400	0.10 %	-	-
Indonesia							
Batu Hijau, Indonesia	48.50%	129,600	0.009	129,600	0.36 %	129,600	0.03
Elang, Indonesia	48.50%	789,200	0.010	789,200	0.34 %	789,200	0.03
		918,800	0.010	918,800	0.34 %	918,800	0.03
Africa							
Ahafo Open Pit, Ghana	100%	58,900	0.041	-	-	-	-
Akyem, Ghana	100%	5,300	0.016	-	-	-	-

	64,200	0.039	-	-	
Total	1,689,900	0.016	1,401,000	0.27 %	1,199,300 0.06

- (1) Mineralized material is reported exclusive of reserves. "mineralized material" as used in this annual report, although permissible under SEC's Industry Guide 7, does not indicate "reserves" by SEC standards. 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 2014 was calculated at a gold price of \$1,400, A\$1,475 or NZ\$1,795 per ounce and at a gold price of \$1,400, A\$1,475 or NZ\$1,700 per ounce for 2013. Mineralized material for 2014 was calculated at a copper price of \$3.50 or A\$3.70 per pound, unchanged from 2013. Mineralized material for 2014 was calculated at a silver price of \$25.00 per ounce, unchanged from 2013. Tonnage amounts have been rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- (3) Property was sold to Klondex Mines Ltd., on February 10, 2014. Tonnage rounded to nearest 50,000.
- (4) Mineralized material estimates were provided by Barrick, the operator of the Turquoise Ridge Joint Venture.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Property was sold to Fresnillo plc on October 6, 2014. Mineralized material estimates were provided by staff at Fresnillo, the operator of La Herradura. Due to differing assumptions mineralized material may not be the same as reported by Fresnillo.

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- (7) Mineralized material estimates were provided by Buenaventura, the operator of the La Zanja project.
- (8) Percentage reflects Newmont's economic interest as of December 31, 2014.
- (9) Mineralized material estimates were provided by Regis Resources Ltd., in which Newmont holds a 19.45% interest at December 31, 2014.
- (10) Mineralized material estimates were provided by staff at Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd (KCGM), a 50/50 Joint Venture with Barrick.

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. 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 Federal 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.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

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."

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the closing high and low sales prices per share of Newmont's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape:

	2014		2013	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$26.18	\$20.87	\$46.90	\$38.60
Second quarter	\$26.45	\$22.48	\$41.39	\$27.22
Third quarter	\$27.09	\$23.05	\$33.29	\$26.48
Fourth quarter	\$23.64	\$17.78	\$28.46	\$22.49

On February 11, 2015, there were 498,857,070 shares of Newmont's common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 9,351 stockholders of record. A dividend of \$0.150, \$0.025, \$0.025 and \$0.025 per share of common stock outstanding were declared in the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively, of 2014 for a total of \$0.225 per share. A dividend of \$0.425, \$0.35, \$0.25 and \$0.20 per share of common stock outstanding were declared in the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively, of 2013, for a total of \$1.225 per share.

The quarterly dividend is calculated based upon the average London P.M. Fix gold price for the preceding quarter. This dividend policy is intended as a non-binding guideline which will be periodically reviewed and reassessed by the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The declaration and payment of future dividends remains at the discretion of the Board and will depend on the Company's financial results, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

During the period from October 1, 2014, to December 31, 2014, 3,886 shares of Newmont's equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, were purchased by the Company, or an affiliated purchaser.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares	(b) Average Price Paid	(c) Total Number of Shares	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that may yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
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	Purchased	Per Share	Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	
October 1, 2014 through October 31, 2014	-	-	-	N/A
November 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014	-	-	-	N/A
December 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	3,886	(1) 18.93	-	N/A

(1) Represents shares delivered to the Company from restricted stock held by a Company employee upon vesting for purposes of covering the recipient's tax withholding obligation.

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

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Sales	\$7,292	\$8,414	\$9,964	\$10,441	\$9,610
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$369	\$(2,856)	\$2,187	\$1,074	\$3,119
Net income (loss)	\$329	\$(2,795)	\$2,111	\$938	\$3,091
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$508	\$(2,534)	\$1,802	\$332	\$2,252
Income (loss) per common share:					
Basic:					
Continuing operations	\$1.10	\$(5.21)	\$3.79	\$0.95	\$4.63
Discontinued operations	(0.08)	0.12	(0.15)	(0.28)	(0.06)
	\$1.02	\$(5.09)	\$3.64	\$0.67	\$4.57
Diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$1.10	\$(5.21)	\$3.76	\$0.93	\$4.56
Discontinued operations	(0.08)	0.12	(0.15)	(0.27)	(0.06)
	\$1.02	\$(5.09)	\$3.61	\$0.66	\$4.50
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.225	\$1.225	\$1.40	\$1.00	\$0.50
At December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total assets	\$24,916	\$24,607	\$29,573	\$26,041	\$25,627
Debt, including current portion	\$6,646	\$6,740	\$6,298	\$4,313	\$4,441
Newmont stockholders' equity	\$10,274	\$9,993	\$13,696	\$12,826	\$13,309

⁽¹⁾ Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders includes discontinued operations of \$(40), \$61, \$(76), \$(136) and \$(28) net of tax in 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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 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 74. References to "A\$" refer to Australian currency, "C\$" to Canadian currency and "NZ\$" to New Zealand 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 eight 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, Australia, Peru, Indonesia, Ghana and New Zealand.

Our vision is to be recognized and respected for exceptional economic, environmental and social performance.

We continue to position the business to capture benefits of economic recovery and demand growth in the current volatile commodity market environment. Our team has spent considerable time over the past twenty-one months optimizing our project portfolio so that when the time is right, we can move forward with developing projects that generate value. We are focused on providing sustainable efficiency, productivity and cost improvements over the next three years and expect to deliver significant cost and cash savings improvement initiatives. One of the programs we launched in 2013 to achieve these improvements was the Full Potential program ("Full Potential"). Full Potential is designed to leverage our industry experience and discipline to accelerate the delivery of business improvement opportunities across our operations and support areas, resulting in improved levels of operating cash flow.

2014 highlights are included below and discussed further in Results of Consolidated Operations.

2014 Operating highlights.

- Sales of \$7,292;
 - Average realized gold and copper prices of \$1,258 per ounce and \$2.65 per pound, respectively.
 - Consolidated gold production of approximately 5.2 million ounces (4.8 million attributable ounces) at Costs applicable to sales of \$706 per ounce;
 - Consolidated copper production of approximately 271 million pounds (191 million attributable pounds) at Costs applicable to sales of \$2.88 per pound;
 - Gold operating margin (see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 74) of \$552 per ounce;
 - Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders of \$1.02 per share, Adjusted net income (see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 74) of \$1.09 per share; and
 - Gold and copper reserves of 82.2 million ounces and 7,930 million pounds, respectively, at December 31, 2014.
- Our global project pipeline.

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.

Projects included in our global pipeline comprise an important part of the Company's growth strategy and reflect opportunities throughout the development cycle. The most advanced projects, including early stage development and projects in or near the Execution phase are described below. The exploration, construction and execution of these projects may require significant funding to complete.

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Turf Vent Shaft, Nevada. The Turf No. 3 Vent Shaft Project is in the construction phase, is planned to achieve commercial production in late 2015 and is expected to add between 100,000 and 150,000 ounces of production annually. Capital costs for the project are estimated at approximately \$400. The Turf No. 3 Vent Shaft project provides the ventilation required to increase production, and decrease mine costs over the 11 year mine life at Leeville.

Merian, Suriname. On July 29, 2014 the Board of Directors of Newmont approved full funding for the Merian project in Suriname and construction began in August 2014. Following the project approval by Newmont, the Government of Suriname granted the Right of Exploitation on August 22, 2014. The Government of Suriname opted for a 25% equity ownership in the Merian Project and made their earn-in payments at the end of 2014. The project allows Newmont to pursue a new district with upside potential and the opportunity to grow and extend the operating life of the South American region. Average life of mine estimated gold production (on a 100% basis) of 300,000 to 400,000 ounces per year is expected, once Merian comes into production in late 2016. Total capital spend on the project is expected to range from \$600 to \$700 on an attributable basis. At December 31, 2014, gold reserves at Merian contained 104,700 thousand tons of probable reserves, grading 0.034 ounces per ton for 3.6 million ounces on an attributable basis.

Waihi Correnso, New Zealand. Waihi Correnso is in the construction phase and is planned to achieve commercial production in 2015. Total capital costs of the project are estimated at approximately \$30 to \$35. The project is an extension of the operating Favona, Moonlight and Trio underground mines and will leverage the existing surface and processing infrastructure. The Correnso deposit is a conventional high grade vein, and offers upside resource potential in and around Waihi.

Conga, Peru. Due to local political and community protests, construction and development activities at the Conga project were largely suspended in November 2011. The results of the Peruvian Central Government initiated Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) independent review were announced on April 20, 2012 and confirmed our initial EIA met Peruvian and International standards. The review made recommendations to provide additional water capacity and social funds, which we have largely accepted. We announced our decision to move the project forward on a “water first” approach on June 22, 2012. In the first half of 2014, a Conga Restart Study was completed to identify and test alternatives to advancing development of the project. Following this assessment, a new plan was developed to reduce spending to focus on only the most critical work – protecting people and assets, engaging with communities, and maintaining existing project infrastructure – while maintaining optionality. Newmont will not proceed with the full development of Conga without social acceptance, solid project economics and potentially another partner to help defray costs and risk. Total property, plant and mine development, excluding capitalized interest, was \$1,609 at December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2014 we reported 303,400 thousand tons of probable reserves, grading 0.021 ounces per ton for 6.5 million attributable ounces of gold reserves and 0.28% copper for 1,690 million attributable pounds of copper reserves at Conga. Construction of Conga and the implementation of the independent EIA review recommendations will continue provided it can be done in a safe manner with risk-adjusted returns that justify future investment. Should we be unable to continue with the current development plan at Conga, we may reprioritize and reallocate capital to other alternatives, which may result in a potential accounting impairment. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, above for a description of political risks related to the project’s development.

Long Canyon, Nevada. The project has completed the definition stage of development for the first phase of Long Canyon. We have submitted the Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) to the Federal and State permitting agencies for approval, and we continue to progress the exploration program in the Long Canyon district. At December 31, 2014, we reported 18,400 thousand tons of probable reserves, grading 0.067 ounce per ton for 1.2 million ounces of

gold reserves at Long Canyon. An investment decision is expected in early 2015.

Tanami Expansion, Australia. The goal of the Tanami Expansion project is to increase production and lower All-in sustaining costs per ounce of the mine. Incremental improvements are driven by bringing ounces forward, mining additional ounces at depth and leveraging the fixed costs of the mine and processing facilities. The scope for this project includes a ventilation upgrade, additional mining equipment, additional mine access (Dual Access) and increasing process plant capacity and recovery. An investment decision is expected in 2015.

Subika Underground, Ghana. Subika Underground is in the confirmation stage of development as work continues to optimize the mine plan and reduce costs. The project is expected to produce approximately 200,000 ounces of gold per year and an investment decision is expected in late 2015 or 2016.

Ahafo Mill Expansion, Ghana. We continue to evaluate development alternatives for this project. Current engineering efforts are focused on reducing the scale of the project. The potential improved economics and feasibility of the project will be assessed, and the project considered for an investment decision in the second half of 2015.

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Summary of Consolidated Financial and Operating Performance

	Years Ended December,		
	31		
	2014	2013	2012
Sales	\$7,292	\$8,414	\$9,964
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$369	\$(2,856)	\$2,187
Net income (loss)	\$329	\$(2,795)	\$2,111
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$508	\$(2,534)	\$1,802
Per common share, basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$1.10	\$(5.21)	\$3.79
Net income (loss)	\$1.02	\$(5.09)	\$3.64
Adjusted net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$545	\$623	\$1,843
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, basic ⁽¹⁾	\$1.09	\$1.25	\$3.72
Consolidated gold ounces (thousands)			
Produced	5,231	5,463	5,583
Sold	5,240	5,489	5,466
Consolidated copper pounds (millions)			
Produced	271	262	254
Sold	264	258	257
Average price received, net:			
Gold (per ounce)	\$1,258	\$1,393	\$1,662
Copper (per pound)	\$2.65	\$2.98	\$3.43
Consolidated costs applicable to sales: ⁽²⁾			
Gold (per ounce)	\$706	\$772	\$684
Copper (per pound)	\$2.88	\$4.12	\$2.32
Operating margin: ⁽¹⁾			
Gold (per ounce)	\$552	\$621	\$978
Copper (per pound)	\$(0.23)	\$(1.14)	\$1.11

⁽¹⁾See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 74.

⁽²⁾Excludes development ounces.

⁽³⁾Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

Consolidated Financial Performance

Sales decreased 13% in 2014 compared to 2013 due to lower average realized gold and copper prices and lower consolidated gold ounces sold. The average realized gold price decreased 10% to \$1,258 per ounce in 2014 from \$1,393 per ounce in 2013. The average realized copper price, including \$28 unfavorable mark to market adjustments on provisionally priced copper sales, decreased 11% to \$2.65 per pound in 2014 compared to \$2.98 per pound in 2013. Consolidated gold ounces sold decreased 14% in 2014 compared to 2013 due to lower production from North America primarily driven by the sale of Midas and La Herradura; Australia / New Zealand due to the sale of Jundee;

and lower recoveries in South America; partially offset by higher production from Indonesia and Africa due to a full year of commercial production from Akyem. Costs applicable to sales decreased 16% in 2014 compared to 2013 due primarily to lower direct operating costs from continuous improvement projects, divestitures of operating assets and higher inventory adjustments in the prior year associated with lower metal prices, partially offset by the addition of Akyem, which reached commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2013.

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Liquidity

Our financial position was as follows:

	At December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,403	\$1,555
Debt	\$6,646	\$6,740
Net Debt	\$4,243	\$5,185
Investments	\$407	\$517
Newmont stockholders' equity	\$10,274	\$9,993

During 2014, our debt and liquidity positions were affected by the following:

Net cash provided from continuing operations of \$1,451;

Included in net cash provided from continuing operations are income and mining taxes paid (net of refunds) of \$187;

Capital expenditures of \$1,110;

Proceeds from the sale of assets of \$661

Repayment of debt of \$85, net of debt proceeds;

Proceeds from the sale of noncontrolling interests of \$179; and

Dividends paid to common shareholders of \$114.

In addition to the cash held on the balance sheet at December 31, 2014, we also maintain a \$3,000 corporate revolving credit facility that matures in March 2019. At December 31, 2014, we had no borrowings outstanding under the facility.

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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("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 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 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Risk and Uncertainties in Part II, Item 8 of this report. 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. 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.

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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.

Mine development costs incurred after the commencement of production 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.

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. 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. Costs are removed at each stockpile’s average cost per recoverable ounce of gold or pound of copper as material is processed.

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The following is a summary of our ore stockpiles:

	At December		At	
	31,	31,	December	December
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(\$ in millions)		(\$ per ounce)	
Gold				
Carlin	\$227	\$300	\$185	\$243
Phoenix	54	56	456	314
Twin Creeks	276	306	207	207
Yanacocha	236	290	363	487
Boddington	320	247	348	322
Tanami	14	12	584	773
Jundee	-	7	-	892
Waihi	2	2	634	929
Kalgoorlie	116	107	108	102
Batu Hijau	224	232	346	415
Ahafo	376	292	324	299
Akyem	100	35	232	105
Total	\$1,945	\$1,886	\$256	\$263

	At December		At December	
	31,	31,	2014	2013
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(\$ in millions)		(\$ per pound)	
Copper				
Phoenix	\$11	\$13	\$0.45	\$0.49
Boddington	70	57	0.74	0.68
Batu Hijau	1,018	1,058	0.80	0.98
Total	\$1,099	\$1,128	\$0.79	\$0.95

We record stockpiles at the lower of average cost or net realizable value (“NRV”), and carrying values are evaluated at least quarterly. NRV 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 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 Company recorded write-downs to reduce the carrying value of stockpiles to net realizable value of \$385, \$1,040 and \$24 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, as components of Cost applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization. The significant assumptions in determining the stockpile NRV for each mine site reporting unit at December 31, 2014

included production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation, a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce, a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound and a U.S. to Australian dollar long-term exchange rate of \$0.87 per A\$1.00. If short-term and long-term commodity prices decrease, future processing costs increase, or other negative factors occur, it may be necessary to record a write-down of ore on stockpiles to NRV.

The NRV 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.

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The following is a summary of the historical stockpile cost and estimated future processing costs:

	At December 31, 2014 (\$ per ounce)		
	Estimated	Total	
	Future	Estimated	
	Historical	Processing	Production
	Costs	Costs	Costs
Gold			
Carlin	\$ 185	\$ 737	\$ 922
Phoenix	456	806	1,262
Twin Creeks	207	596	803
Yanacocha	363	409	772
Boddington	348	933	1,281
Tanami	584	225	809
Waihi	634	256	890
Kalgoorlie	108	1,106	1,214
Batu Hijau	346	828	1,174
Ahafo	324	712	1,036
Akyem	232	515	747
Weighted Average	\$256	\$ 750	\$ 1,006

	At December 31, 2014 (\$ per pound)		
	Estimated	Total	
	Future	Estimated	
	Historical	Processing	Production
	Costs	Costs	Costs
Copper			
Phoenix	\$0.45	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.00
Boddington	0.74	1.97	2.71
Batu Hijau	0.80	1.91	2.71
Weighted Average	\$0.79	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.70

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 extract the copper. Costs are added to ore on leach pads based on current mining costs, including applicable 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 ore placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on pads to the quantities of ore 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 ore 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 NRV are accounted for on a prospective basis. The Company recorded write-downs to reduce the carrying value of leach pads to net realizable value of \$254, \$157 and \$4 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, as components of Cost applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization. The significant assumptions in determining the NRV for each mine site reporting unit at December 31, 2014 apart from production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation included a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce and copper price of \$3.00 per pound. If short-term and long-term commodity prices decrease, future processing costs increase, or other negative factors occur, it may be necessary to record a write-down of ore on leach pads to NRV.

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

	At December 31, 2014		At December 31, 2013	
	(\$ in millions)		(\$ per ounce)	
Gold				
Carlín	\$172	\$139	\$590	\$449
Twin Creeks	9	21	376	470
La Herradura	-	57	-	1,095
Yanacocha	223	214	633	809
Total	\$404	\$431	\$605	\$643

	At December 31, 2014		At December 31, 2013	
	(\$ in millions)		(\$ per pound)	
Copper				
Phoenix	\$38	\$40	\$0.62	\$0.85

The following is a summary of our ore on leach pad historical cost and estimated future processing:

	At December 31, 2014 (\$ per ounce)		
	Estimated	Total	
	Future	Estimated	
	Historical	Processing	Production
	Costs	Costs	Costs
Gold			
Carlín	\$590	\$594	\$1,184
Twin Creeks	376	\$878	\$1,254
Yanacocha	633	424	1,057

Weighted Average	\$605	\$ 515	\$ 1,120
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At December 31, 2014		
(\$ per pound)		
	Estimated	Total
	Future	Estimated
Historical	Processing	Production
Costs	Costs	Costs
Copper		
Phoenix	\$0.62	\$ 1.53

Carrying Value of Long-Lived Assets

We review and evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Asset impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated pre-tax future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the asset. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on discounted estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on estimated quantities of recoverable minerals, expected gold and other commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, trends and related factors), production levels, operating costs, capital requirements and reclamation costs, all based on life-of-mine plans. The significant assumptions in determining the future cash flows for each mine site reporting unit at December 31, 2014 apart from production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation, included a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce, a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound and U.S. to Australian dollar long-term exchange rate of \$0.87 per A\$1.00. During 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded impairments of \$26, \$4,352, and \$52, respectively, to reduce the carrying value of property, plant and mine development as part of Write-down of property, plant and mine development.

Existing proven and probable reserves and value beyond proven and probable reserves, including mineralization other than proven and probable reserves are included when determining the fair value of mine site reporting units at acquisition and,

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subsequently, in determining whether the assets are impaired. The term “recoverable minerals” refers to the estimated amount of gold or other commodities that will be obtained after taking into account losses during ore processing and treatment. Estimates of recoverable minerals from such exploration stage mineral interests are risk adjusted based on management’s relative confidence in such materials. In estimating future cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of future cash flows from other asset groups.

As discussed above under Depreciation and Amortization, various factors could impact our ability to achieve our forecasted production schedules from proven and probable reserves. Additionally, production, capital and reclamation costs could differ from the assumptions used in the cash flow models used to assess impairment. 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.

Derivative Instruments

With the exception of the Call Spread Transactions (as described in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), 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 statements of consolidated income, except for the effective 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 regarding 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 effective portion of changes in fair value of these instruments are deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and will be recognized in the statements of consolidated income when the underlying transaction designated as the hedged item impacts earnings. The derivative contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges are designated against foreign currency expenditures, diesel purchases, or future debt interest payments 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 statements of consolidated income 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 and remediation costs. Reclamation obligations are based on when the spending for an existing environmental disturbance will occur. We review, on at least an annual basis, the reclamation obligation at each mine.

Reclamation obligations for inactive mines are accrued based on management’s best estimate of the costs expected to be incurred at a site. Such cost estimates include, where applicable, ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in estimates at inactive mines are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised.

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. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ from amounts estimated. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required. Any such increases in future costs could materially impact the amounts charged to earnings for reclamation and remediation.

Income and Mining Taxes

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. 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 and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Refer above to Carrying Value of Long-Lived Assets for a discussion of the factors that could cause future cash flows to differ from estimates. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, our ability to realize deferred tax assets recorded at the balance sheet date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate could limit our ability to obtain the future tax benefits represented by our deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date.

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Our operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from federal, state, and international tax audits. 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 an 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).

Consolidated Financial Results

The following analysis summarizes the changes in consolidated gold sales:

	Years Ended December		
	31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated gold sales:			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$6,619	\$7,694	\$9,115
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(1)	(17)	4
Gross after provisional pricing	6,618	7,677	9,119
Treatment and refining charges	(26)	(32)	(36)
Net	\$6,592	\$7,645	\$9,083
Consolidated gold ounces sold (thousands):	5,240	5,489	5,466
Average realized gold price (per ounce):			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$1,263	\$1,402	\$1,668
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	-	(3)	1
Gross after provisional pricing	1,263	1,399	1,669
Treatment and refining charges	(5)	(6)	(7)
Net	\$1,258	\$1,393	\$1,662

The change in consolidated gold sales is due to:

	2013	
	2014 vs.	vs.
	2013	2012
Change in consolidated ounces sold	\$(350)	\$39
Change in average realized gold price	(709)	(1,481)
Change in treatment and refining charges	6	4
	\$(1,053)	\$(1,438)

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Gold Sales decreased \$1,053 in 2014 compared to 2013 due to a \$135 per ounce decrease in the average net realized price and a decrease of 249,000 ounces sold primarily related to the sales of Midas, La Herradura and Jundee. Gold Sales decreased \$1,438 in 2013 compared to 2012 due to a \$269 per ounce decrease in the average net realized price, partially offset by 23,000 more ounces sold. For a complete discussion regarding variations in gold volumes, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

The following analysis reflects the changes in consolidated copper sales:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated copper sales:			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$803	\$850	\$926
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(28)	(10)	22
Gross after provisional pricing	775	840	948
Treatment and refining charges	(75)	(71)	(67)
Net	\$700	\$769	\$881
Consolidated copper pounds sold (millions):	264	258	257
Average realized copper price (per pound):			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$3.04	\$3.29	\$3.60
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(0.11)	(0.04)	0.09
Gross after provisional pricing	2.93	3.25	3.69
Treatment and refining charges	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.26)
Net	\$2.65	\$2.98	\$3.43

The change in consolidated copper sales is due to:

	2014	2013
	vs.	vs.
	2013	2012
Change in consolidated pounds sold	\$20	\$4
Change in average realized copper price	(85)	(112)
Change in treatment and refining charges	(4)	(4)
	\$ (69)	\$ (112)

Copper Sales decreased \$69 in 2014 compared to 2013 due to a \$0.33 per pound decrease in the average net realized price partially offset by an increase of 6 million pounds sold. Copper Sales decreased \$112 in 2013 compared to 2012

due primarily to a \$0.45 per pound decrease in the average net realized price. For a complete discussion regarding variations in copper volumes, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

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The following is a summary of consolidated gold and copper sales, net:

	Years Ended December		
	31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Gold			
North America:			
Carlin	\$1,143	\$1,390	\$1,828
Phoenix	271	295	305
Twin Creeks	509	728	718
La Herradura	152	258	354
	2,075	2,671	3,205
South America:			
Yanacocha	1,210	1,458	2,202
Australia/New Zealand:			
Boddington	867	1,038	1,184
Tanami	437	449	302
Jundee	181	398	537
Waihi	167	157	104
Kalgoorlie	409	460	569
	2,061	2,502	2,696
Indonesia:			
Batu Hijau	80	57	106
Africa:			
Ahafo	569	793	874
Akyem	597	164	-
	1,166	957	874
	6,592	7,645	9,083
Copper			
North America:			
Phoenix	134	92	96
Australia/New Zealand:			
Boddington	173	211	224
Indonesia:			
Batu Hijau	393	466	561
	700	769	881
	\$7,292	\$8,414	\$9,964

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The following is a summary of Costs applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization:

	Costs Applicable to Sales			Depreciation and Amortization		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Gold						
North America:						
Carlin	\$795	\$767	\$767	\$162	\$142	\$137
Phoenix	160	164	111	35	32	22
Twin Creeks	207	273	256	43	80	61
La Herradura	89	177	132	29	34	21
	1,251	1,381	1,266	269	288	241
South America:						
Yanacocha	663	684	669	338	333	254
Australia/New Zealand:						
Boddington	585	805	623	104	165	159
Tanami	251	270	250	72	81	50
Jundee	85	206	172	34	80	50
Waihi	76	103	97	24	31	23
Kalgoorlie	284	342	277	18	23	18
	1,281	1,726	1,419	252	380	300
Indonesia:						
Batu Hijau	81	107	71	20	22	12
Africa:						
Ahafo	249	307	314	62	78	75
Akyem	172	32	-	86	13	-
	421	339	314	148	91	75
	3,697	4,237	3,739	1,027	1,114	882
Copper						
North America:						
Phoenix	108	52	60	18	11	9
Australia/New Zealand:						
Boddington	158	195	150	25	37	34
Indonesia:						
Batu Hijau	494	815	385	121	163	76
	760	1,062	595	164	211	119

Other						
Corporate and other	-	-	-	38	37	31
	-	-	-	38	37	31
	\$4,457	\$5,299	\$4,334	\$1,229	\$1,362	\$1,032

Costs applicable to sales decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 due primarily to reduction in direct operating costs from continuous improvement projects, divestitures of operating assets and higher inventory adjustments in the prior year associated with lower metal prices, partially offset by the addition of Akyem, which reached commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2013. Direct operating costs decreased 9% in 2014 compared to 2013. Costs applicable to sales increased in 2013 compared to 2012 due primarily to higher inventory adjustments due to lower gold and copper price assumptions. For a complete discussion regarding variations in operations, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased in 2014 from 2013 due to the sale of Jundee and Midas in 2014 as well as inventory adjustments during 2013 that occurred as a result of decreased metal prices. Depreciation and amortization expense increased in 2013 from 2012 due to inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices. Depreciation and amortization expense fluctuates as capital expenditures increase or decrease and as production levels increase or decrease due to the use of the units-of-production amortization method for mineral interests and mine development. For a complete discussion, see Results of Consolidated Operations, below.

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Exploration expense decreased to \$164 in 2014 from \$247 in 2013 due to decreases in both brownfields and greenfields expenditures in all our regions. Exploration expense decreased in 2013 from \$356 in 2012 due to decreases in both brownfields and greenfields expenditures in all our regions. Exploration activities in a number of countries including Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire have been discontinued.

During 2014, we added 1.8 million ounces to proven and probable reserves, which was offset by 5.5 million ounces of depletion. Reserve additions and reductions were primarily due to reserve conversions, optimizations, model updates and updated operating costs and recoveries which resulted in net increases (before depletion) in Australia/New Zealand (0.6 million ounces), South America (0.6 million ounces), North America (0.4 million ounces), and Africa (0.2 million ounces). In addition, we removed 2.5 million ounces from proven and probable reserves due to the divestment of La Herradura, Jundee and Midas operations.

During 2013, we removed 4.6 million ounces from proven and probable reserves, along with 6.2 million ounces of depletion. Reserve reductions were primarily due to updated models, revised designs, and a decrease in gold price assumptions which resulted in net decreases (before depletion) in Australia/New Zealand (2.9 million ounces), North America (1.7 million ounces), Africa (0.9 million ounces), and Indonesia (0.1 million ounces). South America reserves increased due to conversion of mineralized material at the Merian project in Suriname and at Yanacocha (1.0 million ounces). The estimated impact of the change in gold price assumption on these reserve reductions was a decrease of (2.5) million ounces.

During 2012, we added 5.5 million ounces to proven and probable reserves, with 6.2 million ounces of depletion. Reserve additions were primarily due to conversion of mineralized material at the Merian project in Suriname (1.8 million ounces), Carlin underground, (1.7 million ounces) and La Herradura (0.6 million ounces) with the remaining additions coming from open pit and underground sources in all regions (1.4 million ounces). The estimated impact of the change in gold price assumption on these reserve additions was an increase of 1.5 million ounces.

Advanced projects, research and development expense includes development project management costs and feasibility studies. Advanced projects, research and development expense decreased 27% in 2014 compared to 2013 due to the sale of La Herradura, deferment of various studies, reductions in project and technical services costs, reduced spending at Conga and Euronimba, and the decision to advance the Merian project to execution as most costs are capitalized in that stage. Advanced projects, research and development expense decreased 36% in 2013 compared to 2012 due to spending decreases in Nevada as well as fewer projects undertaken in other regions than originally anticipated.

General and administrative expense decreased to \$186 in 2014, compared to \$203 in 2013, primarily due to lower labor costs and a reduction in contracted services and legal fees. General and administrative expense decreased in 2013 compared to \$212 in 2012 due to lower labor costs. General and administrative expense as a percentage of Sales was 2.6% in 2014, compared to 2.4% and 2.1% in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Write-downs totaled \$26, \$4,352 and \$52 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The 2014 write-down was primarily related to non-essential equipment in Carlin, Phoenix, Corporate and Other and Other South America, specifically for certain assets at Conga that have been sold.

The 2013 write-down was primarily related to assets at Boddington and Long Canyon resulting from a decrease in the Company's long-term gold and copper price assumptions combined with rising operating costs.

The 2012 write-down was primarily due to an impairment of the FALC JV diamond project as well as write-downs of non-essential surface equipment at Conga.

Other expense, net was \$205, \$300 and \$449 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease in 2014 from 2013 is due to lower community development, restructuring, and transaction/acquisition related costs. The decrease in 2013 from 2012 is due to lower Hope Bay care and maintenance costs and regional administration and community development expenses, partially offset by higher transaction costs related to TMAC.

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Other income, net was \$157, \$349 and \$278 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease in 2014 over 2013 is due to lower gain from sale of investments and foreign currency exchange gains, partially offset by a higher gain on asset sales and lower other-than-temporary impairment of marketable equity securities. Gains were recorded on the sale of Midas in the first quarter of 2014 and the sale of Jundee and McCoy Cove, a non-operating property in Nevada, in the third quarter of 2014 as well as a gain on the sale of La Herradura in the fourth quarter of 2014. The increase in 2013 over 2012 is due to a gain on the sale of the Canadian Oil Sands investment and higher foreign currency exchange gains, partially offset by higher other-than-temporary impairments of marketable equity securities and lower income from developing projects.

Interest expense, net was \$361, \$303 and \$249 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Capitalized interest totaled \$23, \$88 and \$107 in each year, respectively. Interest expense, net increased in 2014 compared to 2013 due to decreased capitalized interest. Capitalized interest decreased from capital projects being completed in the fourth quarter of 2013 at Akyem and Phoenix copper leach and other projects being deferred. Interest expense, net increased in 2013 from 2012 due to decreased capitalized interest and higher drawdowns on the corporate revolving credit facility, as well as 12 months of interest on the 2022 and 2042 Senior Notes that were issued in March of 2012.

The Company's Income and mining tax benefit (expense) consisted of:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2014		2013		2012	
Income (loss) before income and mining						
tax and other items		\$506		\$(3,606)		\$3,114
Income tax benefit (expense) at statutory rate	35 %	\$(177)	35 %	\$1,262	35 %	\$(1,090)
Reconciling items:						
Tax benefit generated on change in form of a non-U.S.						
Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(22)%	694
Percentage depletion	(24)%	122	4 %	134	(9 %)	267
Change in valuation allowance on						
deferred tax assets	15 %	(75)	(19)%	(665)	23 %	(716)
Tax benefit from capital loss on sale of assets	(13)%	65	-	-	-	-
Tax planning on sale of Canadian Oil Sands and	-	-	2 %	61	-	-

Canadian capital gains tax rate							
Mining and other taxes	7	%	(34)	(1)%	(45)	2	% (77)
State tax benefit on asset impairment	-	-	2	%	62	-	-
Disallowed loss on Midas Sale	2	%	(13)	-	-	-	-
U.S. tax effect of minority interest attributable to							
non-U.S. investees	5	%	(25)	0	%	10	(0)% 7
Effect of foreign earnings, net of credits	(3)	%	13	(1)%	(19)	(0)%	6
Other	2	%	(9)	(1)%	(45)	(1)%	33
Income and mining tax benefit (expense)	26	%	\$(133)	21	%	\$755	28 % \$(876)

Income and mining tax expense was \$133, resulting in an effective tax rate of 26%. This compares to income tax benefit of \$755 and an expense of \$876, or effective tax rates of 21% and 28% for 2013 and 2012 respectively. The Company's effective tax rate is driven by a number of factors as illustrated in the table above. The percentage impact of these items is exaggerated during the current year due to lower pretax income. The 2014 rate differs from 2013 and 2012 due primarily to changes in the Company's valuation allowance. In 2014, the Company increased its valuation allowance because of stockpile inventory adjustments at Batu Hijau and capital losses generated during the year. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in the Company's tax credits (due to tax refunds, reduction in estimated foreign taxes for the current year, settlements of income tax audits, and the impact of the Jundee sale). In addition to the changes in valuation allowance, the Company's effective tax rate for the current year is favorably influenced by a larger impact from percentage depletion due to the jurisdictional mix of the Company's income.

The Company's effective tax rate is influenced by a number of factors, including the Company's income, the geographic distribution of that income, the non-recognition of tax assets, percentage depletion, changes in tax laws, and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. As a result, the Company expects that the effective tax rate will fluctuate, sometimes significantly, in future periods. See Note 8 of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information regarding deferred tax assets.

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Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

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 or asset balance for the year. Mining taxes represent state and provincial taxes levied on mining operations. As the mining taxes are calculated as a percentage of mining profits, the Company classifies them as income taxes. With respect to earnings derived from the operation of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries, the Company has not provided deferred taxes in those situations where the earnings are indefinitely reinvested (including situations where the carrying value of the net equity of such entities for financial reporting purposes exceeds the tax basis of such equity).

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 or all of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized. The valuation of deferred tax assets requires judgment in assessing how the Company's future performance will affect tax attributes that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. Our accounting for deferred tax consequences represents our best estimate of those future events. Changes in our current estimates, due to anticipated or unanticipated events, could have a material impact on our financial condition and operating results.

At December 31, 2014, the Company's valuation allowance was \$2,817, leaving net deferred tax assets of \$1,242 on the Company's balance sheet. Realization is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in the period for which our net deferred tax assets reverse. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that its net deferred tax assets will be realized. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the temporary difference reversal period are reduced. For additional risk factors that could impact the Company's ability to realize the deferred tax assets, see Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Risks and Uncertainties.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, the Company considered both positive and negative evidence related to the likelihood of realizing the deferred tax assets. If, based on the weight of all available evidence, it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized; the Company did not record a valuation allowance. Certain categories of evidence carried more weight in the Company's analysis than others based on the following factors:

- The extent to which the evidence may be objectively verified;
- The nature, frequency and severity of projected cumulative pretax losses, if any, in the three-year period ending December 31, 2015;
- The strength and trend of earnings in future years;
- The nature of temporary differences and predictability of reversal patterns of existing temporary differences;
- The sensitivity of future forecasted results to commodity prices and other factors; and
- Prudent and feasible tax planning strategies readily available that may alter the timing of reversal of the temporary difference.

This assessment is completed on a taxing jurisdiction basis and the income projections included in our assessment are based on the following significant assumptions: a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce, a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound and a U.S. to Australian dollar long-term exchange rate of \$0.87 per A\$1.00. The Company

specifically assessed risks related to decreased commodity prices, the effect those prices would have on the Company's operations, potential future impairments, and a continuation of the Company's cumulative loss position.

The Company concluded that, absent a material decrease to the Company's long term commodity pricing assumptions, the Company's ability to access its deferred tax assets in the U.S., Australia, and Peru that are not currently subject to a valuation allowance will not be impacted.

Further, the Company concluded that the net deferred tax assets of its Canadian entities required a full valuation allowance. The Company has also recorded valuation allowance for net operating losses in Australia and France. In addition, the Company retained a full valuation allowance on our tax credits in the U.S. and capital losses in both the U.S. and Australia.

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Net loss (income) from noncontrolling interests was \$179, \$261, and \$(309) in 2014, 2013, 2012, respectively. The loss from noncontrolling interests decreased in 2014 from 2013 due to increased earnings at Batu Hijau, partially offset by decreased earnings at Yanacocha and a change in our ownership interest in TMAC to 44.69% from 70.4%. The loss from noncontrolling interests increased in 2013 from 2012 due to decreased earnings at Batu Hijau and Yanacocha.

Equity income (loss) of affiliates was \$(4), \$(5), and \$(51) in 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. The equity loss from affiliates decreased slightly in 2014 from 2013 due to decreased costs at Euronimba, mostly offset by decreased earnings from La Zanja. The equity loss from affiliates decreased in 2013 from 2012 primarily due to decreased costs at Euronimba.

We have a 46.94% interest in Minera La Zanja, S.R.L. (“La Zanja”), near the city of Cajamarca, Peru. The remaining interest is held by Compañía de Minas Buenaventura, S.A.A. (“Buenaventura”).

We have a 43.50% interest in Euronimba Ltd. (“Euronimba”), with the remaining interests held by BHP Billiton (43.50%) and Areva (13%). Euronimba owns 95% of the Nimba iron ore project located in the Republic of Guinea, which is in the early stages of development.

We have a 28.75% interest in Novo Resources Corporation (“Novo”). Novo owns a majority of the Beaton’s Creek discovery with Millennium Minerals in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations includes a retained royalty obligation (“Holt”) from Holloway Mining Company. Holloway Mining Company, which owned the Holt-McDermott property, was sold to St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. (“St. Andrew”) in 2006. The Company records adjustments based on short and long-term gold prices, discount rate assumptions and resource estimates published by St. Andrew. In 2014, we recognized a \$40 charge, net of tax benefit of \$18. In 2013, we recognized a \$61 benefit, net of tax expense of \$28. In 2012, we recognized a \$76 charge, net of tax benefit of \$4. Due to the nature of the sliding scale royalty calculation, changes in expected production, discount rates and gold price could have a significant impact on the fair value of the liability.

Other comprehensive loss, net of tax was \$301 in 2014 and included non-cash adjustments for a \$107 net loss in value of marketable securities primarily related to Regis Resources, Ltd. and Gabriel Resources, Ltd., a \$23 net loss on the translation of subsidiaries with non-U.S. dollar functional currencies, a \$125 net loss related to pension and other post-retirement benefit adjustments primarily as a result of utilizing a lower discount rate and updated mortality tables, and a \$46 net loss on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges due mainly to foreign currency hedge losses. Other comprehensive loss, net of tax was \$671 in 2013 and included non-cash adjustments for a \$577 net loss in value of

marketable securities primarily related to Canadian Oil Sands Trust, Regis Resources Ltd., Paladin Energy, Ltd. and Gabriel Resources Ltd., a \$31 net loss on the translation of subsidiaries with non-U.S. dollar functional currencies, a \$152 net gain related to pension and other post-retirement benefit adjustments mainly as a result of changes in actuarial estimates, and a \$215 net loss on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges due mainly to foreign currency hedge losses. Other comprehensive loss, net of tax was \$161 in 2012 and included non-cash adjustments for a \$161 net loss in value of marketable securities primarily related to Canadian Oil Sands Trust and Gabriel Resources Ltd., partially offset by gains related to Regis Resources Ltd., a \$14 net gain on the translation of subsidiaries with non-U.S. dollar functional currencies, a \$51 net loss related to pension and other post-retirement benefit adjustments primarily as a result of utilizing a lower discount rate, and a \$40 net gain on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges due mainly to foreign currency hedge gains.

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Results of Consolidated Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales ⁽¹⁾			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs ⁽²⁾		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
GOLD	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)		
North America	1,631	1,951	1,960	\$759	\$711	\$655	\$164	\$148	\$125	\$1,007	\$977	\$1,050
South America	970	1,017	1,346	687	671	505	350	326	192	988	1,041	1,054
Australia / New Zealand	1,640	1,748	1,648	785	966	878	154	213	186	975	1,176	1,200
Indonesia	76	48	68	1,123	2,332	1,071	269	472	179	1,458	2,804	1,687
Africa	914	699	561	456	487	596	160	131	142	647	784	970
Total/Weighted-Average	5,231	5,463	5,583	\$706	\$772	\$684	\$203	\$210	\$167	\$1,002	\$1,113	\$1,177
Attributable to Newmont ⁽³⁾	4,845	5,065	4,977									
COPPER	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)		
North America	46	35	30	\$2.36	\$1.74	\$2.20	\$0.39	\$0.36	\$0.33	\$2.83	\$2.38	\$3.79
Australia / New Zealand	69	66	67	2.38	2.75	2.29	0.38	0.52	0.51	3.09	3.35	3.00
Indonesia	156	161	157	3.24	5.17	2.36	0.80	1.04	0.46	4.14	6.34	3.91
Total/Weighted-Average	271	262	254	\$2.88	\$4.12	\$2.32	\$0.62	\$0.81	\$0.42	\$3.65	\$5.07	\$3.66
Attributable to Newmont ⁽³⁾	191	179	173									
COPPER	(tonnes in thousands)											
North America	21	16	14									
Australia / New Zealand	31	30	30									
Indonesia	71	73	71									
Total/Weighted-Average	123	119	115									
Attributable to Newmont	86	81	78									

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

⁽²⁾ See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 74.

⁽³⁾ Includes 67, 65, and 53 attributable ounces in 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, from our non-consolidated interest in La Zanja and 58, 56, and 31 attributable ounces in 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, from our non-consolidated interest in Duketon.

2014 compared to 2013

Consolidated gold ounces produced decreased 4% due to:

Lower production from North America due to planned stripping campaigns at Carlin and Twin Creeks as well as the sale of Midas and La Herradura during the year; and
lower production from Australia / New Zealand due primarily to the sale of Jundee during the year; and
lower production from South America due to lower leach recoveries from fewer beginning ounces on leach pads at the beginning of the period; partially offset by
higher production from Africa due to a full year of commercial production from Akyem; and
higher production from Indonesia due to accessing phase 6 ore at Batu Hijau.
Consolidated copper pounds produced increased 3% due primarily to a full year of production from the Phoenix Copper Leach facility.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce sold decreased 9% as a result of 11% lower direct operating costs from continuous improvement projects, lower cost production at Akyem and higher inventory adjustments in the prior year associated with lower gold prices. Costs applicable to sales per consolidated copper pound sold decreased 30% due to accessing phase 6 ore at Batu Hijau, lower direct operating costs and higher inventory adjustments in the prior year associated with lower copper prices.

Depreciation and amortization per consolidated gold ounce and copper pound sold decreased 3% and 23% due to inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices in 2013.

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2013 compared to 2012

Consolidated gold ounces produced decreased 2% due to:

Lower production from South America due to lower leach grade placed on the leach pads as well as lower mill grade and recovery; and

lower production from Indonesia due to lower gold grade and recovery related to processing lower grade stockpiled material; and

lower production from North America due to the suspension of an explosives permit related to a land dispute at La Herradura; partially offset by

higher production from Africa due to new production from Akyem and higher throughput and recovery from Ahafo; and

higher production from Australia / New Zealand due to increased production at Tanami and Waihi.

Consolidated copper pounds produced increased 3% due to higher recovery at Batu Hijau, partially offset by lower grade milled.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce sold increased 13% due to inventory adjustments associated with lower gold prices. Costs applicable to sales per consolidated copper pound sold increased 78% due to inventory adjustments at Batu Hijau and Boddington associated with lower copper prices.

Depreciation and amortization per consolidated gold ounce and copper pound sold increased 26% and 93%, respectively, due to inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices in 2013.

North America Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales ⁽¹⁾			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs ⁽³⁾		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
GOLD	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)		
Carlin	907	1,025	1,005	\$878	\$755	\$783	\$179	\$140	\$141	\$1,072	\$968	\$1,091
Phoenix	211	234	181	720	731	588	159	141	114	883	911	1,032
Twin Creeks	389	509	562	517	527	463	108	154	110	820	668	734
La Herradura ⁽²⁾	124	183	212	742	967	621	243	186	101	1,042	1,601	1,151
Total/Weighted-Average	1,631	1,951	1,960	\$759	\$711	\$655	\$164	\$148	\$125	\$1,007	\$977	\$1,050
COPPER	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)		
Phoenix	46	35	30	\$2.36	\$1.74	\$2.20	\$0.39	\$0.36	\$0.33	\$2.83	\$2.38	\$3.79
	(tonnes in thousands)											
Phoenix	21	16	14									

- (1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
 - (2) Our proportionate 44% share.
 - (3) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 74 for a reconciliation.
- 2014 compared to 2013

Carlin, USA. Gold ounces produced decreased 12% due primarily to planned stripping campaigns, partially offset by higher Mill 6 throughput and higher Mill 5 recovery as a result of continuous improvement projects. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 16% due to lower ounces sold and planned stripping campaign at Gold Quarry. This was partially offset by lower operating costs associated with continuous improvement projects. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 28% due to lower ounces sold and higher inventory adjustments.

Phoenix, USA. Gold ounces produced decreased 10% due to planned lower grades mined and lower mill throughput as a result of harder ore, partially offset by higher recoveries. Copper pounds produced increased 31% due to production from the Phoenix Copper Leach facility which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2013. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 2% due to lower operating costs as well as a higher allocation of costs to copper. Costs applicable to sales per pound increased 36% due to lower

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copper mill grade and higher allocation of costs to copper. Depreciation and amortization increased 13% per ounce and 8% per pound due to higher amortization rates and a full year of Phoenix Copper Leach facility in commercial production.

Twin Creeks, USA. Gold ounces produced decreased 24% following the sale of Midas as well as a planned stripping campaign. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 2% primarily due to lower operating costs associated with continuous improvement projects. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 30% due to the Midas sale.

La Herradura, Mexico. Gold ounces produced decreased 32% due to the sale of La Herradura during the fourth quarter and the timing of leach recoveries as the mine ramped back up to full production following the receipt of the explosives permit. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 23% due to higher leach placement with the ramp up of production after receiving the explosives permit. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 31% due to the new mill and additional mining equipment as well as lower production. On October 6, 2014, we completed the sale of our 44% interest in La Herradura to Fresnillo.

2013 compared to 2012

Carlin, USA. Gold ounces produced increased slightly due to a full year of production from Emigrant. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 4% due to higher production and lower royalties while partially offset by inventory adjustments as a result of lower metal prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce was substantially unchanged from the prior year.

Phoenix, USA. Gold ounces produced increased 29% due to higher throughput, grade, and recovery at Phoenix. Copper pounds produced increased 17% due to new production from the copper leach project in addition to higher mill throughput and higher mill recoveries. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 24% due to higher allocation of costs to gold and higher processing costs due to adverse weather conditions. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 21% due to higher copper leach production, higher mill throughput, higher mill recoveries and lower allocation of costs to copper. Depreciation and amortization increased 24% per ounce and 9% per pound due to assets placed in service in 2012.

Twin Creeks, USA. Gold ounces produced decreased 9% due to lower mill grade and lower throughput at Midas as well as lower leach production and lower throughput at the Twin Creeks autoclave. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 14% primarily due to lower production levels. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 40% primarily due to lower production and higher amortization at Midas.

La Herradura, Mexico. Gold ounces produced decreased 14% due to the suspension of the explosives permit related to a land dispute. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 56% due to the suspension of the explosives permit and leach pad inventory adjustments related to the suspended permits. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 84% due to the inventory leach pad adjustments.

South America Operations

	Gold Ounces Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales ⁽¹⁾			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs ⁽²⁾		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
GOLD	(in thousands)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)		
Yanacocha	970	1,017	1,346	\$687	\$671	\$505	\$350	\$326	\$192	\$943	\$1,004	\$989
Attributable to Newmont:												
Yanacocha (51.35%)	498	523	691									
La Zanja (46.94%)	67	65	53									
	565	588	744									

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

⁽²⁾ All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 74 for a reconciliation. 2014 compared to 2013

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold ounces produced decreased 5% due primarily to lower leach production from fewer beginning ounces on leach pads at the beginning of the period. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 2% due to lower production, partially offset by lower production costs as a result of Full Potential projects that increased haul efficiency including fuel and tire savings. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 7% due to higher asset retirement costs and lower ounces sold.

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2013 compared to 2012

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold ounces produced decreased 24% due to lower leach grade placed on the leach pads as well as lower mill grade and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 33% due to inventory adjustments from a decrease in gold price in 2013, lower production, and lower by-product credits partially offset by lower worker's participation and lower headcount. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 70% due to the portion of the inventory adjustments associated with amortization, higher asset retirement costs, and lower production.

Australia / New Zealand Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales ⁽¹⁾			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs ⁽²⁾		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
GOLD	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)		
Boddington	696	704	724	\$849	\$1,083	\$877	\$149	\$222	\$223	\$972	\$1,222	\$1,065
Tanami	345	323	183	727	832	1,386	208	248	275	1,038	1,163	2,294
Jundee	138	279	333	610	738	536	243	287	157	771	975	811
Waihi	132	110	67	576	924	1,548	183	283	372	687	1,081	1,935
Kalgoorlie ⁽³⁾	329	332	341	868	1,040	814	56	70	54	1,009	1,131	912
Total/Weighted-Average	1,640	1,748	1,648	\$785	\$966	\$878	\$154	\$213	\$186	\$975	\$1,176	\$1,200
Duketon (19.45%)	58	56	31									
Attributable to Newmont	1,698	1,804	1,679									
COPPER	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)		
Boddington	69	66	67	\$2.38	\$2.75	\$2.29	\$0.38	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$3.09	\$3.35	\$3.00
	(tonnes in thousands)											
Boddington	31	30	30									

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

⁽²⁾ All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 74 for reconciliation.

⁽³⁾ Includes our proportionate 50% share.

2014 compared to 2013

Boddington, Australia. Gold production decreased 1% due primarily to lower grade milled as a result of planned lower ore grade mined, mostly offset by higher throughput related to higher mill utilization as a result of sustainable process improvements resulting from our Full Potential project. Copper production increased 5% due to higher mill throughput as discussed above partially offset by lower ore grade milled. Costs applicable to sales decreased 22% per

ounce and 13% per pound, respectively, mainly due to lower stockpile inventory adjustments, lower mill maintenance costs, and the repeal of the Carbon Tax in July of 2014. Depreciation and amortization decreased 33% per ounce and 27% per pound, respectively, due to the impact of the prior year asset impairment and inventory adjustments from decreases in metal prices in the prior year.

Tanami, Australia. Gold ounces produced increased 7% mainly as a result of improved mining rates. These were primarily due to higher truck utilization and stope availability leading to higher tons mined and higher mill throughput as a result of sustainable process improvements through Full Potential projects. Costs applicable to sales decreased 13% per ounce due to higher production coupled with lower underground mining costs as well as lower milling costs on a unit basis as a result of higher tons milled. Depreciation and amortization decreased 16% per ounce due to higher production and higher reserves.

Jundee, Australia. Gold ounces produced decreased 51% as a result of the sale of the Jundee mine on July 1, 2014.

Waihi, New Zealand. Gold ounces produced increased 20% due to higher mill throughput as a result of higher ore tons mined partially offset by planned lower ore grade milled. Costs applicable to sales decreased 38% per ounce due to higher production and lower mining and milling costs on a unit basis. Depreciation and amortization decreased 35% per ounce due to higher production.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Gold ounces produced decreased 1% primarily due to lower throughput. Costs applicable to sales decreased 17% per ounce and Depreciation and amortization decreased 20% per ounce due to higher production, and the impact of the inventory adjustments from the decrease in gold price in the prior year.

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2013 compared to 2012

Boddington, Australia. Gold production decreased 3% due primarily to lower grade and throughput partially offset by higher recovery. Copper production remained essentially in line with 2012. Costs applicable to sales increased 23% per ounce and 20% per pound, respectively, mainly due to the impact of inventory adjustments from the decrease in metal prices in 2013. Depreciation and amortization per ounce and per pound were in line with the prior year.

Tanami, Australia. Gold ounces produced increased 77% due to higher mill throughput and higher ore grade mined. Costs applicable to sales decreased 40% per ounce due to higher production. Depreciation and amortization decreased 10% per ounce due to higher production.

Jundee, Australia. Gold ounces produced decreased 16% due to lower ore grade milled. Costs applicable to sales increased 38% per ounce due to lower production coupled with higher operating costs related to a higher proportion of operating development drifting. Depreciation and amortization increased 83% per ounce due to higher capitalized mine development and lower production.

Waihi, New Zealand. Gold ounces produced increased 64% due to higher ore tons mined. Costs applicable to sales decreased 40% per ounce due to higher production and less waste tons mined. Depreciation and amortization decreased 24% per ounce due to higher production.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Gold ounces produced decreased 3% due to lower ore grade milled. Costs applicable to sales increased 28% per ounce due to the impact of inventory adjustments from the decrease in gold prices in 2013 coupled with lower production. Depreciation and amortization increased 30% per ounce due to the impact of the inventory adjustments from decreased gold prices in 2013.

Indonesia Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales ⁽¹⁾			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs ⁽³⁾		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
GOLD	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)		
Batu Hijau	76	48	68	\$1,123	\$2,332	\$1,071	\$269	\$472	\$179	\$1,458	\$2,848	\$1,731
Attributable to Newmont ⁽²⁾	37	23	33									
COPPER	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)			(\$ per pound)		
Batu Hijau	156	161	157	\$3.24	\$5.17	\$2.36	\$0.80	\$1.04	\$0.46	\$4.14	\$6.34	\$3.91
Attributable to Newmont ⁽²⁾	76	78	76									

	(tonnes in thousands)		
Batu Hijau	71	73	71
Attributable to Newmont ⁽²⁾	34	35	34

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

⁽²⁾ Our weighted-average economic interest was 48.50% in 2014, 2013 and 2012.

⁽³⁾ All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 74 for reconciliation. 2014 compared to 2013

Batu Hijau, Indonesia. Gold production increased 58% due to higher ore grade and higher recovery as a result of accessing Phase 6 ore partially offset by lower mill throughput associated with the period of care and maintenance. Copper production decreased 3% due to lower mill throughput associated with the period of care and maintenance partially offset by higher ore grade and higher recovery. Costs applicable to sales decreased 52% per ounce and 37% per pound, respectively, due to higher gold production, lower production costs, and inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices in 2013. Depreciation and amortization decreased 43% per ounce and 23% per pound, respectively, due to inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices in 2013.

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2013 compared to 2012

Batu Hijau, Indonesia. Gold production decreased 29% due to lower grade and recovery. Copper production increased 3% due to higher recovery partially offset by lower grade. Costs applicable to sales increased 118% per ounce and 119% per pound, respectively, due to inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices in 2013, lower production, partially offset by lower total production costs. Depreciation and amortization increased 164% per ounce and 126% per pound, respectively, due to inventory adjustments as a result of decreases in metal prices in 2013 as well as lower gold production.

Africa Operations

	Gold Ounces Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales ⁽¹⁾			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs ⁽²⁾		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
GOLD	(in thousands)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)			(\$ per ounce)		
Ahafo	442	570	561	\$552	\$542	\$596	\$136	\$137	\$142	\$849	\$855	\$911
Akyem	472	129	-	364	248	-	182	103	-	423	333	-
Total / Weighted Average	914	699	561	\$456	\$487	\$596	\$160	\$131	\$142	\$647	\$784	\$970

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

⁽²⁾ All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See page 74 for a reconciliation.

2014 compared to 2013

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold ounces produced decreased 22% due to lower mill throughput from depletion of oxide ore and lower grade ores available for mill feed. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 2% due to lower production partially offset by lower direct operating costs from process improvement projects. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 1%.

Akyem, Ghana. Gold ounces produced increased 266% due to a full year of production from Akyem. Costs applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 47% and 77%, respectively, due to lower grade ore processed and capitalization of mine related development costs in 2013 as compared to 2014.

2013 compared to 2012

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold ounces produced increased 2% due to higher throughput and higher recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 9% due to higher production and higher ore tons mined partially offset by higher royalties.

Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 3% due to higher ounces sold.

Akyem, Ghana. Gold ounces produced of 129,000, Costs applicable to sales per ounce of \$248, and Depreciation and amortization per ounce of \$103 are due to the commencement of commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2013.

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. Approximately 41%, 47% and 51% of our Costs applicable to sales were paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our Costs applicable to sales are most significantly impacted by variations in the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate. Variations in the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate historically have been strongly correlated to variations in the U.S. dollar gold price over the long-term. Changes in costs at Australian locations due to exchange rate changes have therefore tended to be mitigated by changes in sales reported in U.S. dollars at Australian locations. No assurance, however, can be given that the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate will continue to be strongly correlated to the U.S. dollar gold price in the future.

Variations in foreign currency exchange rates decreased Costs applicable to sales per ounce \$4, net of hedging, in 2014 compared to 2013, and decreased Costs applicable to sales per ounce \$5, net of hedging, in 2013 from 2012, primarily due to movements in the Australian dollar.

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We hedge a portion of our forecasted Australian dollar denominated operating expenditures. At December 31, 2014, we have hedged 21%, 12%, 8%, and 4% of our forecasted Australian denominated operating costs in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018, respectively, at an average rate of 0.98, 0.95, 0.93, and 0.92, respectively.

Foreign currency exchange rates have not had a material impact on our determination of proven and probable reserves. 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, 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 amortization and, depending on the level of reduction, could also result in impairments of property, plant and mine development, mineral interests and/or goodwill.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Provided from Operations

Net cash provided from continuing operations was \$1,451, \$1,561 and \$2,388 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and was impacted by the following key factors:

	Years Ended December		
	31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Consolidated gold ounces sold (in thousands)	5,240	5,489	5,466
Average price realized per ounce of gold, net	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,662
Costs applicable to sales per ounce of gold ⁽¹⁾	(706)	(772)	(684)
Operating margin per ounce of gold ⁽²⁾	\$552	\$621	\$978
Consolidated copper pounds sold (in millions)	264	258	257
Average price realized per pound of copper, net	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.98	\$ 3.43
Costs applicable to sales per pound of copper ⁽¹⁾	(2.88)	(4.12)	(2.32)
Operating margin per pound of copper ⁽²⁾	\$(0.23)	\$(1.14)	\$ 1.11

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

⁽²⁾ See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 74.

Net cash provided from continuing operations was \$1,451 in 2014 a decrease of \$110 from 2013 due to lower average realized gold and copper prices and lower consolidated gold ounces sold, partially offset by a decrease in direct operating costs and an improvement in working capital. Cash flow provided from continuing operations during 2013

was \$1,561, a decrease of \$827 from 2012 due to lower gold production, a lower average realized gold price and a net increase in operating assets and liabilities.

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Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$507 in 2014 compared to \$1,313 and \$3,264 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, for the reasons explained below.

Cash additions to property, plant and mine development were as follows:

	Years Ended December		
	31,	2013	2012
	2014		
North America:			
Carlin	\$251	\$238	\$336
Phoenix	32	121	139
Twin Creeks	112	68	131
La Herradura	23	103	89
Other North America	23	26	71
	441	556	766
South America:			
Yanacocha	83	178	510
Other South America	37	193	601
	120	371	1,111
Australia/New Zealand:			
Boddington	87	113	141
Tanami	90	93	179
Jundee	15	45	58
Waihi	20	11	19
Kalgoorlie	33	19	21
Other Australia/New Zealand	6	5	19
	251	286	437
Indonesia:			
Batu Hijau	59	105	148
	59	105	148
Africa:			
Ahafo	104	170	228
Akyem	26	240	388
	130	410	616
Corporate and Other	98	84	74
Accrual basis	1,099	1,812	3,152
Decrease in accrued capital expenditures and other non-cash adjustments	11	88	58
Cash basis	\$1,110	\$1,900	\$3,210

Capital expenditures in North America during 2014 included \$63 for the development of the Turf Vent Shaft project, \$144 for surface and underground mine development, \$51 for tailings facility upgrades and \$37 for capitalized components in Nevada, as well as \$14 for surface mine development and \$7 for reserve conversion drilling in Mexico. Capital expenditures in South America included \$37 related to the Conga project, \$36 for tailings and other infrastructure improvements and \$27 for capitalized mining equipment components. The majority of capital expenditures in Australia and New Zealand were \$88 for underground mine development, \$48 for mining equipment and equipment components, \$41 for equipment used in the process facilities and \$38 for tailings and support facility construction and upgrades. Capital expenditures in Indonesia were \$32 for capitalized mining equipment components and \$21 for equipment purchases and rebuilds. Capital expenditures in Africa were \$10 for pre-development work at Subika Underground, \$36 for primary mining equipment and equipment components, \$31 for tailings facility expansions, \$12 for land purchases and \$10 for mill facility upgrades. Capital expenditures in Corporate were \$74 for the Merian Project development and \$9 for software development and upgrades.

Capital expenditures in North America during 2013 included \$91 for the construction of the Phoenix Copper Leach project, \$83 for the development of the Turf Vent Shaft project, \$106 for surface and underground mine development, \$60 for tailings and mill facility upgrades and \$26 for other infrastructure improvements in Nevada, as well as \$74 for surface mine development and \$28 for mill construction in Mexico. Capital expenditures in South America included \$190 related to the Conga project, \$54 for tailings and other infrastructure improvements, \$49 for leach pad expansions, \$35 for surface mine development and \$25 for mining and support

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equipment. The majority of capital expenditures in Australia and New Zealand were \$106 for underground mine development, \$59 for mining equipment purchases, \$55 for tailings facility construction and \$44 for mill facilities and support infrastructure improvements and upgrades. Capital expenditures in Indonesia were \$96 for equipment purchases and rebuilds, \$5 for surface mine development and \$4 for infrastructure improvements and upgrades. Capital expenditures in Africa were \$240 for Akyem Project development, \$28 for the Subika expansion project and \$20 for the Ahafo Mill expansion project, as well as \$50 for equipment purchases and \$12 for surface mine development at Ahafo. Capital expenditures in Corporate were primarily related to the Merian project.

Capital expenditures in North America during 2012 included \$57 for Leeville/Turf development, \$47 for Emigrant development, \$217 for surface and underground development, \$151 for leaching, tailings and other facilities, \$94 for process facilities improvements and upgrades and \$91 for mine and support equipment as well as \$89 at La Herradura primarily for surface development and mill construction and upgrades. South America capital expenditures included \$261 for surface development, \$110 for leach pad development and \$49 for equipment and equipment component purchases at Yanacocha, and \$537 primarily for equipment and engineering at Conga. Capital expenditures in Australia and New Zealand included \$43 for Tanami Shaft project development, \$132 for surface and underground mine development, \$108 for surface, underground and support equipment and \$84 for tailings facilities construction. Capital expenditures in Indonesia included \$132 for mining and support equipment purchases and rebuilds and \$11 for infrastructure improvements. Capital expenditures in Africa included \$89 for Subika underground expansion, \$68 for facility construction and upgrades and \$28 for equipment at Ahafo, and \$388 primarily for equipment, construction and surface development at the Akyem Project. Capital expenditures in Corporate were primarily due to the acquisition of long-lead items for the Merian Project.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, \$65, \$64 and \$40, respectively, of drilling and related costs were capitalized and included in mine development costs. These capitalized costs included \$31 at North America, \$30 at Australia/New Zealand and \$4 at Africa in 2014; \$31 at North America, \$11 at South America, \$10 at Australia/New Zealand and \$12 at Africa in 2013 and \$28 at North America, \$1 at South America, \$9 at Australia/New Zealand and \$2 at Africa in 2012.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, \$79, \$107 and \$284, respectively, of pre-stripping costs were capitalized and included in mine development costs. Pre-stripping costs included Nevada (Mega pit) in North America and Yanacocha (Marleny) pits in South America in 2014; Akyem (Main pit) in Ghana, Nevada (Star Complex) pits in North America and Yanacocha (Marleny) pits in South America in 2013 and Nevada (East Carlin, Star Complex and Vista Surface) pits in North America and Yanacocha (El Tapado Oeste and Cerro Negro) pits in South America in 2012.

Acquisitions, net. During 2014, we purchased the remaining 20% noncontrolling interest in the Merian project. During 2013 and 2012, we paid \$13 and \$25, respectively, in contingent payments in accordance with the 2009 Boddington acquisition agreement.

Purchases and sales of investments. During 2014, we purchased investments of \$26 and we received proceeds of \$25 primarily from the sale of Paladin Energy Ltd. securities. During 2013, we purchased corporate debt securities and other marketable securities of \$1 and we received proceeds of \$589 primarily from the sale of Canadian Oil Sands securities. During 2012, we purchased corporate debt securities and other marketable securities of \$220 and we received proceeds of \$210 from the sale of corporate debt securities.

Proceeds from sale of other assets. During 2014, we received \$661 of which, \$450 was from the sale of La Herradura in Mexico, \$94 from the sale of Jundee, \$57 from the sale of Midas, \$40 from the sale of equipment at Conga and \$15 from the sale of McCoy Cove. During 2013, we received \$63 primarily from the sale of equipment at Conga. During 2012, we received \$41 primarily from the sale of land, equipment and other investments.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities was \$(65) in 2014, compared to \$(212) and \$689 in 2013 and 2012, respectively, for the reasons explained below.

Proceeds from debt, net. During 2014, we received net proceeds from debt of \$601, of which \$575 was from the 2019 term loan facility. During 2013, we received net proceeds from debt of \$1,538, including \$1,024 from our corporate revolving credit facility and \$475 from the PTNNT revolving credit facility. During 2012, we received net proceeds from debt of \$3,524, including \$1,479 from the issuance of Senior Notes due in 2022, \$983 from the issuance of Senior Notes due in 2042, \$180 from the PTNNT revolving credit facility and \$1,246 under our corporate revolving credit facility. Proceeds from the issuance of debt were partially offset by the settlement of forward starting interest rate swaps of \$362.

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Repayment of debt. During 2014, we repaid \$686, including \$575 on our 2014 Convertible Senior Notes and \$100 on the 2019 term loan facility. During 2013, we repaid \$1,150, including \$1,024 on our corporate revolving credit facility and \$100 on the PTNNT revolving credit facility. During 2012, we repaid \$1,976, including \$1,285 on our corporate revolving credit facility, \$517 for repayment of the 2012 Convertible Senior Notes and \$165 related to exercising the early purchase option and related 2012 quarterly payments for the refractory ore treatment plant in Nevada (classified as a capital lease).

At December 31, 2014, \$141 of the \$3,000 corporate revolving credit facility was used to secure the issuance of letters of credit, primarily supporting reclamation obligations (see “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements” below).

Scheduled minimum debt repayments are \$165 in 2015, \$222 in 2016, \$799 in 2017, \$43 in 2018, \$1,303 in 2019 and \$4,200 thereafter. We expect to be able to fund maturities of debt from Net cash provided by operating activities, short-term investments, existing cash balances and available credit facilities.

Payment of conversion premium on debt. In February 2012, we elected to pay in cash a conversion premium of \$172 upon repayment of the 2012 Convertible Senior Notes in lieu of issuing common shares.

Proceeds from stock issuance, net. We received proceeds of \$2 and \$24 during 2013 and 2012, respectively, from the issuance of common stock, primarily related to employee stock sales and option exercises.

Sale of noncontrolling interests. During 2014 we received \$108 from the government of Suriname for a 25% equity ownership in the Merian project. We received \$71 and \$32 in proceeds, net of transaction costs, during 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to TMAC’s private placements to raise funds.

Acquisition of noncontrolling interests. During 2014, 2013 and 2012, we advanced certain funds to PTPI, an unrelated noncontrolling shareholder of PTNNT, in accordance with a loan agreement. Our economic interest in PTNNT did not change as a result of these transactions.

Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests. We paid dividends of \$4, \$2 and \$3 to noncontrolling interests during 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Dividends paid to common stockholders. We paid annual dividends of \$0.225, \$1.225 and \$1.40 per common share during 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Additionally, Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, paid annual dividends of C\$1.2576 and C\$1.40 during 2013 and 2012, respectively. On February 16, 2015, we declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.025 per share, payable March 26, 2015 to holders of record at the close of business on March 12, 2015. Total dividends paid to common stockholders were \$114, \$610 and \$695 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Discontinued Operations

Net operating cash used in discontinued operations was \$13 in 2014, compared to \$18 and \$16 in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Discontinued operations in 2014, 2013 and 2012 relate to payments on the Holt property royalty.

Corporate Revolving Credit Facility

Effective May 20, 2011, the Company entered into a new uncollateralized \$2,500 corporate revolving credit facility with a syndicate of commercial banks. This new facility replaced an existing revolving credit facility which was cancelled upon the effectiveness of the new facility. The new facility provides for borrowings in U.S. dollars and contains a letter of credit sub-facility. Facility fees vary based on the credit ratings of the Company's senior, uncollateralized, long-term debt. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at a market based rate plus a margin determined by the Company's credit rating. At December 31, 2014, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the facility. There was \$141 and \$173 outstanding in letters of credit at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In May 2012, the facility was amended to increase the capacity to \$3,000 and extended the original maturity from 2016 to May 2017. In March 2014, the facility was further amended to extend the maturity to March 2019

In September 2013, the Company 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.

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Under the LC Agreement, the Company transferred \$153 of letters of credit from the corporate revolving credit facility to the LC Agreement. At December 31, 2014, the LC Agreement had a balance of \$172.

Debt Covenants

The Company's 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 the Company 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 the Company's assets, certain change of control provisions and a negative pledge on certain assets.

The Ahafo project facility contains a financial ratio covenant requiring the Company to maintain a net debt (total debt net of cash and cash equivalents) to EBITDA (earnings before interest expense, income and mining taxes, depreciation and amortization) ratio of less than or equal to 4.0 and a net debt to total capitalization ratio of less than or equal to 62.50%.

The PTNNT revolving credit facility requires PTNNT to maintain certain financial ratios and to comply with certain terms and conditions with regards to its mine plan, contract of work, export permit and duty, dividends, financing activities, leasing, investments and other matters.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we were in compliance with all debt covenants and provisions related to potential defaults.

Shelf Registration Statement

In September 2012, we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 which enables the Company 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. 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.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations at December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

Payments Due by Period

		Less than	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations	Total	1 Year			
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$11,277	\$435	\$1,861	\$1,768	\$7,213
Capital lease obligations ⁽²⁾	11	1	5	3	2
Remediation and reclamation obligations ⁽³⁾	2,452	84	285	242	1,841
Employee-related benefits ⁽⁴⁾	737	102	148	126	361
Uncertain income tax liabilities and interest ⁽⁵⁾	61	-	-	-	61
Operating leases	48	10	25	11	2
Minimum royalty payments	445	30	93	50	272
Purchase obligations ⁽⁶⁾	614	110	149	99	256
Other ⁽⁷⁾	1,042	292	465	128	157
	\$16,687	\$1,064	\$3,031	\$2,427	\$10,165

(1) Amounts represent principal of \$6,732 and estimated interest payments of \$4,545, assuming no early extinguishment.

(2) Amounts represent principal of \$9 and estimated interest payments of \$2.

(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 obligations are reflected here. For more information regarding reclamation and remediation liabilities, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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- (4) Contractual obligations for Employee-related benefits include severance, workers' participation, pension and other benefit plans. Pension plan benefit payments beyond 2019 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 2015 due to uncertainties in the timing of the effective settlement of tax positions.
- (6) 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.
- (7) Other includes the accrued Holt royalty of \$179 and other obligations which are not reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements including labor and service contracts. Payments related to derivative contracts cannot be reasonably estimated given variable market conditions. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have the following off-balance sheet arrangements: operating leases (see Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$1,865 of outstanding letters of credit, surety bonds and bank guarantees (see Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter
Batu Hijau	840	-	-	-	-	-
Boddington	220	215	209	165	66	-
Phoenix	41	71	-	-	-	-
	1,101	286	209	165	66	-

For information regarding these copper sales agreements, see Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk – Hedging, Provisional Copper and Gold Sales, below.

Other Liquidity Matters

At December 31, 2014, the Company had \$2,403 in cash and cash equivalents, of which \$1,293 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, 2014, \$487 of the consolidated cash and cash equivalents was attributable to noncontrolling interests primarily related to our Indonesian and Peruvian operations which is being held to fund those operations and development projects. At December 31, 2014, \$1,233 in consolidated cash and cash equivalents (\$762 attributable to Newmont) was held at certain foreign subsidiaries that, if repatriated, may be subject to withholding taxes. The repatriation of this cash and the applicable withholding taxes would generate foreign tax credits in the U.S. As a result, 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 and flow-through foreign subsidiaries are adequate to fund our U.S. operations and corporate activities.

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, 2014 and 2013, \$1,497 and \$1,432, respectively, were accrued for reclamation costs relating to currently, recently producing or developmental stage mineral properties, of which \$42 is classified as a current liability. For more information on the Company's reclamation and remediation liabilities, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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, \$192 and \$179 were accrued for such obligations at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We spent \$43, \$36 and \$39 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, for environmental obligations related to former, primarily historic, mining activities, and have classified \$41 as a current liability. Expenditures for 2014 and 2013 relate primarily to the Dawn mill site and mine site design in Washington State, the Con mine in Canada which was acquired as part of the Miramar acquisition and Resurrection, a mine site in Leadville, Colorado. Expenditures for 2012 related primarily to the Con mine, the San Luis property in Colorado, the Mt. Leyshon property in Australia, which is a legacy Normandy site, and Resurrection. For

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more information on the Company's obligations associated with former mining activities, see Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Included in capital expenditures were \$131, \$94 and \$207 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, to comply with environmental regulations. Ongoing costs to comply with environmental regulations have not been a significant component of Costs applicable to sales.

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.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standard meaning prescribed by GAAP. These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

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

Management of the Company uses Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and EBITDA adjusted for non-core or unusual items ("Adjusted EBITDA") as non-GAAP measures to evaluate the Company's operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are non-U.S. GAAP measures. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, net earnings (loss), operating earnings (loss), or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP, and does 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. Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items is reconciled to Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization and Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization as follows:

	Years Ended December		
	31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	\$506	\$(3,606)	\$3,114
Depreciation and Amortization	1,229	1,362	1,032
Interest expense, net	361	303	249
EBITDA	\$2,096	\$(1,941)	\$4,395
Adjustments:			
Impairments and loss provisions	\$47	\$4,457	\$99
Restructuring	40	67	58
Asset sales	(126)	(286)	(107)
Reclamation settlement	15	-	-
Boddington contingent consideration	-	(18)	12
Abnormal production costs at Batu Hijau	53	-	-
TMAC transaction costs	-	45	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$2,125	\$2,324	\$4,457

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Adjusted net income (loss)

Management of the Company 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 compare results of the continuing operations of the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries relating to the production and sale of minerals to similar operating results of other mining companies, by excluding exceptional or unusual items. 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,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$508	\$(2,534)	\$1,802
Loss (income) from discontinued operations	40	(61)	76
Impairments and loss provisions	26	2,875	80
Tax valuation allowance	(34)	535	-
Restructuring	21	36	26
Asset sales	(54)	(246)	(90)
Reclamation Settlement	10	-	-
Boddington contingent consideration (gain) loss	-	(12)	8
Income tax benefit from internal restructuring	-	-	(59)
Abnormal production costs at Batu Hijau	28	-	-
TMAC transaction costs	-	30	-
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$545	\$623	\$1,843
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, basic	\$1.09	\$1.25	\$3.72
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$1.09	\$1.25	\$3.69

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 on a consistent basis 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 table reconciles these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

	Gold ⁽¹⁾			Copper ⁽²⁾		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Costs applicable to sales	\$3,697	\$4,237	\$3,739	\$760	\$1,062	\$595
Gold/Copper sold (thousand ounces/million pounds):	5,240	5,489	5,466	264	258	257
Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound:	\$706	\$772	\$684	\$2.88	\$4.12	\$2.32

⁽¹⁾ Consolidated Costs applicable to sales per financial statements includes by-product credits of \$68, \$98 and \$135 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Consolidated Costs applicable to sales per financial statements includes by-product credits of \$17, \$13, and \$11 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

All-In Sustaining Costs

Newmont has worked to develop a metric that expands on GAAP measures such as cost of goods sold and non-GAAP measures to provide visibility into the economics of our gold mining operations related to expenditures, operating performance and the ability to generate cash flow from operations.

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

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 capital activities based upon each company's internal policies.

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

Cost Applicable to Sales—Includes all direct and indirect costs related to current gold production incurred to execute the current mine plan. Costs Applicable to Sales (“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 Amortization and Reclamation and remediation, which is consistent with our presentation of CAS on the Statement of Consolidated Income. 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 Statement of Consolidated Income less the amount of CAS attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix, Boddington and Batu Hijau mines. The copper CAS at those mine sites is disclosed in Note 3 – Segments that accompanies the Consolidated Financial Statements. The allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix, Boddington and Batu Hijau mines is based upon the relative sales percentage of copper and gold sold during the period.

Remediation Costs—Includes accretion expense related to asset retirement obligations (“ARO”) and the amortization of the related Asset Retirement Cost (“ARC”) for the Company’s operating properties recorded as an ARC asset. Accretion related to ARO and the amortization of the ARC assets for reclamation and remediation do not reflect annual cash outflows but are calculated in accordance with GAAP. The accretion and amortization reflect the periodic costs of reclamation and remediation associated with current gold 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, Boddington and Batu Hijau mines.

Advanced Projects and Exploration—Includes incurred expenses related to projects that are designed to increase or enhance current gold production and gold exploration. We note that as current resources are depleted, exploration and advance projects are necessary for us to replace the depleting reserves or enhance the recovery and processing of the current reserves. As this relates to sustaining our gold production, and is 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 Company’s Statement of Consolidated Income less the amount attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix, Boddington and Batu Hijau mines. 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 Batu Hijau, Boddington and Phoenix mines.

General and Administrative—Includes cost related to administrative tasks not directly related to current gold production, but rather related to support our corporate structure and fulfilling 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—Includes costs related to regional administration and community development to support current gold production. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual expenses from Other expense, net, such as restructuring, as these are not indicative to sustaining our current gold operations. Furthermore, this adjustment to Other expense, net is also consistent with the nature of the adjustments made to Net income (loss) 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, Boddington and Batu Hijau mines.

Treatment and Refining Costs—Includes costs paid to smelters for treatment and refining of our concentrates to produce the salable precious metal. These costs are presented net as a reduction of Sales.

Sustaining Capital—We determined sustaining capital as those capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain current gold production and execute the current mine plan. Capital expenditures to develop new operations, or related to projects at existing operations where these projects will enhance gold production or reserves, are considered development. We determined the breakout of sustaining and development capital costs 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 gold 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 Batu Hijau, Boddington and Phoenix mines.

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Year Ended December 31, 2014	Costs							All-In Sustaining Costs (millions)	Ounces (000)/ Pounds (millions)	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
	Applicable to Sales (1) (2)(3)	Remediation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects and Exploration (5)	General and Administrative (6)	Other Expense, Net (7)	Treatment and Refining Costs (8)	Sustaining Capital Costs (9)			
GOLD										
Carlin	\$ 795	\$ 4	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 141	\$ 970	905	\$ 1,072
Phoenix	160	3	4	-	3	9	17	196	222	883
Twin Creeks	207	2	5	-	3	-	111	328	400	820
La Herradura	89	2	12	-	-	-	21	124	119	1,042
Other North America	-	-	25	-	6	-	9	40	-	-
North America	1,251	11	68	-	20	9	299	1,658	1,646	1,007
Yanacocha	663	101	32	-	35	-	80	911	966	943
Other South America	-	-	41	-	2	-	-	43	-	-
South America	663	101	73	-	37	-	80	954	966	988
Boddington	585	11	-	-	2	4	69	671	690	972
Tanami	251	4	10	-	2	-	91	358	345	1,038
Jundee	85	5	1	-	2	-	15	108	140	771
Waihi	76	3	7	-	2	-	2	90	131	687
Kalgoorlie	284	4	5	-	1	4	32	330	327	1,009
Other Australia/New Zealand	-	-	5	3	21	-	6	35	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	1,281	27	28	3	30	8	215	1,592	1,633	975
Batu Hijau	81	3	-	-	4	9	8	105	72	1,458
Other Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	81	3	-	-	4	9	8	105	72	1,458
Ahafo	249	8	27	-	6	-	92	382	450	849
Akyem	172	3	-	-	8	-	17	200	473	423
Other Africa	-	-	8	-	7	-	-	15	-	-
Africa	421	11	35	-	21	-	109	597	923	647
Corporate and Other	-	-	116	182	31	-	17	346	-	-
Total Gold	\$ 3,697	\$ 153	\$ 320	\$ 185	\$ 143	\$ 26	\$ 728	\$ 5,252	5,240	\$ 1,002

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Phoenix	\$ 108	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 13	\$ 130	46	\$ 2.83
Boddington	158	2	-	-	1	25	18	204	66	3.09
Batu Hijau	494	15	3	1	20	45	51	629	152	4.14
Total Copper	\$ 760	\$ 18	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 22	\$ 75	\$ 82	\$ 963	264	\$ 3.65
Consolidated	\$ 4,457	\$ 171	\$ 325	\$ 186	\$ 165	\$ 101	\$ 810	\$ 6,215		

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

(2) Includes by-product credits of \$85.

(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustment of \$127 at Carlin, \$13 at Phoenix, \$15 at Twin Creeks, \$75 at Yanacocha, \$69 at Boddington, and \$191 at Batu Hijau.

(4) Remediation costs include operating accretion of \$71 and amortization of asset retirement costs of \$100.

(5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring costs of \$40.

(6) Excludes \$300 of development capital expenditures, capitalized interest, and the increase in accrued capital. The following are major development projects; Turf Vent Shaft, Merian, Correnso, and Conga for 2014.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

Year Ended December 31, 2013	Costs							All-In Sustaining Costs (millions)	Ounces (000)/ Pounds Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
	Applicable to Sales (1) (2)(3)	Remediation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects and Exploration (5)	General and Administrative (6)	Other Expense, Net (5)	Treatment and Refining Costs (6)	Sustaining Capital Costs (6)			
GOLD										
Carlin	\$ 767	\$ 5	\$ 34	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 14	\$ 154	\$ 981	1,013	\$ 968
Phoenix	164	3	7	-	2	9	20	205	225	911
Twin Creeks	273	6	7	-	4	-	56	346	518	668
La Herradura	177	-	42	-	-	-	74	293	183	1,601
Other North America	-	-	42	-	4	-	23	69	-	-
North America	1,381	14	132	-	17	23	327	1,894	1,939	977
Yanacocha	684	90	41	-	63	-	148	1,026	1,022	1,004
Other South America	-	-	34	-	4	-	-	38	-	-
South America	684	90	75	-	67	-	148	1,064	1,022	1,041
Boddington	805	6	1	-	2	4	90	908	743	1,222
Tanami	270	3	11	-	3	-	91	378	325	1,163
Jundee	206	13	7	-	1	-	45	272	279	975
Waihi	103	3	5	-	2	-	7	120	111	1,081
Kalgoorlie	342	7	3	-	1	-	19	372	329	1,131
Other Australia/New Zealand	-	-	13	-	34	-	4	51	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	1,726	32	40	-	43	4	256	2,101	1,787	1,176
Batu Hijau	107	2	2	-	3	5	12	131	46	2,848
Other Indonesia	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	-
Indonesia	107	2	2	-	1	5	12	129	46	2,804
Ahafo	307	3	51	-	14	-	109	484	566	855
Akyem	32	-	8	-	3	-	-	43	129	333
Other Africa	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	18	-	-
Africa	339	3	67	-	27	-	109	545	695	784
Corporate and Other	-	-	137	203	25	-	12	377	-	-
Total Gold	\$ 4,237	\$ 141	\$ 453	\$ 203	\$ 180	\$ 32	\$ 864	\$ 6,110	5,489	\$ 1,113
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Phoenix	\$ 52	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 69	29	\$ 2.38
Boddington	195	1	-	-	1	19	22	238	71	3.35
Batu Hijau	815	9	13	-	24	47	93	1,001	158	6.34
Total Copper	\$ 1,062	\$ 11	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ 71	\$ 122	\$ 1,308	258	\$ 5.07
Consolidated	\$ 5,299	\$ 152	\$ 469	\$ 203	\$ 206	\$ 103	\$ 986	\$ 7,418		

- (1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
- (2) Includes by-product credits of \$111.
- (3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of \$69 at Carlin, \$1 at Twin Creeks, \$24 at La Herradura, \$107 at Yanacocha, \$184 at Boddington, \$1 at Tanami, \$4 at Waihi, \$45 at Kalgoorlie, and \$523 at Batu Hijau.
- (4) Remediation costs include operating accretion of \$61 and amortization of asset retirement costs of \$91.
- (5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring of \$67 and TMAC transaction costs of \$45, partially offset by \$18 for Boddington Contingent Consideration.
- (6) Excludes \$914 of development capital expenditures, capitalized interest, and the increase in accrued capital. The following are major development projects; Phoenix Copper Leach, Turf Vent Shaft, Yanacocha Bio Leach, Conga, Merian, Ahafo Mill Expansion, and Akyem for 2013.

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Year Ended December 31, 2012	Costs	Advanced					Treatment	All-In	Ounces	All-In
	Applicable to Sales (1)	Remediation Costs (4)	Projects and Exploration (3)	General and Administration (4)	Other Expense, Note (5)	and Refining Costs (6)	Sustaining Capital (6)	Sustaining Costs	(000)/ Pounds (millions)	Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
GOLD										
Carlin	\$ 767	\$ 4	\$ 47	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 14	\$ 229	\$ 1,067	978	\$ 1,091
Phoenix	111	3	14	-	1	8	57	194	188	1,032
Twin Creeks	256	3	30	-	-	-	117	406	553	734
La Herradura	132	-	41	-	-	-	71	244	212	1,151
Other North America	-	-	40	-	11	-	66	117	-	-
North America	1,266	10	172	-	18	22	540	2,028	1,931	1,050
Yanacocha	669	34	59	-	70	-	479	1,311	1,325	989
Other South America	-	-	72	-	4	-	10	86	-	-
South America	669	34	131	-	74	-	489	1,397	1,325	1,054
Boddington	623	6	6	-	3	7	112	757	711	1,065
Tanami	250	2	28	-	3	-	130	413	180	2,294
Jundee	172	10	20	-	1	-	58	261	322	811
Waihi	97	4	12	-	3	-	4	120	62	1,935
Kalgoorlie	277	8	5	-	1	-	20	311	341	912
Other Australia/New Zealand	-	-	19	-	39	-	19	77	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	1,419	30	90	-	50	7	343	1,939	1,616	1,200
Batu Hijau	71	2	5	-	8	7	23	116	67	1,731
Other Indonesia	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-
Indonesia	71	2	5	-	5	7	23	113	67	1,687
Ahafo	314	4	53	-	24	-	85	480	527	911
Akyem	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	20	-	-
Other Africa	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	11	-	-
Africa	314	4	82	-	26	-	85	511	527	970
Corporate and Other	-	-	188	212	18	-	25	443	-	-
Total Gold	\$ 3,739	\$ 80	\$ 668	\$ 212	\$ 191	\$ 36	\$ 1,505	\$ 6,431	5,466	\$ 1,177
COPPER										

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Phoenix	\$ 60	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 31	\$ 106	28	\$ 3.79
Boddington	150	1	2	-	1	17	27	198	66	3.00
Batu Hijau	385	12	27	-	42	45	126	637	163	3.91
Total Copper	\$ 595	\$ 15	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ 44	\$ 67	\$ 184	\$ 941	257	\$ 3.66
Consolidated	\$ 4,334	\$ 95	\$ 704	\$ 212	\$ 235	\$ 103	\$ 1,689	\$ 7,372		

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

(2) Includes by-product credits of \$146.

(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of \$6 at Yanacocha, \$5 at Tanami, and \$17 at Waihi.

(4) Remediation costs include operating accretion of \$55 and amortization of asset retirement costs of \$40.

(5) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring of \$58, Hope Bay care and maintenance of \$144, and Boddington Contingent Consideration of \$12.

(6) Excludes \$1,521 of development capital expenditures, capitalized interest, and the increase in accrued capital. The following are major development projects; Emigrant, Phoenix Copper Leach, Turf Vent Shaft, Yanacocha Bio Leach, Conga, Tanami Shaft, Ahafo Mill Expansion, and Akyem for 2012.

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Operating margin per ounce/pound

Operating margin per ounce/pound are non-GAAP financial measures. These measures are calculated by subtracting the costs applicable to sales per ounce of gold and per pound of copper from the average realized gold price per ounce and copper price per pound, respectively. These measures are calculated on a consistent basis for the periods presented on a consolidated basis. Operating margin 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. Operating margin per ounce/pound is calculated as follows:

	Gold			Copper		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Average realized price per ounce/pound	\$1,258	\$1,393	\$1,662	\$2.65	\$2.98	\$3.43
Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound	(706)	(772)	(684)	(2.88)	(4.12)	(2.32)
	\$552	\$621	\$978	\$(0.23)	\$(1.14)	\$1.11

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

Metal Price

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 and stockpiles and it may be necessary to record a write-down to the net realizable value (“NRV”). NRV 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 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 NRV for each mine site reporting unit at December 31, 2014 included production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation, a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce, a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound and an Australian to U.S. dollar exchange rate of \$0.87.

The NRV 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.

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, Indonesia, Ghana, Mexico and New Zealand. 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 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. However, variations in the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate have historically been strongly correlated to variations in the U.S. dollar gold price over the long-term. Increases or decreases in costs at Australian gold operations due to exchange rate changes have therefore tended to be mitigated by changes in sales reported in U.S. dollars for such locations. No assurance can be given that the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate will continue to be strongly correlated to the U.S. dollar gold price in the future, or that short-term changes in the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate will not have an impact on our profitability and cash flow. 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 the amount of proven and probable reserves in the applicable foreign country could be reduced. 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. For information concerning the sensitivity of our Costs applicable to sales to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Results of Operations and Financial Condition-Results of Consolidated Operations-Foreign Currency Exchange Rates, above.

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 will continue to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market.

By using derivatives, 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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

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 make 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.

Cash Flow Hedges

The foreign currency, diesel and forward starting swap contracts are designated as cash flow hedges, and as such, the effective portion of unrealized changes in market value have been recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and are reclassified to income during the period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses from hedge ineffectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We had the following foreign currency derivative contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Expected Maturity Date				Total/Average	Fair Value, Net At December 31,	
	2015	2016	2017	2018		2014	2013
A\$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:							
A\$ notional (millions)	270	158	105	6	539	(85)	(96)
Average rate (\$/A\$)	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.96		
Expected hedge ratio	21 %	12 %	8 %	4 %			
NZ\$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:							
NZ\$ notional (millions)	56	12	-	-	68	(3)	1
Average rate (\$/NZ\$)	0.80	0.80	-	-	0.80		
Expected hedge ratio	45 %	14 %	-	-			

Diesel Price Risk

We had the following diesel derivative contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Expected Maturity Date				Fair Value, Net At December 31,	
	2015	2016	2017	Total/Average	2014	2013
Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts:						
Diesel gallons (millions)	22	13	4	39	(36)	4
Average rate (\$/gallon)	2.78	2.70	2.69	2.74		
Expected Nevada hedge ratio	58 %	33 %	12 %			

Newmont hedges a portion of its operating cost exposure related to diesel consumed at its Nevada operations to reduce the variability in realized diesel prices. The hedging instruments consist of a series of financially settled fixed forward contracts with expiration dates up to three years.

Commodity Price Risk

Our provisional copper and gold 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 the difference between the prevailing indices' prices at the time of the sale and the current market price. This embedded derivative is marked to market through earnings each period prior to final settlement.

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The Company recorded an average price of \$3.04 per pound before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges for the year ended December 31, 2014. During 2014, changes in copper prices resulted in a provisional pricing mark-to-market loss of \$28 (\$0.11 per pound). At December 31, 2014, Newmont had copper sales of 120 million pounds priced at an average of \$2.86 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 \$5 effect on our Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. The LME closing settlement price at December 31, 2014 for copper was \$2.88 per pound.

The Company recorded an average price of \$1,263 per ounce before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges for the year ended December 31, 2014. During 2014, changes in gold prices resulted in a provisional pricing mark-to-market loss of \$1 (nil per ounce). At December 31, 2014, Newmont had gold sales of 119,000 ounces priced at an average of \$1,199 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 \$2 effect on our Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. The London P.M. closing settlement price at December 31, 2014 for gold was \$1,199 per ounce.

Fixed and Variable Rate Debt

Our debt portfolio consisted of 84% and 91% of fixed rate debt at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The carrying value of fixed rate debt decrease was due to the maturity of the 2014 Senior Note in July of 2014 as well as amortization of debt discounts on Newmont's bonds and senior notes. Our fixed rate debt exposure at December 31, 2014 and 2013 is summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	2014	2013
Carrying value of fixed rate debt ⁽¹⁾	\$5,580	\$6,117
Fair value of fixed rate debt ⁽¹⁾	\$5,491	\$5,584
Pro forma fair value sensitivity of fixed rate debt of a +/- 10 basis point interest rate change ⁽²⁾	\$46	\$42

(1)

Excludes specialized and hybrid debt instruments for which it is not practicable to estimate fair values and pro forma fair values or sensitivities.

- (2) The pro forma information assumes a +/-10 basis point change in market interest rates at December 31 of each year, and reflects the corresponding estimated change in the fair value of fixed rate debt outstanding at that date under that assumption. Actual changes in the timing and amount of interest rate variations may differ from the above assumptions.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework 2013. Based upon its assessment, management concluded that, at December 31, 2014, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's assessment of internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2014 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Newmont Mining Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Newmont Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 8. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Denver, Colorado

February 19, 2015

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31, 2014 2013 2012 (in millions, except per share)		
Sales (Note 3)	\$7,292	\$8,414	\$9,964
Costs and expenses			
Costs applicable to sales ⁽¹⁾ (Note 3)	4,457	5,299	4,334
Depreciation and amortization	1,229	1,362	1,032
Reclamation and remediation (Note 4)	154	81	96
Exploration	164	247	356
Advanced projects, research and development	161	222	348
General and administrative	186	203	212
Write-downs (Note 5)	26	4,352	52
Other expense, net (Note 6)	205	300	449
	6,582	12,066	6,879
Other income (expense)			
Other income, net (Note 7)	157	349	278
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest of \$23, \$88 and \$107, respectively	(361)	(303)	(249)
	(204)	46	29
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	506	(3,606)	3,114
Income and mining tax benefit (expense) (Note 8)	(133)	755	(876)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates (Note 9)	(4)	(5)	(51)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	369	(2,856)	2,187
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 10)	(40)	61	(76)
Net income (loss)	329	(2,795)	2,111
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests (Note 11)	179	261	(309)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$508	\$(2,534)	\$1,802
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders:			
Continuing operations	\$548	\$(2,595)	\$1,878
Discontinued operations	(40)	61	(76)
	\$508	\$(2,534)	\$1,802
Income (loss) per common share (Note 12)			
Basic:			
Continuing operations	\$1.10	\$(5.21)	\$3.79
Discontinued operations	(0.08)	0.12	(0.15)
	\$1.02	\$(5.09)	\$3.64
Diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$1.10	\$(5.21)	\$3.76

Discontinued operations	(0.08)	0.12	(0.15)
	\$1.02	\$(5.09)	\$3.61
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.225	\$1.225	\$1.40

(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

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Net income (loss)	\$329	\$(2,795)	\$2,111
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities, net of \$0, \$57 and \$25 tax benefit (expense), respectively	(107)	(577)	(164)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(23)	(31)	14
Change in pension and other post-retirement benefits, net of \$67, \$(85) and \$30 tax benefit (expense), respectively			
Net change from periodic revaluations	(133)	149	(72)
Net amount reclassified to income	8	3	21
Net unrecognized gain (loss) on pension and other post-retirement benefits	(125)	152	(51)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge instruments, net of \$21, \$116 and \$(36) tax benefit (expense), respectively			
Net change from periodic revaluations	(41)	(167)	149
Net amount reclassified to income	(5)	(48)	(109)
Net unrecognized gain (loss) on derivatives	(46)	(215)	40
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(301)	(671)	(161)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$28	\$(3,466)	\$1,950
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Newmont stockholders	\$212	\$(3,206)	\$1,640
Noncontrolling interests	(184)	(260)	310
	\$28	\$(3,466)	\$1,950

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$329	\$(2,795)	\$2,111
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,229	1,362	1,032
Stock based compensation and other non-cash benefits	51	64	72
Reclamation and remediation	154	81	96
Revaluation of contingent consideration	-	(18)	12
Loss (income) from discontinued operations	40	(61)	76
Write-downs	26	4,352	52
Impairment of investments	21	105	47
Deferred income taxes	(149)	(1,256)	22
Gain on asset and investment sales, net	(126)	(286)	(107)
Other operating adjustments and write-downs	574	1,099	48
Net change in operating assets and liabilities (Note 25)	(698)	(1,086)	(1,073)
Net cash provided from continuing operations	1,451	1,561	2,388
Net cash used in discontinued operations (Note 10)	(13)	(18)	(16)
Net cash provided from operations	1,438	1,543	2,372
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(1,110)	(1,900)	(3,210)
Acquisitions, net	(28)	(13)	(25)
Sales of investments	25	589	210
Purchases of investments	(26)	(1)	(220)
Proceeds from sale of other assets	661	63	41
Other	(29)	(51)	(60)
Net cash used in investing activities	(507)	(1,313)	(3,264)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt, net	601	1,538	3,524
Repayment of debt	(686)	(1,150)	(1,976)
Payment of conversion premium on debt	-	-	(172)
Proceeds from stock issuance, net	-	2	24
Sale of noncontrolling interests	179	32	-
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	(9)	(17)	(10)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(4)	(2)	(3)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(114)	(610)	(695)
Other	(32)	(5)	(3)
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	(65)	(212)	689
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(18)	(24)	4
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	848	(6)	(199)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,555	1,561	1,760
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$2,403	\$1,555	\$1,561

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, 2014	At December 31, 2013
	(in millions)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,403	\$ 1,555
Trade receivables	186	230
Accounts receivable	290	252
Investments (Note 17)	73	78
Inventories (Note 18)	700	717
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 19)	666	805
Deferred income tax assets (Note 8)	240	246
Other current assets (Note 20)	881	1,006
Current assets	5,439	4,889
Property, plant and mine development, net (Note 21)	13,650	14,277
Investments (Note 17)	334	439
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 19)	2,820	2,680
Deferred income tax assets (Note 8)	1,790	1,478
Other long-term assets (Note 20)	883	844
Total assets	\$24,916	\$ 24,607
LIABILITIES		
Debt (Note 22)	\$166	\$ 595
Accounts payable	406	478
Employee-related benefits (Note 13)	307	341
Income and mining taxes	74	13
Other current liabilities (Note 23)	1,245	1,313
Current liabilities	2,198	2,740
Debt (Note 22)	6,480	6,145
Reclamation and remediation liabilities (Note 4)	1,606	1,513
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 8)	656	635
Employee-related benefits (Note 13)	492	323
Other long-term liabilities (Note 23)	395	342
Total liabilities	11,827	11,698
Commitments and contingencies (Note 29)		
EQUITY		
Common stock - \$1.60 par value;	798	789
Authorized - 750 million shares		
Issued and outstanding -		
Common: 499 million and 493 million shares issued, less 330,000		

and 322,000 treasury shares, respectively		
Exchangeable: 56 million shares issued, less 56 million and		
51 million redeemed shares, respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	8,712	8,538
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(478)	(182)
Retained earnings	1,242	848
Newmont stockholders' equity	10,274	9,993
Noncontrolling interests	2,815	2,916
Total equity	13,089	12,909
Total liabilities and equity	\$24,916	\$ 24,607

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares (in millions)	Amount		Retained Earnings	Income (Loss)			
Balance at December 31, 2011	495	\$ 784	\$ 8,505	\$ 652	\$ 2,885	\$ 2,875	\$ 15,701	
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,802	309	2,111	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(162)	-	1	(161)	
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(695)	(3)	(698)	
Conversion premium on convertible notes	-	-	(172)	-	-	-	(172)	
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	
Stock based awards and related share issuances	2	3	95	-	-	-	98	
Shares issued in exchange for exchangeable shares	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	
Balance at December 31, 2012	497	\$ 787	\$ 8,427	\$ 490	\$ 3,992	\$ 3,175	\$ 16,871	
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(2,534)	(261)	(2,795)	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(672)	-	1	(671)	
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(610)	(2)	(612)	
Sale of noncontrolling interests, net	-	-	48	-	-	3	51	
Stock based awards and related share issuances	1	2	63	-	-	-	65	
Balance at December 31, 2013	498	\$ 789	\$ 8,538	\$ (182)	\$ 848	\$ 2,916	\$ 12,909	
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	508	(179)	329	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(296)	-	(5)	(301)	
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(114)	(4)	(118)	
Redemption of exchangeable shares	-	8	(8)	-	-	-	-	
Sale of noncontrolling interests, net	-	-	81	-	-	87	168	
Stock based awards and related share issuances	1	1	101	-	-	-	102	
Balance at December 31, 2014	499	\$ 798	\$ 8,712	\$ (478)	\$ 1,242	\$ 2,815	\$ 13,089	

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 operates in the mining industry, focused on the production of and exploration for gold and copper. The Company has significant assets in the United States, Australia, Peru, Indonesia, Ghana and New Zealand. The cash flow and profitability of the Company’s operations are significantly affected by the market price of gold, and to a lesser extent, copper. The prices of gold and copper are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company’s control.

References to “A\$” refers to Australian currency and “NZ\$” to New Zealand currency.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Risks and Uncertainties

As a global mining company, our revenue, profitability and future rate of growth are substantially dependent on prevailing prices for gold, copper and, to a lesser extent, silver. 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 our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, access to capital and on the quantities of reserves that we can economically produce. The carrying value of our property, plant and mine development assets, inventories, stockpiles and ore on leach pads, and deferred tax assets are particularly sensitive to the outlook for commodity prices. A decline in our long term price outlook from current levels could result in material impairment charges related to these assets.

In September 2014, PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara (“PTNNT”) and the Government of Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”) that resulted in PTNNT receiving a six-month permit to export copper concentrate that expires in mid March 2015. Effective with the signing of the MoU, PTNNT agreed to pay certain export duties and royalties. The MoU also outlines terms for the six main elements of the Contract of Work renegotiation, which will be incorporated into an amendment of the Contract of Work. The six areas are: concession area size; royalties, taxes and export duties; domestic processing and refining; ownership divestment; utilization of local manpower, domestic goods and services; and duration of the Contract of Work. Negotiations between PTNNT and the Government of Indonesia to amend the Contract of Work remain on-going. No assurances can be made at this time with respect to the outcome of such negotiations and expiration of the export permit without its renewal may negatively impact future operations and financial results at Batu Hijau. As a result of the on-going Contract of Work renegotiations at Batu Hijau, we have evaluated, and will continue to evaluate, the need for asset impairments, inventory write-downs, tax valuation allowances and other applicable accounting charges due to the status of the mine. The total assets at Batu Hijau as of

December 31, 2014 were \$3,107.

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 Conga’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. In the first half of 2014, a Conga Restart Study was completed to identify and test alternatives to advancing development of the project. Following this assessment, a new plan was developed to reduce spending to focus on only the most critical work – protecting people and assets, engaging with communities, and maintaining existing project infrastructure – while maintaining optionality. Development of Conga is contingent upon generating acceptable project returns and getting local community and government support. Should the Company be unable to continue with the current development plan at Conga, the Company may in the future reprioritize and reallocate capital to development alternatives which may result in an impairment of the Conga project. The total assets at Conga as of December 31, 2014 were \$1,700.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Use of Estimates

The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with United States 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, 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 goodwill, 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; 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 these amounts estimated in these financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Newmont Mining Corporation and the more-than-50%-owned subsidiaries that it controls and entities over which control is achieved through means other than voting rights. The Company also includes its pro-rata share of assets, liabilities and operations for unincorporated joint ventures in which it has an interest. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The functional currency for the majority of the Company's operations, including the Australian operations, is the U.S. dollar.

The Company follows the Financial Accounting Standards Board 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"). The Company has identified VIEs in connection with our interests in PTNNT due to certain funding arrangements and shareholder commitments. The Company has financing arrangements with PT Pukuafu Indah ("PTPI") and PT Indonesia Masbaga Investama ("PTIMI"), unrelated noncontrolling shareholders of PTNNT, whereby the Company agreed to advance certain funds to them in exchange for (i) a pledge of their combined 20% share of PTNNT, (ii) an assignment of dividends payable on the shares, net of withholding tax, (iii) a commitment from them to support the application of our standards to the operation of Batu Hijau and (iv) as of September 16, 2011 in respect of PTPI only, powers of attorney to vote and sell PTNNT shares in support of the pledge, enforceable in an event of default as further security for the funding. The Company has determined itself to be the primary beneficiary of these entities, controls the operations of Batu Hijau and has the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits that are significant to PTNNT. Therefore, the Company

consolidates PTNNT in its financial statements.

On March 12, 2013, Newmont completed the sale of the Hope Bay Project to TMAC Resources Inc. (“TMAC”). At December 31, 2014, Newmont held a 44.69% ownership interest in TMAC. Newmont continues to carry various letters of credit on behalf of TMAC. Newmont has identified TMAC as a VIE under ASC—Consolidation guidance. Based upon the ASC guidance for VIEs, Newmont has determined that it is the primary beneficiary due to the most equity at risk as a result of the letters of credit and the ownership structure. As such, Newmont consolidated TMAC in its Consolidated Financial Statements. TMAC has indicated that they anticipate raising funds at an undetermined date through an initial public offering (“IPO”). Should such an IPO occur, which there can be no assurance of such offering occurring, it is expected that Newmont’s ownership will be reduced and Newmont would reevaluate whether or not it is still required to consolidate TMAC under the applicable ASC guidance.

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 and long-term assets.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Investments

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in equity securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determinations at each reporting date. Investments in incorporated entities in which the Company's ownership is greater than 20% and less than 50%, or which the Company does not control through majority ownership or means other than voting rights, are accounted for by the equity method and are included in long-term assets. The Company accounts for its marketable security investments as available for sale securities in accordance with ASC guidance on accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities. The Company periodically evaluates whether declines in fair values of its investments below the Company's carrying value are other-than-temporary in accordance with ASC guidance. The Company's policy is to generally treat a decline in the investment's quoted market value that has lasted continuously for more than six months as an other-than-temporary decline in value. The Company also monitors its investments for events or changes in circumstances that have occurred that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment and evaluates qualitative and quantitative factors regarding the severity and duration of the unrealized loss and the Company's ability to hold the investment until a forecasted recovery occurs to determine if the decline in value of an investment is other-than-temporary. Declines in fair value below the Company's carrying value deemed to be other-than-temporary are charged to earnings.

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. Stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories not expected to be processed within the next 12 months are classified as long-term. The major classifications are as follows:

Stockpiles

Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted from the mine and is available for further processing. 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 allocated to stockpiles based on current mining costs incurred including applicable overhead and amortization relating to mining operations, and removed at each stockpile's average cost per recoverable unit.

Ore on Leach Pads

The recovery of gold from certain gold oxide ores is achieved through the heap leaching process. Under this method, oxide ore is placed on leach pads where it is treated with a chemical solution, which dissolves the gold contained in the ore. The resulting gold-bearing solution is further processed in a plant where the gold is recovered. 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 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 ore on the leach pad.

The 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.

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Although the quantities of recoverable ore placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on pads to the quantities of ore 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 ore 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 materials that are 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 circuits. In-process material is measured based on assays of the material fed into the process and the projected recoveries of the respective 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 ("EW") process. Cathodes produced in electrowinning are 99.99% copper.

Copper cathode is produced at our Phoenix operations by solvent extraction and electrowinning (SX/EW). The inventory is valued at the lower of average cost to produce the cathode or net realizable value.

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 the 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. 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 estimated productive lives do not exceed the related estimated mine lives, which are based on proven and probable reserves.

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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 development and are recorded as Other income, net of incremental mining and processing costs.

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 (“UOP”) 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.

Mineral Interests

Mineral interests include acquired interests in production, development and exploration stage properties. The 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) greenfields 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.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Impairment of Long-lived Assets and Goodwill

The Company reviews and evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on discounted estimated future cash flows.

The Company reviews and evaluates its goodwill for impairment annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment to goodwill is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on a discounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on discounted estimated future cash flows.

Future cash flows are estimated based on quantities of recoverable minerals, expected gold and other commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, trends and related factors), production levels, operating costs, capital requirements and reclamation costs, all based on life-of-mine plans. Existing proven and probable reserves and value beyond proven and probable reserves, including mineralized material that is not part of the mineralized material base, are included when determining the fair value of mine site reporting units at acquisition and, subsequently, in determining whether the assets are impaired. The term “recoverable minerals” refers to the estimated amount of gold or other commodities that will be obtained after taking into account losses during ore processing and treatment. Estimates of recoverable minerals from such exploration stage mineral interests are risk adjusted based on management’s relative confidence in such materials. In estimating future cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of future cash flows from other asset groups. The Company’s estimates of future cash flows are based on numerous assumptions and it is possible that actual future cash flows will be significantly different than the estimates, as actual future quantities of recoverable minerals, gold and other commodity prices, production levels and costs and capital are each subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized, net of treatment and refining charges, from a sale when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is determinable, the product has been delivered, the title has been transferred to the customer and collection of the sales price is reasonably assured. Revenues from by-product sales are credited to Costs applicable to sales as a by-product credit.

Concentrate sales are initially recorded based on 100% of the provisional sales prices. Until final settlement occurs, adjustments to the provisional sales prices are made to take into account the mark-to-market changes based on the forward prices for the estimated month of settlement. For changes in metal quantities upon receipt of new information and assay, the provisional sales quantities are adjusted as well. The principal risks associated with recognition of sales on a provisional basis include metal price fluctuations between the date initially recorded and the date of final settlement. If a significant decline in metal prices occurs 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 sales proceeds received

based on the provisional invoice.

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 exchange price 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.

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 or asset balance for the year. 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.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

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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's operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from federal, state, and international tax audits. 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).

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. 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 reclamation obligations.

Future remediation costs for inactive mines 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 include, where applicable, ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in estimates at inactive mines are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency for the majority of the Company's operations, including the Australian operations, is the U.S. dollar. All monetary assets and liabilities where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar are translated at current exchange rates and the resulting adjustments are included in Other income, net. All assets and liabilities recorded in functional currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated at current exchange rates and the resulting adjustments are charged or credited directly to Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in Total equity. Revenues and expenses in foreign currencies are translated at the weighted-average exchange rates for the period.

Derivative Instruments

Newmont has forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges in place to hedge against changes in foreign exchanges rates and diesel prices, and forward starting swap contracts to hedge against changes in treasury rates. The fair value of derivative contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges are reflected as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet. To the extent these hedges are effective in offsetting forecasted cash flows from production costs (the “effective portion”), changes in fair value 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. The ineffective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recorded in Other income, net in each period. 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 statement 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 earnings, as applicable, when the originally designated hedged transaction impacts earnings.

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The fair value of derivative contracts qualifying as fair value hedges are reflected as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recorded in income in each period, consistent with recording changes to the mark-to-market value of the underlying hedged asset or liability in income.

Newmont assesses the effectiveness of the derivative contracts periodically using either regression analysis or the dollar offset approach, 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 will also assess periodically 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.

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 statement of operations over the requisite employee service period. Stock based compensation expense includes an estimate for forfeitures. Stock based compensation expense related to awards with a market or performance condition is generally recognized over the vesting period of the award utilizing the graded vesting method, while all other awards are recognized on a straight-line basis. The fair values of stock options are determined using either the Black-Scholes valuation model or Monte Carlo valuation model, based on the type of award (see Note 14). 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, estimates of forfeitures, 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 share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of outstanding common shares for the period, including the exchangeable shares (see Notes 12 and 22). Diluted income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts that may require the issuance of common shares in the future were converted. Diluted income per share is computed by increasing the weighted-average number of outstanding common shares to include the additional common shares that would be outstanding after conversion and adjusting net income for changes that would result from the conversion. Only those securities or other contracts that result in a reduction in earnings per share are included in the calculation.

Comprehensive Income

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, the effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges and cumulative unrecognized changes in fair value of marketable securities available-for-sale or other investments, except those resulting from investments by and distributions to owners.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2014 presentation. Reclassified amounts were not material to the financial statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Discontinued Operations

In April 2014, ASC guidance was issued related to Discontinued Operations which changed the criteria for determining which disposals can be presented as discontinued operations and modified related disclosure requirements. The updated guidance requires an entity to only classify discontinued operations due to a major strategic shift or a major effect on an entity's operations in the financial statements. The updated guidance will also require additional disclosures relating to discontinued operations. Adoption of the new guidance had no impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit

In July 2013, ASC guidance was issued related to the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward exists. The updated guidance requires an entity to net its unrecognized tax benefits against its jurisdictional deferred tax assets related to net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforwards. A gross presentation will be required only if such carryforwards are not available or would not be used by the entity to settle any additional income taxes resulting from disallowance of the uncertain tax position. Adoption of the new guidance, effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014, had no impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Foreign Currency Matters

In March 2013, ASC guidance was issued related to foreign currency matters to clarify the treatment of cumulative translation adjustments when a parent sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business within a foreign entity. The updated guidance also resolves the diversity in practice for the treatment of business combinations achieved in stages in a foreign entity. Adoption of the new guidance, effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014, had no impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Stock Based Compensation

In June 2014, Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) guidance was issued to resolve the diversity of practice relating to the accounting for stock based performance awards that the performance target could be achieved after the employee completes the required service period. The update is effective prospectively or retrospectively beginning January 1, 2015. The Company does not expect the updated guidance to have an impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, ASU guidance was issued related to 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 ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods and is to be retrospectively applied. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance and the impact it will have on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTE 3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's reportable segments are based upon the Company's management structure that is focused on the geographic region for the Company's operations. Geographic regions include North America, South America, Australia/New Zealand, Indonesia, Africa and Corporate and Other. Earnings from operations do not reflect general corporate expenses, interest (except project-specific interest) or income and mining taxes (except for equity investments). Intercompany revenue and expense amounts and deferred tax assets have been eliminated within each segment in order to report on the basis that management uses internally for evaluating segment performance. On July 1, 2014, the Company completed the sale of its Jundee underground gold mine in Australia to Northern Star Resources Limited for total cash proceeds of \$94. On October 6, 2014, the Company completed the sale of its 44% interest in La Herradura to Fresnillo plc for total cash proceeds of \$450. The financial information relating to the Company's segments is as follows:

	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures (1)
Year Ended December 31, 2014							
Carlin	\$1,143	\$ 795	\$ 162	\$ 22	\$ 147	\$2,147	\$ 251
Phoenix:							
Gold	271	160	35				
Copper	134	108	18				
Total Phoenix	405	268	53	6	65	1,040	32
Twin Creeks	509	207	43	5	295	1,110	112
La Herradura	152	89	29	12	54	-	23
Other North America	-	-	-	25	(16)	1,596	23
North America	2,209	1,359	287	70	545	5,893	441
Yanacocha							
Yanacocha	1,210	663	338	32	89	2,795	83
Other South America	-	-	-	41	(57)	1,708	37
South America	1,210	663	338	73	32	4,503	120
Boddington:							
Gold	867	585	104				
Copper	173	158	25				
Total Boddington	1,040	743	129	-	167	2,271	87
Tanami	437	251	72	10	104	530	90

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Jundee	181	85	34	1	83	-	15
Waihi	167	76	24	7	58	123	20
Kalgoorlie	409	284	18	5	105	418	33
Other Australia/New Zealand	-	-	17	5	(77)	148	6
Australia/New Zealand	2,234	1,439	294	28	440	3,490	251
Batu Hijau:							
Gold	80	81	20				
Copper	393	494	121				
Total Batu Hijau	473	575	141	3	(315)	3,107	59
Other Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Indonesia	473	575	141	3	(315)	3,109	59
Ahafo	569	249	62	27	221	1,755	104
Akyem	597	172	86	-	323	1,300	26
Other Africa	-	-	-	8	(14)	2	-
Africa	1,166	421	148	35	530	3,057	130
Corporate and Other	-	-	21	116	(726)	4,864	98
Consolidated	\$7,292	\$ 4,457	\$ 1,229	\$ 325	\$ 506	\$24,916	\$ 1,099

(1) Accrual basis includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of \$11; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$1,110.

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	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss) (¹)	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures (²)
Year Ended December 31, 2013							
Carlin	\$ 1,390	\$ 767	\$ 142	\$ 34	\$440	\$2,140	\$ 238
Phoenix:							
Gold	295	164	32				
Copper	92	52	11				
Total Phoenix	387	216	43	10	101	1,022	121
Twin Creeks	728	273	80	7	364	1,131	68
La Herradura	258	177	34	42	5	434	103
Other North America	-	-	-	42	(2,131)	1,541	26
North America	2,763	1,433	299	135	(1,221)	6,268	556
Yanacocha							
Yanacocha	1,458	684	333	41	292	2,797	178
Other South America	-	-	1	34	(32)	1,731	193
South America	1,458	684	334	75	260	4,528	371
Boddington:							
Gold	1,038	805	165				
Copper	211	195	37				
Total Boddington	1,249	1,000	202	1	(2,056)	2,209	113
Tanami	449	270	81	11	(33)	518	93
Jundee	398	206	80	7	106	140	45
Waihi	157	103	31	5	15	127	11
Kalgoorlie	460	342	23	3	96	375	19
Other Australia/New Zealand	-	-	14	13	(39)	136	5
Australia/New Zealand	2,713	1,921	431	40	(1,911)	3,505	286
Batu Hijau:							
Gold	57	107	22				
Copper	466	815	163				
Total Batu Hijau	523	922	185	14	(658)	3,424	105
Other Indonesia	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Indonesia	523	922	185	14	(656)	3,427	105

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Ahafo	793	307	78	51	344	1,628	170
Akyem	164	32	13	8	105	1,260	240
Other Africa	-	-	-	9	(14)	1	-
Africa	957	339	91	68	435	2,889	410
Corporate and Other	-	-	22	137	(513)	3,990	84
Consolidated	\$8,414	\$ 5,299	\$ 1,362	\$ 469	\$(3,606)	\$24,607	\$ 1,812

(1) Includes write-downs of property plant and mine development of \$2,082 for Long Canyon in Nevada and \$2,107 for Boddington in Australia.

(2) Accrual basis includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of \$88; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$1,900.

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	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures (1)
Year Ended December 31, 2012							
Carlin	\$ 1,828	\$ 767	\$ 137	\$ 47	\$ 845	\$ 1,952	\$ 336
Phoenix:							
Gold	305	111	22				
Copper	96	60	9				
Total Phoenix	401	171	31	21	179	908	139
Twin Creeks	718	256	61	30	392	1,089	131
La Herradura	354	132	21	41	157	438	89
Other North America	-	-	1	40	(44)	3,615	71
North America	3,301	1,326	251	179	1,529	8,002	766
Yanacocha							
Yanacocha	2,202	669	254	59	1,100	2,921	510
Other South America	-	-	-	72	(91)	1,650	601
South America	2,202	669	254	131	1,009	4,571	1,111
Boddington:							
Gold	1,184	623	159				
Copper	224	150	34				
Total Boddington	1,408	773	193	8	407	4,629	141
Tanami	302	250	50	28	(24)	632	179
Jundee	537	172	50	20	292	202	58
Waihi	104	97	23	12	(33)	160	19
Kalgoorlie	569	277	18	5	255	447	21
Other Australia/New Zealand	-	-	5	19	86	235	19
Australia/New Zealand	2,920	1,569	339	92	983	6,305	437
Batu Hijau:							
Gold	106	71	12				
Copper	561	385	76				
Total Batu Hijau	667	456	88	32	8	3,777	148
Other Indonesia	-	-	-	-	3	4	-
Indonesia	667	456	88	32	11	3,781	148

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Ahafo	874	314	75	53	435	1,436	228
Akyem	-	-	-	19	(20)	981	388
Other Africa	-	-	-	10	10	11	-
Africa	874	314	75	82	425	2,428	616
Corporate and Other	-	-	25	188	(843)	4,486	74
Consolidated	\$9,964	\$ 4,334	\$ 1,032	\$ 704	\$3,114	\$29,573	\$ 3,152

⁽¹⁾Accrual basis includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of \$58; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$3,210.

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Revenues from sales attributed to countries based on the customer's location were as follows:

	Years Ended December		
	31,		
	2014	2013	2012
United Kingdom	\$5,542	\$6,373	\$7,943
Korea	315	360	331
Philippines	290	242	225
Japan	273	376	435
Germany	196	324	266
Indonesia	195	130	67
Mexico	152	258	357
Other	329	351	340
	\$7,292	\$8,414	\$9,964

As gold can be sold through numerous gold market traders worldwide, the Company is not economically dependent on a limited number of customers for the sale of its product. In 2014, 2013 and 2012, sales to Bank of Nova Scotia were \$1,514 (23%), \$1,787 (23%) and \$802 (9%), respectively, of total gold sales. Additionally, in 2014, 2013 and 2012 the Company had sales to Barclays that totaled \$1,098 (17%), \$1,338 (17%) and \$1,022 (11%) of total gold sales. In 2012 sales to Royal Bank of Scotland were \$1,449 (16%) of total gold sales.

The Company sells copper predominantly in the form of copper concentrates which are sold directly to smelters located in Asia and to a lesser extent North America and Europe. The copper concentrates are sold under long-term supply contracts with processing fees based on the demand for these concentrates in the global market place. In Nevada, the Company produces a small volume of copper cathode which is sold into the North American market.

Long-lived assets, excluding deferred tax assets, investments and restricted cash, were as follows:

	At December 31,	
	2014	2013
United States	\$5,596	\$5,481
Australia / New Zealand	2,904	3,005
Peru	3,315	3,597
Indonesia	2,636	2,782
Ghana	2,524	2,440
Other	251	401

\$17,226	\$17,706
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NOTE 4 RECLAMATION AND REMEDIATION

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various domestic and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures. Estimated future reclamation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements.

The Company's Reclamation and remediation expenses consisted of:

	Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Reclamation	\$74	\$ 11	\$ 32
Accretion - operating	71	61	55
Accretion - non-operating	9	9	9
	\$154	\$ 81	\$ 96

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Reclamation expense increased in 2014, primarily due to additional costs related to EPA oversight and interim actions associated with the design of the Midnite Mine remedy in Washington State as well as costs resulting from a settlement with the State of California related to the Empire Mine remediation and past costs.

At December 31, 2014, and 2013, \$1,497 and \$1,432, respectively, were accrued for reclamation obligations relating to mineral properties. In addition, the Company is 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 involved. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, \$192 and \$179, respectively, were accrued for such obligations. These amounts are also included in Reclamation and remediation liabilities.

The following is a reconciliation of Reclamation and remediation liabilities:

Balance at January 1, 2013	\$1,539
Additions, changes in estimates and other	61
Liabilities settled	(59)
Accretion expense	70
Balance at December 31, 2013	1,611
Additions, changes in estimates and other	131
Liabilities settled	(133)
Accretion expense	80
Balance December 31, 2014	\$1,689

The reclamation liability in 2014 included additions of \$79 for currently or recently producing properties related to higher unit costs at Nevada operations, additional haulage volumes and rates at KCGM and increased water treatment costs at Yanacocha. Additions of \$52 for historic mining operations were primarily related to additional water management, surface reclamation and EPA oversight costs.

The reclamation liability in 2013 included additions of \$48 for currently or recently producing properties related mainly to increased water treatment costs at Yanacocha. Additions of \$13 for historic mining operations were primarily related to additional water management costs.

The current portion of Reclamation and remediation liabilities of \$83 and \$98 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, are included in Other current liabilities (see Note 23).

Included in Other long-term assets at December 31, 2014 and 2013 is \$67 and \$63, respectively, of restricted cash that is legally restricted for purposes of settling asset retirement obligations. Of the amount in 2014, \$10 relates to the Con mine in Yellowknife, NWT, Canada, \$43 is in a trust fund related to the Midnite Mine (Dawn Mining) in Washington State and \$14 is related to the Ahafo and Akyem mines in Ghana, Africa. Of the amount in 2013, \$11 relates to the Con mine, \$42 relates to the Midnite Mine and \$10 relates to Ahafo and Akyem.

Included in Investments at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are \$17 and \$17 of long-term equity securities, respectively, which are legally pledged for purposes of settling asset retirement obligations, related to the San Jose Reservoir in Yanacocha.

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NOTE 5 WRITE-DOWNS

	Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Property, plant and mine development			
Carlin	\$3	\$-	\$-
Phoenix	2	-	-
Other North America	-	2,082	25
Yanacocha	-	8	-
Other South America	13	-	17
Boddington	-	2,107	-
Tanami	-	67	-
Kalgoorlie	-	-	5
Batu Hijau	-	1	5
Corporate and Other	8	-	-
	26	4,265	52
Other long-term assets			
Boddington	-	31	-
Tanami	-	56	-
	-	87	-
	\$26	\$4,352	\$52

Write-downs totaled \$26, \$4,352 and \$52 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The 2014 write-downs were primarily related to non-essential equipment in Carlin, Phoenix, Corporate and Other and Other South America, specifically for certain assets at Conga that have been sold.

The 2013 write-downs were primarily related to assets at Boddington and Long Canyon resulting from a decrease in the Company's long-term gold and copper price assumptions combined with rising operating costs. Goodwill was included in the Company's impairment analysis in 2013 due to these conditions. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment of \$56 at Tanami.

The 2012 write-downs were primarily due to an impairment of the FALC JV diamond project as well as write-downs of non-essential surface equipment at Conga.

NOTE 6 OTHER EXPENSE, NET

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Regional administration	\$59	\$59	\$88
Community development	47	84	95
Restructuring	40	67	58
Western Australia power plant	13	19	13
World Gold Council dues	2	5	11
Transaction/Acquisition costs	-	27	12
Hope Bay care and maintenance	-	-	144
Other	44	39	28
	\$205	\$300	\$449

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NOTE 7 OTHER INCOME, NET

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Gain on asset sales, net	\$121	\$6	\$105
Refinery income, net	26	32	27
Gain on sale of investments, net	5	280	2
Interest	4	13	12
Foreign currency exchange, net	3	59	(5)
Development projects, net	2	9	66
Canadian Oil Sands dividends	-	35	42
Reduction of allowance for loan receivable	-	-	49
Derivative ineffectiveness, net	(4)	-	2
Impairment of investments	(21)	(105)	(47)
Other	21	20	25
	\$157	\$349	\$278

NOTE 8 INCOME AND MINING TAXES

The Company's Income and mining tax benefit (expense) consisted of:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Current:			
United States	\$(43)	\$(129)	\$(210)
Foreign	(239)	(372)	(644)
	(282)	(501)	(854)
Deferred:			
United States	167	805	100
Foreign	(18)	451	(122)
	149	1,256	(22)
	\$(133)	\$755	\$(876)

The Company's Income (Loss) before income and mining tax and other items consisted of:

	Years Ended December		
	31,		
	2014	2013	2012
United States	\$41	\$(1,625)	\$1,036
Foreign	465	(1,981)	2,078
	\$506	\$(3,606)	\$3,114

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The Company's Income and mining tax benefit (expense) differed from the amounts computed by applying the United States statutory corporate income tax rate for the following reasons:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2014		2013		2012	
Income (loss) before income and mining						
tax and other items		\$506		\$(3,606)		\$3,114
Income tax benefit (expense) at statutory rate	35 %	\$(177)	35 %	\$1,262	35 %	\$(1,090)
Reconciling items:						
Tax benefit generated on change in form of a non-U.S.						
Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(22)%	694
Percentage depletion	(24)%	122	4 %	134	(9)%	267
Change in valuation allowance on						
deferred tax assets		15				