

WHAT DOES IT TAKE...



NEWMONT

The Gold Company

2004 SUMMARY
ANNUAL REPORT

TO BE THE INDUSTRY LEADER?

• OVACIK

GOLDEN GIANT • HOLLOWAY

AHAFO ■
AKYEM ■

LEEVILLE
■ NEVADA
PHOENIX

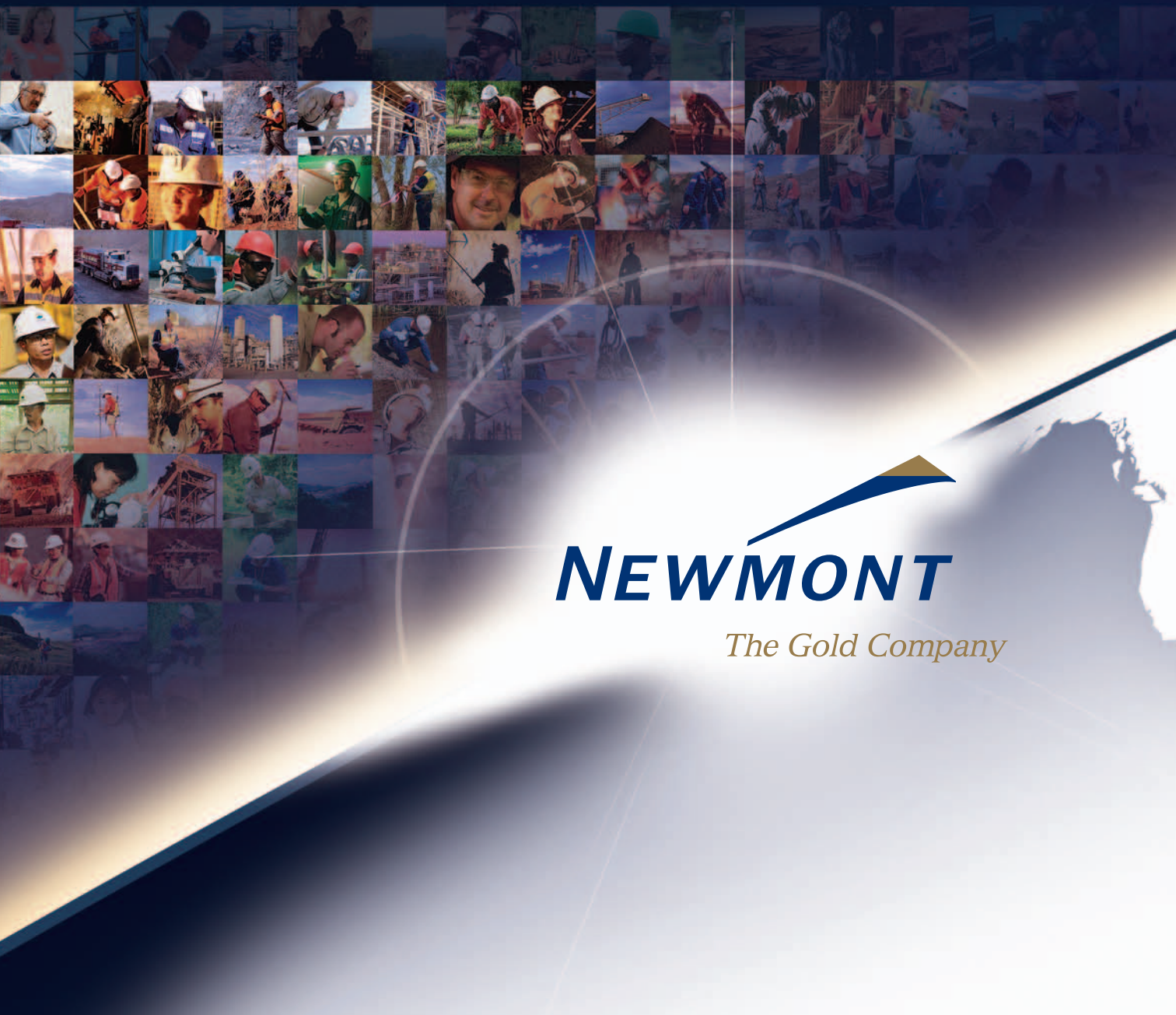
• LA HERRADURA

MINAS CONGA
■
YANACocha

• KORI KOLLO

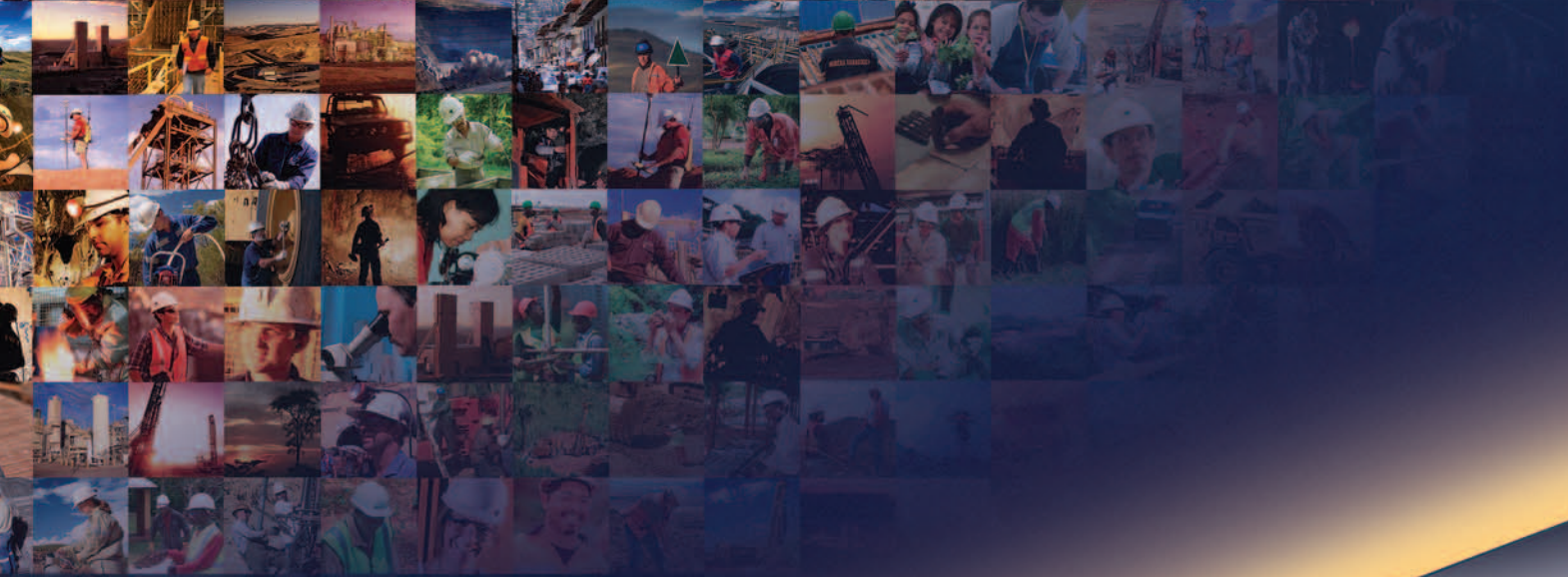


IT TAKES EXCELLENCE.



NEWMONT

The Gold Company



...WORLDWIDE



• OVACIK

GOLDEN GIANT • • HOLLOWAY

AHAFO ■
AKYEM ■

FOCUSED ON EXCELLENCE IN...

- FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
- OPERATING PERFORMANCE
- EXPLORATION AND LAND POSITION
- MERCHANT BANKING
- ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

LEEVILLE
■ NEVADA
PHOENIX

• LA HERRADURA

MINAS CONGA
■
YANACocha

• KORI KOLLO

● ZARAFSHAN

MARTABE ■

● BATU HIJAU

● PAJINGO

● TANAMI

MARTHA ●

GOLDEN GROVE ●
YANDAL ●
KALGOORLIE ●
BODDINGTON ■

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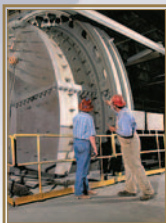
The financial information in this Summary Annual Report is condensed. This Summary Annual Report should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, which provides more detailed financial information regarding the Company, including the Company's complete consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Investors may request, without charge, the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K by contacting Investor Relations, as provided under "Shareholder Information" in this Summary Annual Report. This Summary Annual Report also contains forward-looking statements that are subject to various risks and uncertainties as explained in more detail on page 29 of this Summary Annual Report.

2004 AT A GLANCE



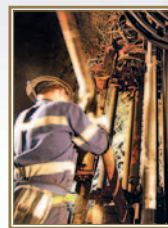
NEWMONT – THE INDUSTRY LEADER

- Only S&P 500 gold stock.
- “No gold hedging” philosophy.
- Largest market capitalization and trading liquidity.



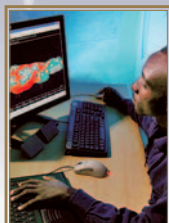
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- Record net cash provided by operating activities of \$1.6 billion.
- Industry-leading net income of \$443 million and earnings per share of \$1.00.
- Highest average market spot gold price since 1988 of \$410 per ounce. Newmont realized \$412 per ounce.
- Cash and marketable securities of \$2.1 billion exceeded total debt of \$1.6 billion at year-end.
- Annual dividend per share increased 76% from 2003.



OPERATING PERFORMANCE

- Industry-leading 7 million equity ounces of gold sales at total cash costs of \$231 per ounce.
- Record gold sales of 1.6 million equity ounces at Yanacocha in Peru.
- Began development of Ahafo in Ghana with production expected in the second half of 2006.
- Record equity copper sales of 379 million pounds at an average realized price of \$1.33 per pound at Batu Hijau in Indonesia.



EXPLORATION AND LAND POSITION

- Industry-leading gold reserves of 92.4 million equity ounces at a \$350 per ounce gold price assumption.
- Reported an additional 4 million equity ounces of reserves in Ghana, increasing total reserves to 16 million equity ounces.
- Replaced depletion in Nevada for record reserves of 34 million equity ounces.



MERCHANT BANKING

- Increased royalty and dividend income by 17% to \$66 million.
- Purchased a 6.6% interest in Canadian Oil Sands Trust to serve as a natural hedge against rising oil prices.
- Increased the value of marketable equity securities and investments to more than \$500 million at year-end, including the Canadian Oil Sands interest.
- Continued drilling to advance the prospective Alberta "Black Gold" heavy oil project towards feasibility.



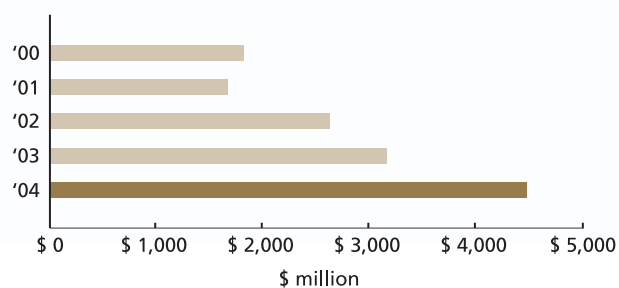
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Current chair of the International Council on Mining and Metals.
- Signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and the US/UK Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.
- Participant in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the World Economic Forum's Partnering Against Corruption Initiative.

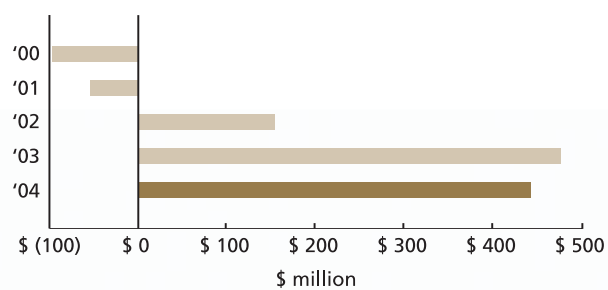
FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS



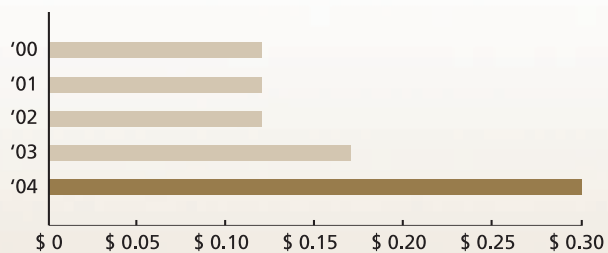
REVENUES




NET INCOME (LOSS)



DIVIDENDS PAID PER COMMON SHARE





	2004	2003	2002
Revenues (\$ millions)	\$ 4,524.2	\$ 3,157.8	\$ 2,622.2
Net income (\$ millions)	\$ 443.3	\$ 475.7	\$ 154.3
Per common share, basic	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.42
Net cash provided by operating activities (\$ millions)	\$ 1,556.8	\$ 684.4	\$ 684.7
Equity ⁽¹⁾ gold sales (000 ounces)	6,988	7,384	7,632
Total cash costs ⁽²⁾ (\$/ounce)	\$ 231	\$ 203	\$ 189
Average realized gold price (\$/ounce)	\$ 412	\$ 366	\$ 313
Market capitalization at year-end (\$ billions)	\$ 19.8	\$ 21.5	\$ 11.7
Share price at year-end	\$ 44.41	\$ 48.61	\$ 29.03
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.12
Stockholders' equity at year-end (\$ billions)	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.4	\$ 5.4

⁽¹⁾ References to "equity" ounces denote that portion of gold produced, sold or included in proven and probable reserves that is attributable or proportional to Newmont's ownership or economic interest.

⁽²⁾ See note regarding the reconciliation of total cash costs to Costs Applicable to Sales on page 28 of this report and under Item 2 of the Company's 2004 Form 10-K.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

Leadership requires an unwavering commitment from all of us at Newmont to do what it takes to make our Company great. It is a never-ending process that requires each of us to question the status quo and search for solutions that become best practices in our industry.

RESULTS

Leadership comes with a constant need to deliver results and create value. 2004 was another record year with revenues reaching \$4.5 billion, an increase of 43% over 2003. Net cash provided by operating activities also set a new record at \$1.6 billion. Net income was an industry-leading \$443.3 million or \$1.00 per share. Margin based on total production costs increased to \$117 per ounce, up 17% for the year and 86% from two years ago. Annual dividends paid to common shareholders increased from \$0.17 per share to \$0.30 per share. Our balance sheet continues to strengthen with \$2.1 billion in cash and marketable securities at year-end 2004, compared with \$1.6 billion at year-end 2003.

OUR GOAL
IS TO GROW
RESERVES
AND WE ARE
WORKING HARD
TO ACHIEVE
THAT OBJECTIVE
BY INVESTING
IN THE BEST
PEOPLE AND
TECHNOLOGY
IN THE
INDUSTRY.

Our business creates wealth through the exploration, development and mining of mineral resources worldwide, specifically gold and copper-gold deposits. We added 12.4 million ounces to reserves in 2004. Over the past two years, we grew reserves by 3% per year. These results are good, but not good enough. Our goal is to grow reserves and we are working hard to achieve that objective by investing in the best people and technology in the industry.

As the world's largest gold producer, Newmont accounted for approximately 9% of global mine supply with gold sales of approximately 7 million equity ounces in 2004. Yanacocha in Peru continued to deliver strong performance with record gold sales of 1.6 million equity ounces during the year. The Batu Hijau copper-gold mine in Indonesia sold a record 379 million equity pounds



Wayne W. Murdy, Chairman and CEO, visiting the Ahafo training facility in Ghana, receiving a gift from Trainee Love Dufie.

Looking on are Trainee George Badu-Yeboah, on the left, and Deputy Brong Ahafo Regional Minister Hon. Adeji Duffour.

of copper, a 10% increase over 2003. The copper price strengthened in 2004 and the Company realized an average \$1.33 per pound, which helped Batu Hijau contribute substantially to Newmont's revenues, earnings and cash provided by operating activities.

CREATING VALUE

At Newmont, everything we do is focused on creating value — for shareholders, employees, governments, partners and the communities where we operate. Newmont does more than extract resources. We invest in people and communities, generate income, create economic opportunity, build necessary infrastructure, and enhance health and educational access, all of which, if managed appropriately, can be a foundation for sustainable development. As the world's number one gold producer, we recognize that with industry leadership comes certain responsibilities.

Newmont is proud of the investments it makes around the world, and we are committed to excellence in safety and environmental practices. However, Newmont also recognizes that its activities create change and that change, no matter how well managed, can be difficult. In 2004, Newmont faced social and environmental allegations at Yanacocha in Peru and Minahasa in Indonesia. In Indonesia, as the Minahasa mine was preparing for closure, Newmont was accused of environmental mismanagement. In response to



these accusations, Newmont welcomed the World Health Organisation and the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation to independently assess these allegations. Both of these independent organizations concluded that Minahasa did not cause harm to the environment or human health. In Peru, a group of local citizens temporarily blocked the road between the city of Cajamarca and the Yanacocha mine site. Upon reflection, it was clear that we failed to appreciate the level of social stress generated by Yanacocha's rapid development and the profound concern expressed by some of the citizens living near Yanacocha's Cerro Quilish deposit. To address these concerns, Yanacocha relinquished its exploration permit at Cerro Quilish as an expression of goodwill. Yanacocha, in consultation with its various stakeholders, continues to establish dialogue mechanisms so that concerns can be fully addressed in a transparent and participative manner.



These challenges serve to remind us that Newmont must continue to apply best practices in every aspect of its operations and continuously audit, measure and assess its performance. We are not perfect, but we demand leadership in safety, stewardship of the environment and social responsibility. This is why Newmont has taken a leading role in the International Council on Mining and Metals, which is dedicated to the principles of sustainable development. Newmont also participated in the founding of the World Economic Forum's Partnering Against Corruption Initiative announced earlier this year, which is a private-sector effort established to fight bribery and corruption, and increase sound and transparent government regulation. In addition, in 2004, Newmont joined the U.N. Global Compact.



THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

Leadership is also about being able to confront the challenges facing your business. Although Newmont remained the world's largest gold producer in 2004, the Company's gold production decreased from 2003 and is expected to decline again slightly in 2005 before recovering in 2007. The temporary drop

in our production profile is the result of non-core asset sales and lower ore grades from our mature operating regions. We are working hard to reverse this trend, including developing new mines in both Nevada and Ghana.

Energy represents about 25% of the costs of producing an ounce of gold. Over the past two years, we have seen petroleum prices more than double, and given the ongoing supply shortages and current geopolitical situation, we believe that fuel prices are unlikely to fall any time soon.

To mitigate the impact of rising oil prices, Newmont purchased an approximate 6.6% interest in the Canadian Oil Sands Trust at a very attractive valuation. With approximately 40 years of oil reserves, the income from the Trust should provide a natural hedge against higher oil prices.

In Nevada, the price of electricity has risen considerably, significantly impacting costs. We are currently obtaining permits for the construction and operation of a 203-megawatt coal-fired power plant that applies state-of-the-art emission control equipment and is expected to save our Nevada operations up to \$20 in total cash costs per ounce.

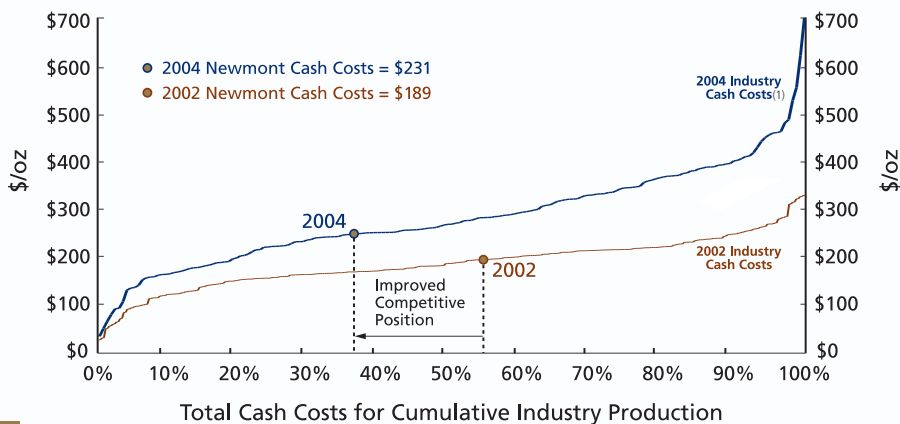
Our relentless focus on cost control and the fact that over two-thirds of our costs are denominated in US dollars give Newmont another competitive advantage. Two years ago, our cost structure positioned the Company in the 60th percentile on the industry cash cost curve. For 2004, our total cash



LEADERSHIP
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costs of \$231 per ounce placed us below the 40th percentile in the industry, reflecting our increased competitiveness.

INDUSTRY CASH COSTS (\$ PER OUNCE)



⁽¹⁾ Projected and actual total cash costs as of February 2005.

THE FUTURE

Leadership is also about setting the right goals and putting the right people in place to achieve those goals. The status quo is not acceptable. We must continue to grow profitable production in order to deliver the performance and benefits our stakeholders expect.

We are confident in our future, but if we want to maintain our leadership position, we must continue to attract, develop, motivate and reward the best people. Over the next three years, we are building new mines in Nevada and Ghana that will have a combined output of over 1.7 million equity ounces of gold per year. Capital costs for these projects are expected to be in the \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion range. The challenges of building and operating mines in West Africa, South America, Asia, Australia and North America are significant, but the opportunities are tremendous. Therefore, in order to continue to succeed and grow, we must continue to increase our capabilities. We introduced a successful global cross-training program to develop the technical skills of local employees and share best practices across the organization, and we also augmented our college recruiting and internship programs.

IF WE WANT
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OUR LEADERSHIP
POSITION, WE
MUST CONTINUE
TO ATTRACT,
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REWARD THE
BEST PEOPLE.



Pierre Lassonde, President, on the far right, visits an exploration project in Suriname.

From left to right are employees Daven Mashburn, Russell Evans, Stephen Enders and Chris Anderson.

RECOGNITION

Finally, leadership is about being able to give credit where credit is due. To our fellow employees, we would like to recognize and thank you for your unwavering support, dedication and commitment to building a great Company. Your commitment to excellence led to the receipt of several noteworthy awards and distinctions during 2004, including the Gold Company of the Year awarded by the Australian Gold Council.

To our suppliers worldwide, we value your dedication. To our investors, who believe that gold is the ultimate reserve currency and believe in our Company's ability to "Create Value With Every Ounce," we appreciate your continuing support. Finally, we thank our directors who have, over the years, provided sound guidance on, and leadership in, corporate governance.

Sincerely,

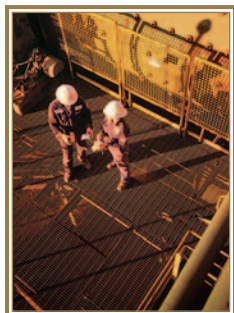
Wayne W. Murdy
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
March 15, 2005

Pierre Lassonde
President

OPERATIONS

Newmont accounted for approximately 9% of global mine supply with gold sales of approximately 7.0 million equity ounces in 2004, at total cash costs of \$231 per ounce. This section provides highlights from Newmont's current four core operating regions and the new core region being developed in Ghana. Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K for further information.

REVIEW




The Nevada operations recorded gold sales of 2.4 million equity ounces. Total cash costs were 18% higher at \$278 per ounce, primarily as a result of lower ore grades and recoveries, and higher energy, labor and equipment maintenance costs.

Yanacocha in Peru increased gold sales by 6% to a record 3.0 million ounces (1.6 million equity ounces) for 2004. Total cash costs increased 13% to \$135 per ounce due to increased fuel consumption, higher commodity prices and higher royalties.

In the Australia/New Zealand region, sales totaled 1.9 million equity ounces, at total cash costs of \$272 per ounce. The 5% lower gold sales were largely attributable to the disposal of non-core assets at Yandal and lower ore grade at Pajingo. Total cash costs were 16% higher, primarily due to stronger Australian and New Zealand dollars, as well as increased diesel prices and lower production.

The Batu Hijau copper-gold mine in Indonesia is one of the lowest-cost and largest copper producers in the world. Consolidated copper sales increased 12% to 683 million pounds (379 million equity pounds), at total cash costs of

IN 2005,
INITIATIVES ARE
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AND CONTROL
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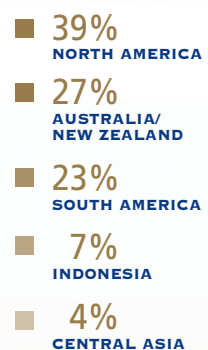
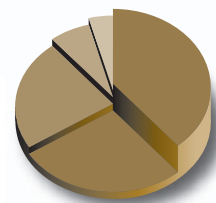
\$0.60 per pound. The average realized copper price of \$1.33 per pound increased 55% from 2003. Batu Hijau sold 715,200 ounces of gold (396,300 equity ounces) at total cash costs of \$128 per ounce.

OUTLOOK

In 2005, initiatives are underway at all operations to improve efficiencies and control rising costs. The Nevada operations have experienced increased total cash costs per ounce over the past four years as a result of maturing open pit mines, a growing proportion of higher-cost refractory ores mined, higher commodity prices and, more recently, the lowering of cut-off grades as the gold price has risen. To increase gold production for improved total cash costs per ounce, the Nevada operations will add new haul trucks and other mining equipment to enhance surface mining rates and improve unit operating costs. In addition, the start-up of the Leeville and Phoenix projects in 2005 and 2006, respectively, provides a new base of higher margin production, while the proposed development of a new power plant in Nevada should provide a consistent source of lower cost electricity.

Newmont also has a promising pipeline of new projects in development. At year-end 2004, development of the underground Leeville and open pit Phoenix projects in Nevada was on schedule. Gold sales from Leeville, the Company's first shaft underground gold mine in Nevada, and Phoenix, Nevada's largest reserve growth area in 2004, are estimated at approximately 900,000 ounces annually during steady state production.

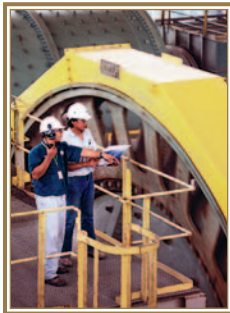
2004 GOLD SALES: 7 MILLION EQUITY OUNCES





Near Yanacocha, the completion of a feasibility study for the Minas Conga gold-copper project resulted in declaration of gold reserves of 8.7 million ounces (4.5 million equity ounces). At Yanacocha, a feasibility study for an oxide mill is being optimized with the objective of increasing economic returns from the known mineralized material base.

With ongoing exploration and optimization studies at Ahafo and Akyem, these projects should continue to grow and offer significant economic upside. In Australia, the Boddington joint venture is continuing work on an updated feasibility study for a possible development decision in 2005.



The twin head frames for the ventilation and production shafts at Leeville, Nevada's next mine, stand ready for production in late 2005.

GHANA — NEW GROWTH REGION

Newmont is currently developing Ghana into its fifth core district, with a land package covering approximately 2,100 square miles. The Ahafo and Akyem projects are expected to commence production in the second half of 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Newmont obtained the properties through the Normandy Mining acquisition in 2002. After reinterpreting the historical data and conducting additional drilling that year, Newmont concluded that Ahafo and Akyem represented substantial economic deposits. Since 2002, exploration has successfully expanded the deposits from 4.9 million equity ounces in 2002 to 16 million equity ounces at the end of 2004.

Ahafo's extensive land package includes 11 open pit deposits. Groundbreaking at Ahafo occurred in April 2004. Ahafo is expected to generate average annual gold sales of 500,000 to 550,000 ounces over the first five years of production at total cash costs of approximately \$200 per ounce. In 2005, the exploration team is conducting development drilling to convert mineralized material to reserves and to expand the existing mineralized zones in the north and south areas.

At the Akyem open pit deposit, a development decision is expected by mid-2005. Akyem is expected to generate average annual gold sales of 380,000 to 425,000 equity ounces over the first five years of production at total cash costs of \$200 to \$220 per ounce. Akyem remains open at depth, with drilling continuing in 2005 to further define the pit boundaries. Once both projects are operational, they are expected to contribute almost one million ounces of equity production annually.



GHANA'S
STABLE,
DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNMENT,
RICH MINING
HISTORY,
CAPABLE
WORKFORCE
AND FAVORABLE
ECONOMIC
ENVIRONMENT
MAKE IT AN
ATTRACTIVE
GROWTH
OPPORTUNITY
FOR NEWMONT.

EXPLORATION AND LAND POSITION

In 2004, Newmont grew its reserves to a record 92.4 million equity ounces using a conservative gold price assumption of \$350 per ounce. Using a \$400 per ounce assumption would increase reserves to approximately 101 million equity ounces. Newmont's exploration team drilled 2.8 million feet (542 miles) during the year, resulting in discoveries and conversions that added 8.6 million equity ounces to reserves plus an additional 3.8 million equity ounces from the \$25 higher gold price assumption.



Nevada, Newmont's oldest district, grew reserves net of depletion for a second consecutive year, to a record 34 million equity ounces. Phoenix, which commenced construction in November 2004, added 2.3 million ounces to reserves. In Peru, Yanacocha's reserves totaled 12.1 million equity ounces, while Batu Hijau in Indonesia replaced equity gold reserves, net of depletion. Finally, Ghana increased reserves by over 4 million equity ounces, bringing total reserves in the region to 16 million equity ounces.



OUTLOOK

In Nevada, the 2005 drilling program focuses on Phoenix and Leeville for potential reserve additions. Additional drilling in Peru, particularly at Minas Conga, is designed to define new targets, expand the known pits and further optimize the mine plan and project economics.

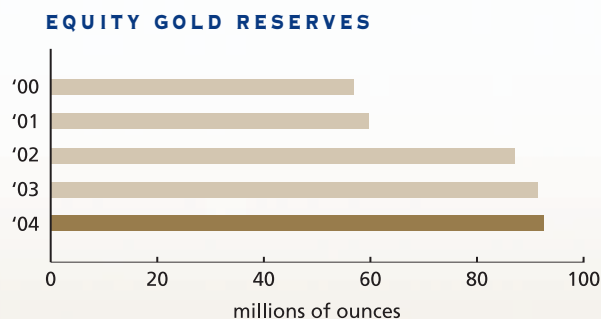


In Ghana at Ahafo, mineralization remains open at depth and along strike in the southern and northern regions of the district. Exploration efforts in Australia/New Zealand will concentrate on new discoveries and expanding existing mineralized zones at Tanami's Callie deposit, Jundee, Pajingo and Martha.

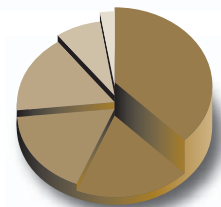


Further drilling in 2005 at the Elang copper-gold project within the Batu Hijau Contract of Work area will target expansion of the known mineralization, while the Martabe gold project in Sumatra is undergoing a feasibility study with exploration continuing in the broader Contract of Work area.

In 2005, Newmont expects to spend approximately \$185 million on exploration, research and development, with approximately 70% directed towards advancing near mine prospects and roughly 30% focused on greenfield projects. With over 51,000 square miles of land in some of the world's richest gold belts, the Company will continue to focus on replacing and growing reserves with the aid of proprietary technology in geophysics and geochemistry.



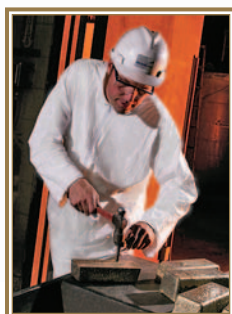
**2004 EQUITY
GOLD RESERVES:
92.4 MILLION EQUITY OUNCES**



■	35.0	MILLION EQUITY OUNCES	NORTH AMERICA
■	17.0	MILLION EQUITY OUNCES	SOUTH AMERICA
■	16.0	MILLION EQUITY OUNCES	AFRICA
■	15.1	MILLION EQUITY OUNCES	AUSTRALIA/ NEW ZEALAND
■	7.2	MILLION EQUITY OUNCES	INDONESIA
■	2.1	MILLION EQUITY OUNCES	CENTRAL ASIA

MERCHANT BANKING

Newmont Capital manages the Company's merchant banking activities, which include the management of royalty, equity and asset portfolios, as well as providing in-house investment banking and advisory services.




The royalty portfolio had a record year in 2004, generating \$66 million of royalty and dividend income. This 17% improvement over 2003 resulted from steady performance from Newmont's gold and platinum group metals royalties and was boosted by strong growth from oil and gas royalties as well as distributions from the Canadian Oil Sands Trust investment.

The equity portfolio also reached a milestone with marketable equity securities recording a year-end value in excess of \$500 million, more than a threefold increase from the value at year-end 2003. This increase reflected not only new investments in the Canadian Oil Sands Trust (\$200 million) and Gabriel Resources (\$19 million), but also a strong appreciation (\$123 million) in the value of the portfolio.



The asset portfolio holds Newmont's interests in gold refining, heavy oil, iron ore, coal and gas. In 2004, at Newmont's "Black Gold" heavy oil project in Alberta, Canada, a \$4 million, 18-well drill program was completed. This program successfully defined a significant resource. To further delineate this resource, a second drill program is currently underway, which will be followed by a scoping study to be completed in the second half of 2005. Development of the "Black Gold" project would utilize Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD). The "Black Gold" project is adjacent to Devon Energy's Jackfish project and EnCana Resources' Christina Lake project.





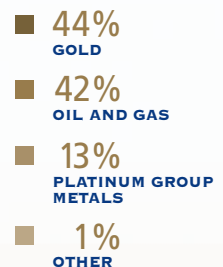
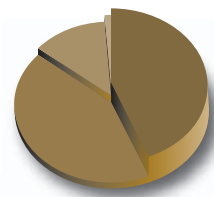
During 2004, Newmont increased its interest to 44% in the Euronimba iron ore project in Guinea where it is partnered with BHP Billiton. Euronimba is one of the best undeveloped iron ore deposits in the world. In 2005, the joint venture will initiate a rail transport study and conduct further exploration drilling. In Queensland, Australia, Newmont is reviewing its value realization options for its wholly-owned Millmerran thermal coal deposit.

In 2004, Newmont Capital also managed the sale of non-core properties, including Bronzewing in Australia, Perama in Greece, Midwest Uranium in Canada and the restructuring of the Company's obligations with respect to the Queensland Magnesium Project.

OUTLOOK

Newmont Capital's primary focus in 2005 will be maximizing the Company's opportunity to participate in significant new exploration discoveries through further investments and additions to our equity portfolio. We currently hold over 30 companies in our actively managed equity portfolio and expect to grow our holdings in 2005.

2004 ROYALTY AND DIVIDEND INCOME: \$66 MILLION



2004 SALES AND RESERVES AT A GLANCE

NEWMONT

MEXICO

0.1 million ounces
0.6 million ounces

7.0 million ounces

92.4 million ounces

422.3 million pounds

8.9 billion pounds

CANADA

0.2 million ounces
0.4 million ounces

NEVADA, USA

2.4 million ounces
34.0 million ounces
660.0 million pounds

PERU & BOLIVIA

1.6 million ounces
17.0 million ounces
1.1 billion pounds

INDONESIA

0.5 million ounces
7.2 million ounces
378.8 million pounds
6.3 billion pounds

AUSTRALIA

1.8 million ounces
14.4 million ounces
43.5 million pounds
830.0 million pounds

NEW ZEALAND

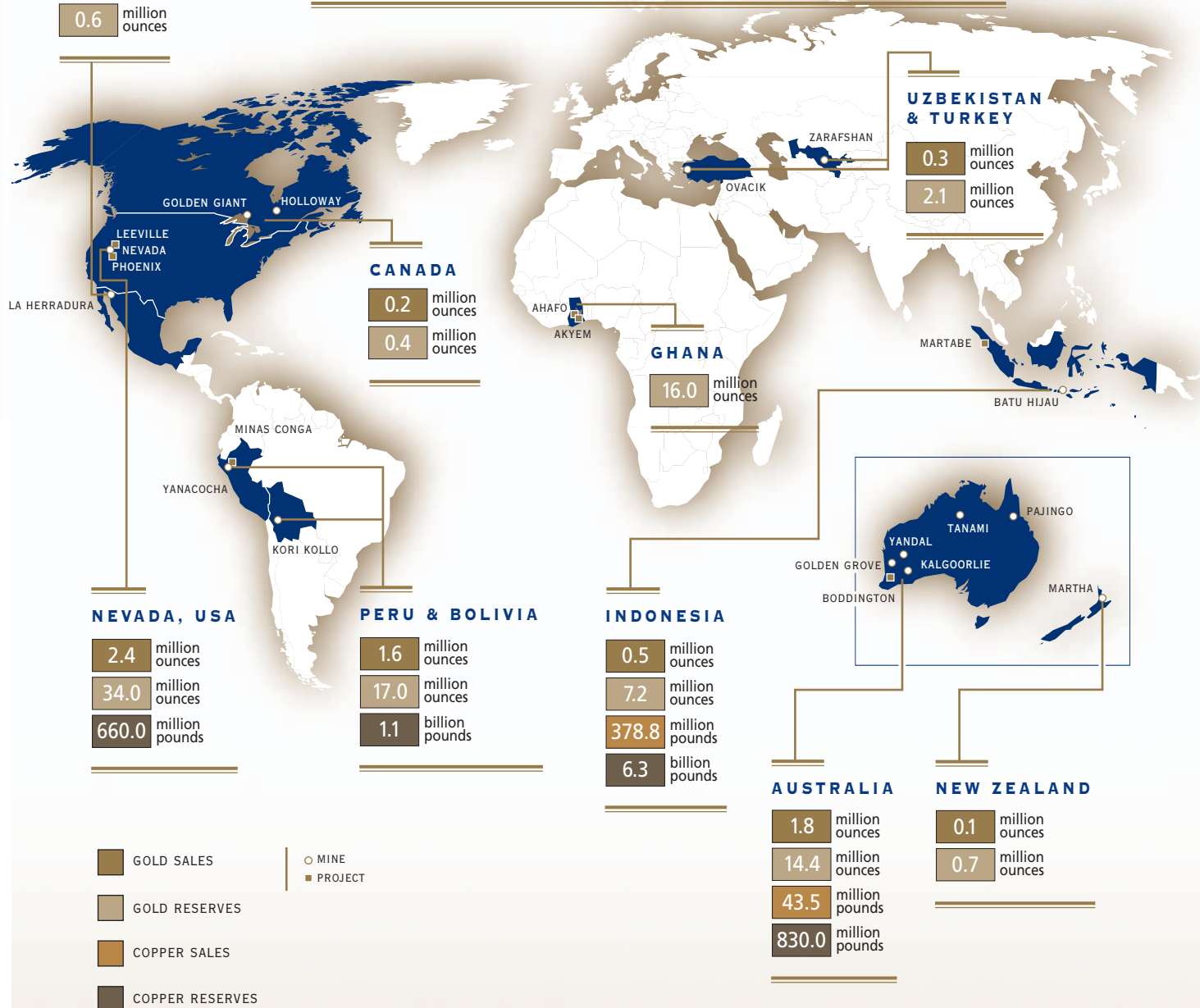
0.1 million ounces
0.7 million ounces

UZBEKISTAN & TURKEY

0.3 million ounces
2.1 million ounces

GHANA

16.0 million ounces



GOLD OVERVIEW

SUPPLY & DEMAND FUNDAMENTALS

- Mine production decreased 4% in 2004.
- Jewelry fabrication, after sustaining a three-year decline, rebounded in 2004 with an increase of 4%.
- Hedge buybacks by producers were a record 424 tonnes in 2004.
- The US gold exchange traded fund (NYSE: GLD), sponsored by the World Gold Council and launched in November, attracted over 150 tonnes of new demand within the first three months of trading.

GOLD: THE ULTIMATE CURRENCY

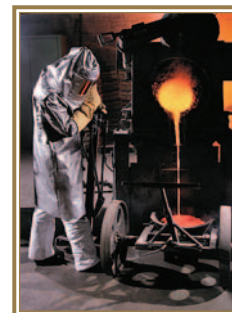
- The gold price rose 13%, or \$46 per ounce, in 2004 as the dollar continued to decline against most major currencies.
- The US current account deficit is expected to surpass \$600 billion in 2004 and could reach the \$1 trillion mark in 2007 or 2008.⁽¹⁾
- The Asian central banks funded more than half of the US current account deficit. This is unlikely to continue.
- Gold has historically exhibited an inverse relationship with the US dollar.
- Newmont continues to believe the outlook for gold is very positive.

⁽¹⁾ M. Murenbeeld & Associates, Inc.

DOLLAR WEAKNESS US DOLLAR INVERSE TO GOLD PRICE



SOURCE: BLOOMBERG AND M. MURENBEELD & ASSOCIATES, INC.



THE GOLD PRICE
ROSE 13%, OR
\$46 PER OUNCE,
IN 2004
AS THE DOLLAR
CONTINUED TO
DECLINE AGAINST
MOST MAJOR
CURRENCIES.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This Financial Summary should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which provides more detailed financial information, including consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Newmont generated record revenues of \$4.5 billion for 2004, an increase of 43% from 2003, as the Company realized a 13% higher gold price of \$412 per ounce on 5% lower sales of 7.0 million equity ounces. Revenues also increased as a result of the consolidation of Batu Hijau, effective January 1, 2004.

Net income for 2004 was \$490 million, or \$1.11 per share, before a non-cash charge to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of \$47.1 million, or \$0.11 per share. Net cash provided by operating activities reached a record \$1.6 billion in 2004, an increase of 128% from 2003 on stronger realized metal prices and the consolidation of Batu Hijau.

Total cash costs for 2004 were \$231 per ounce, an increase of 14% from 2003. Total cash costs per ounce were impacted by lower production as a result of lower ore grades at maturing mines in North America and Australia, and the sale, closure or suspension of non-core operations. Cash costs were also impacted by inflationary cost pressures for commodities and consumables, in addition to a 13% appreciation in the Australian dollar. Nonetheless, margins based on total production costs increased 17% to \$117 per ounce from 2003.

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

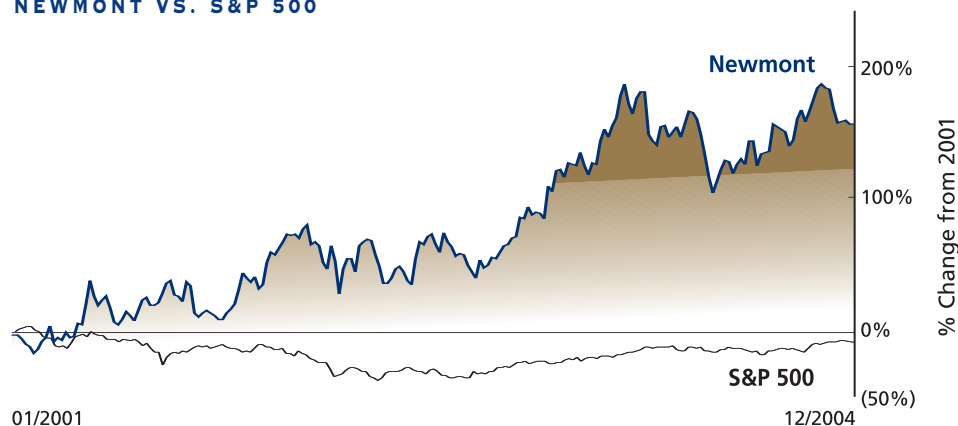
Newmont ended 2004 with approximately \$2.1 billion in cash and marketable securities, or approximately \$0.5 billion in excess of consolidated debt. For 2004, Newmont paid dividends of \$0.30 per common share, a 76% increase over 2003.

Capital expenditures totaled \$718 million in 2004, with substantial expenditures at the Leeville and Phoenix projects in Nevada, leach pad expansions at Yanacocha in Peru and at the Ahafo project in Ghana.

During the year, net debt repayments totaled \$198 million, including \$143 million related to Batu Hijau. Newmont maintains a \$1.25 billion revolving credit facility, has an investment grade credit rating and has access to Shelf Registration Statements totaling \$1.2 billion.

STOCK PERFORMANCE

NEWMONT VS. S&P 500



MANAGEMENT'S REPORTS

Newmont filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on May 24, 2004, the annual certification by its Chief Executive Officer, certifying that, as of the date of the certification, he was not aware of any violation by Newmont of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards, as required by Section 303A.12(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The Company has also filed the required certifications under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 regarding the quality of its public disclosures as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting is included in Item 8 of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. In that report, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2004, Newmont maintained effective internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of Newmont Mining Corporation of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004; and in our report dated March 15, 2005 (which included an explanatory paragraph indicating that effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted FIN 46R in accounting for an investment, effective January 1, 2003 the Company changed its method of accounting for asset retirement costs and effective January 1, 2002 the Company changed its method of accounting for depreciation, depletion and mine development) we expressed unqualified opinions thereon. The consolidated financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting referred to above (not presented herein) appear in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.

In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements from which it has been derived.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Denver, Colorado
March 15, 2005

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

(in thousands, except per share)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Revenues	\$ 4,524,185	\$ 3,157,756	\$ 2,622,154
Costs and expenses			
Costs applicable to sales	2,303,230	1,700,262	1,616,387
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	696,522	564,481	505,598
Exploration, research and development	192,409	115,238	88,886
General and administrative	115,848	130,292	115,252
Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill	91,015	35,260	3,652
Other	34,433	49,506	29,372
	3,433,457	2,595,039	2,359,147
Other income (expense)			
Royalty and dividend income	65,824	56,319	35,718
Interest income, foreign currency exchange and other income	76,948	102,182	39,885
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(97,610)	(88,579)	(129,565)
Gain on extinguishment of NYOL liabilities, net	—	220,537	—
Other income (expense), net	(36,885)	72,210	7,281
	8,277	362,669	(46,681)
Pre-tax income	1,099,005	925,386	216,326
Income tax expense	(275,882)	(206,950)	(19,900)
Minority interest in income of subsidiaries	(335,299)	(173,178)	(97,442)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	2,641	(35,058)	51,376
	490,465	510,200	150,360
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	490,465	510,200	150,360
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net	(47,138)	(34,533)	7,701
Net income	\$ 443,327	\$ 475,667	\$ 158,061
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	(3,738)
Net income applicable to common shares	\$ 443,327	\$ 475,667	\$ 154,323
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle			
per common share, basic	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.40
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle			
per common share, basic	(0.11)	(0.08)	0.02
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.42
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	443,463	410,600	370,940
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	446,511	413,723	372,975

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands)	At December 31,	
	2004	2003
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 782,706	\$ 1,131,072
Marketable securities and other short-term investments	943,162	457,543
Trade and other receivables	210,477	90,686
Inventories	264,374	225,719
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	231,626	248,625
Other current assets	288,804	205,400
Current assets	2,721,149	2,359,045
Property, plant and mine development, net	5,360,892	3,715,457
Investments	386,173	733,977
Other long-term assets	1,276,539	847,118
Goodwill	3,025,935	3,042,557
Total assets	<u>\$ 12,770,688</u>	<u>\$ 10,698,154</u>
Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 285,477	\$ 190,866
Accounts payable	230,976	163,164
Other current liabilities	584,552	488,503
Current liabilities	1,101,005	842,533
Long-term debt	1,311,260	886,633
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	431,500	362,283
Other long-term liabilities	1,214,203	875,252
Total liabilities	4,057,968	2,966,701
Minority interest in subsidiaries	775,060	346,518
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock	655,759	638,046
Additional paid-in capital	6,524,412	6,423,278
Accumulated other comprehensive income	146,677	22,827
Retained earnings	610,812	300,784
Total stockholders' equity	7,937,660	7,384,935
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 12,770,688</u>	<u>\$ 10,698,154</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 443,327	\$ 475,667	\$ 158,061
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	696,522	564,481	505,598
Deferred income taxes	24,787	(36,183)	(100,290)
Foreign currency exchange gain	(9,213)	(96,971)	(14,020)
Minority interest expense	335,299	173,178	97,442
Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill	91,015	35,260	3,652
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net	47,138	34,533	(7,701)
Gain on extinguishment of NYOL liabilities, net	—	(220,537)	—
Other	935	(13,158)	28,654
(Increase) decrease in operating assets and liabilities	(73,058)	(231,883)	13,265
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,556,752	684,387	684,661
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(717,961)	(504,535)	(300,057)
Investments in marketable securities	(1,719,995)	(189,355)	—
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	899,130	232,190	404,447
Cash recorded upon consolidation of Batu Hijau	82,203	—	—
Proceeds from sale of investments and other assets	51,200	185,610	114,804
Cash consideration for acquisitions	—	(11,195)	(461,717)
Cash received from acquisitions, net of transaction costs	—	—	371,417
Other	(26,794)	(92,729)	(16,784)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,432,217)	(380,014)	112,110
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt	55,921	492,841	493,371
Repayments of debt	(253,711)	(1,162,167)	(1,040,807)
Dividends paid on common and preferred stock	(133,300)	(70,759)	(49,982)
Dividends paid to minority interest	(236,917)	(145,950)	(28,844)
Proceeds from stock issuance	77,531	1,286,751	67,346
Change in restricted cash and other	15,260	—	(3)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(475,216)	400,716	(558,919)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2,315	24,300	14,400
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(348,366)	729,389	252,252
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,131,072	401,683	149,431
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 782,706	\$ 1,131,072	\$ 401,683
Supplemental information:			
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 278,400	\$ 194,297	\$ 86,816
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 92,100	\$ 123,166	\$ 137,706

RECONCILIATION OF COSTS

APPLICABLE TO SALES TO TOTAL CASH COST PER OUNCE

Total cash costs per ounce or per pound are non-GAAP performance measures that are intended to provide investors with information about the cash-generating capacities and profitability of Newmont's mining operations. Newmont's management uses these measures for the same purpose and for monitoring the performance of its mining operations. These measures differ from measures determined in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance or liquidity determined in accordance with GAAP. These measures were developed in conjunction with gold mining companies associated with the Gold Institute in an effort to provide a level of comparability; however, Newmont's measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Year Ended December 31, 2004					
(dollars in millions except per ounce amounts)	Nevada	Yanacocha	Australia/ New Zealand		Total Gold
			Batu Hijau		
Costs applicable to sales under GAAP	\$ 716.3	\$ 432.6	\$ 528.5	\$ 91.2	\$ 1,935.9
Minority interest	—	(218.8)	—	(42.1)	(262.1)
Reclamation/accretion expense	(5.6)	(3.1)	(5.3)	(0.5)	(16.9)
Write-down of inventories	—	—	(9.5)	—	(13.1)
Purchased ore and other	(38.4)	(0.1)	—	2.1	(37.4)
Total cash costs for per ounce calculations	672.3	210.6	513.7	50.7	1,606.4
Equity ounces sold (000) ⁽¹⁾	2,416.0	1,561.0	1,887.6	396.3	6,969.1
Equity cash costs per ounce sold	\$ 278	\$ 135	\$ 272	\$ 128	\$ 231

Year Ended December 31,					
(dollars in millions except per ounce amounts)	Nevada	Yanacocha	Australia/ New Zealand		Total Gold
			2003	2002	
Costs applicable to sales under GAAP	\$ 597.8	\$ 362.5	\$ 483.8	\$ 1,655.8	\$ 1,580.5
Minority interest	—	(183.5)	(4.5)	(192.2)	(173.0)
Reclamation/accretion expense	0.1	(3.4)	(4.0)	(13.1)	(25.4)
Write-down of inventories	(2.9)	—	(8.6)	(12.9)	(44.0)
Purchased ore and other	(32.1)	—	—	(33.7)	(22.8)
Total cash costs for per ounce calculations	562.9	175.6	466.7	1,403.9	1,315.3
Equity ounces sold (000) ⁽²⁾	2,490.8	1,467.9	1,998.1	7,005.6	6,971.4
Equity cash costs per ounce sold	\$ 235	\$ 120	\$ 234	\$ 203	\$ 189

⁽¹⁾ Excludes 19.3 ounces from Golden Grove.

⁽²⁾ Excludes 364.6 ounces from equity investments in Batu Hijau, TVX Newmont Americas and Echo Bay Mines Limited, 13.4 ounces from Golden Grove, and includes 94.3 ounces sold from purchased concentrates, excluded for per ounce calculations in 2003. Excludes 646.7 ounces from equity investments in Batu Hijau, TVX Newmont Americas and Echo Bay Mines Limited and 13.6 ounces from Golden Grove in 2002.

RECONCILIATION OF BATU HIJAU

COSTS APPLICABLE TO SALES TO TOTAL CASH COST PER EQUITY POUND

Batu Hijau ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended December 31,
<i>(dollars in millions except per pound amounts)</i>	2004
Costs applicable to sales per financial statements	\$ 304.7
Minority interest	(140.7)
Reclamation/accretion expense	(1.7)
Smelting and refining	66.0
Total cash cost for per pound calculation	<u>228.3</u>
Equity copper sold (000 lbs)	378,801
Total cash cost per equity pound	\$ 0.60

⁽¹⁾2003 total cash costs were \$0.46 per pound on a pro forma co-product basis.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This report contains "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, that are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by such sections. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, (i) estimates of future gold and other metals production and sales; (ii) estimates of future cash costs and total production costs; (iii) estimates regarding timing of future construction, production or closure activities; (iv) statements regarding the company's hedge position; (v) estimates of future capital expenditures; (vi) statements regarding future exploration results and the replacement of reserves; and (vii) statements regarding the US current account deficit, the strength of the US dollar and the price of gold; and (viii) statements regarding future asset sales or rationalization efforts. Where the company expresses or implies 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, 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 such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, political and operational risks in the countries in which we operate, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as the Company's other SEC filings. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly revisions to any "forward-looking statement," to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Summary Annual Report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Glen A. Barton

Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Caterpillar Inc. Mr. Barton is the Lead Director.

Vincent A. Calarco

Retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Crompton Corporation

Michael S. Hamson

Chairman of Hamson Consultants Pty Ltd and retired Joint Chairman and CEO of McIntosh Hamson Hoare Govett Limited (now Merrill Lynch Australia)

Leo I. Higdon, Jr.

President of College of Charleston

Pierre Lassonde

President of Newmont Mining Corporation

Robert J. Miller

Partner in the law firm Jones Vargas and former Governor of the State of Nevada

Wayne W. Murdy

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newmont Mining Corporation

Robin A. Plumbridge

Retired Chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa Limited

John B. Prescott

Chairman of ASC Pty Ltd and retired Managing Director of The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited

Michael K. Reilly

Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Zeigler Coal Holding Company

Donald C. Roth

Managing Partner of EMP Global LLC

Seymour Schulich

Chairman of Newmont Capital Limited

James V. Taranik

Director, Mackay School of Earth Sciences and Engineering, University of Nevada

"WE WELCOMED DON ROTH TO THE BOARD IN 2004. DON IS THE MANAGING PARTNER OF EMP GLOBAL LLC, AN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE EQUITY FIRM, AND BRINGS A WEALTH OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE TO THE BOARD. IN 2005, WE BID FAREWELL TO MIKE REILLY, WHO IS RETIRING AFTER 11 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE BOARD. WE APPRECIATE MIKE'S GOOD COUNSEL."

WAYNE W. MURDY, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit

Robin A. Plumbridge, *Chairman*
Vincent A. Calarco
Michael S. Hamson
Leo I. Higdon, Jr.

Compensation and Management Development

Glen A. Barton, *Chairman*
John B. Prescott
Michael K. Reilly

Corporate Governance and Nominating

Leo I. Higdon, Jr., *Chairman*
Glen A. Barton
Robert J. Miller
Donald C. Roth

Environmental, Health and Safety

James V. Taranik, *Chairman*
Robert J. Miller
John B. Prescott
Michael K. Reilly

Executive-Finance

Wayne M. Murdy, *Chairman*
Glen A. Barton
Leo I. Higdon, Jr.
Robin A. Plumbridge
Seymour Schulich
James V. Taranik

CORPORATE OFFICERS

Wayne W. Murdy

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pierre Lassonde

President

David H. Francisco

Executive Vice President, Operations

Bruce D. Hansen

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Thomas L. Enos

Senior Vice President, International Operations

David A. Baker

Vice President, Environmental Affairs
and Sustainable Development

Russell Ball

Vice President and Controller

Britt D. Banks

Vice President and General Counsel

D. Scott Barr

Vice President, Technical Strategy
and Development

Robert J. Bush

Vice President, Administration,
Human Resources and Security

Darla Caudle

Vice President, Human Resources

Paul J. Dowd

Vice President, Australian Operations

M. Stephen Enders

Vice President, Worldwide Exploration

Robert J. Gallagher

Vice President, Indonesian Operations

David Harquail

Vice President, Merchant Banking

Jeffrey R. Huspeni

Vice President, Mineral District Exploration

Donald G. Karras

Vice President, Taxes

Thomas P. Mahoney

Vice President and Treasurer

Richard M. Perry

Vice President, North American Operations

Carlos Santa Cruz

Vice President, South American Operations

Sharon E. Thomas

Vice President and Secretary

OPERATIONS OFFICERS

Gordon R. Nixon

Group Executive, Central Asian Operations

William M. Zisch

Group Executive, African Operations

REGIONAL DIRECTORS & GENERAL MANAGERS



NORTH AMERICA

Regional Director – Nevada

Ali Soltani

Regional Director – Canada and Mexico

Tim Acton

NEVADA, USA

Carlin

Scott Santti

Midas

Brent Kristof

Lone Tree

Joel Lenz

Twin Creeks

Tom Kerr

CANADA

Golden Giant

John Haan

Holloway

Luc Guimond

GHANA

Ahafo

Dave Ingle

Akyem

Trent Tempel

PERU

Minera Yanacocha

Brant Hinze

BOLIVIA

Kori Kollo

Humberto Rada

INDONESIA

Batu Hijau

Phil Brumit

Minahasa

Bill Long

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

Regional Director – Australia and New Zealand

Russell Clark

AUSTRALIA

Golden Grove

Leigh Taylor

Pajingo

Jim Beyer

Tanami

Ian Bird

Jundee

Ian Suckling

NEW ZEALAND

Martha

Adriaan van Kersen

UZBEKISTAN

Zarafshan-Newmont

Brian Anderson



SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

QUARTERLY COMMON SHARE INFORMATION

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
High	\$49.75	\$30.15	\$46.75	\$33.89	\$45.53	\$42.17	\$49.65	\$50.00
Low	\$41.10	\$24.37	\$35.41	\$25.15	\$38.11	\$31.25	\$43.97	\$37.88
Close	\$46.63	\$26.15	\$38.76	\$32.46	\$45.53	\$39.09	\$44.41	\$48.61
Average Daily Volume (<i>million</i>)	6.7	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.8
Dividend per Share Paid	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$0.075	\$ 0.04	\$0.075	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.05

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The 2005 annual meeting of stockholders will be held at 10:00 M.D.T. on April 27, 2005 at the Brown Palace Hotel, 321 17th Street, Denver, Colorado, USA. Stockholders of record on March 3, 2005 will be entitled to vote at such meeting.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Newmont paid quarterly dividends per share in 2004 on its Common Stock and Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited Exchangeable Shares as shown in the table above.

Beneficial owners of Newmont CHES Depository Interests receive dividends on a 10-for-one basis.

The Company currently intends to pay dividends on a quarterly basis in 2005 in such amount as determined by the Board of Directors.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

Newmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is available, without charge. All requests should be directed to Investor Relations.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Corporate Headquarters

Denver, Colorado USA

United States: (800) 810-6463

International: (303) 863-7414

E-mail: investor.relations@newmont.com

TRANSFER AGENTS

Please contact the respective agent acting as transfer agent, registrar and dividend disbursing agent for Newmont for the securities listed below. Information regarding shareholder accounts, dividend payments, change of address, stock transfer and related matters for the respective securities should be directed to the transfer agent listed.

For holders of Newmont Common Stock (NYSE:NEM)

Address: Mellon Investor Services, LLC
85 Challenger Road
Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660
Toll free: (888) 216-8104 (*between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time*)
Internet: www.melloninvestor.com

For holders of Newmont Exchangeable Shares (TSX:NMC)

Address: Computershare Trust Company of Canada
100 University Avenue, 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1, Canada
Toll free: (800) 663-9097
Telephone: (416) 981-9633
E-mail: caregistryinfo@computershare.com

For holders of Newmont CHES Depository Interests (CDIs trading on ASX:NEM)

Address: National Shareholder Services Pty Limited
P.O. Box 7156
Adelaide 5000, South Australia, Australia
Telephone: (61) (08) 8232 0003
Toll free: 1 800 801 542 (within Australia)
Facsimile: (61) (08) 8232 0072
E-mail: shareregistry@newmont.com.au



Newmont Mining Corporation

1700 Lincoln Street

Denver, Colorado USA 80203

Telephone: (303) 863-7414

Facsimile: (303) 837-5837

Website: www.newmont.com