

INVESTING IN THE 21ST CENTURY



The Gold Company

2005 ANNUAL REPORT | NYSE:NEM

The image of the bull on the cover

symbolizes the ongoing bull market in

gold. In 2005, gold prices rose 20%,

closing at \$517 per ounce. Gold is

rising in all major currencies — a true

sign of a gold bull market.

**GOLD
IS
RISING
IN
ALL
MAJOR
CURRENCIES**





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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, 2005, 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 36 of this Summary Annual Report.

INVESTING IN GOLD

"...Gold is rising in all major currencies —
a true sign of a gold bull market."

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS,

WHY GOLD?

In our 2002 Annual Report, we wrote:

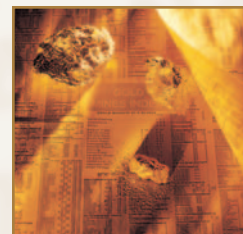
"From the 20-year bear market low of \$253 an ounce in July 1999, gold has rallied to the current \$330 per ounce range. Having witnessed many false starts to a new bull market in gold, the skeptics doubt the price will go any higher. The market is climbing the proverbial 'wall of worry.' We, on the other hand, do not worry. Our view is that all the factors that have pushed the gold price to current levels are still in place and we still see higher gold prices in the coming months and years."

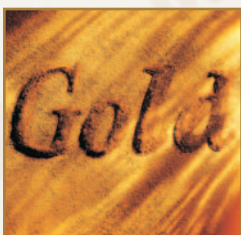
Four years later, with gold prices well over two times the bear market lows of 1999, we believe the fundamental gold bull market factors are stronger than ever.

Declining supply and robust demand are providing powerful support for gold prices. Throughout 2005, we saw jewelry demand increase over 4%, driven by strong demand in the Middle East, Turkey, China and India.¹

¹Based on GFMS 2005 year-end estimates.

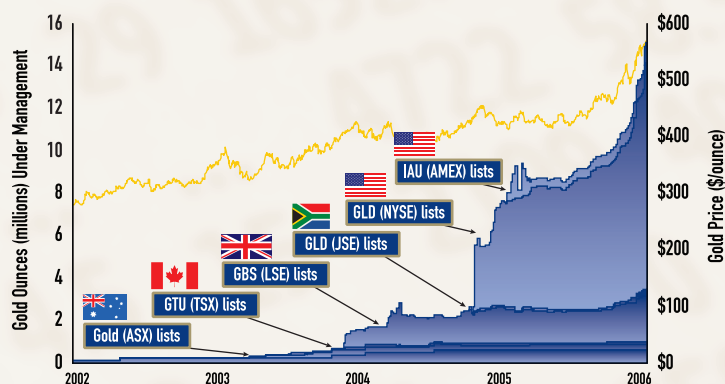
*"...we believe
the fundamental
gold bull
market factors
are stronger
than ever."*





Even more impressive, inflows into the seven gold exchange-traded funds have stimulated over 15 million ounces (over \$8 billion) of demand since inception, reflecting the market's confidence in the sustainability of this gold bull market.

DEVELOPMENT OF EXCHANGE TRADED GOLD
INCREASE IN OUNCES UNDER MANAGEMENT

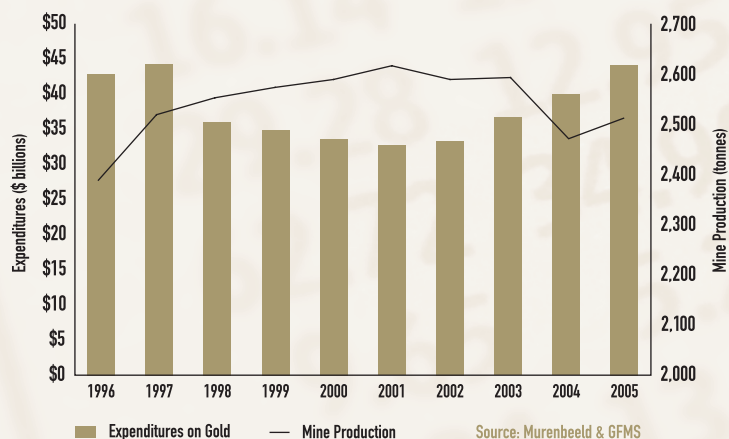


Source: World Gold Council, Gold Bullion Securities (as of January 31, 2006)

*“GOLD IS MONEY, AND IT SHINES IN UNCERTAIN
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIMES.”*

On the supply side, a dearth of new discoveries in the last seven years, combined with an ever-lengthening permitting process and rising capital costs, has reduced mine output by 5% since 2001.¹

GOLD EXPENDITURES VS. MINE PRODUCTION



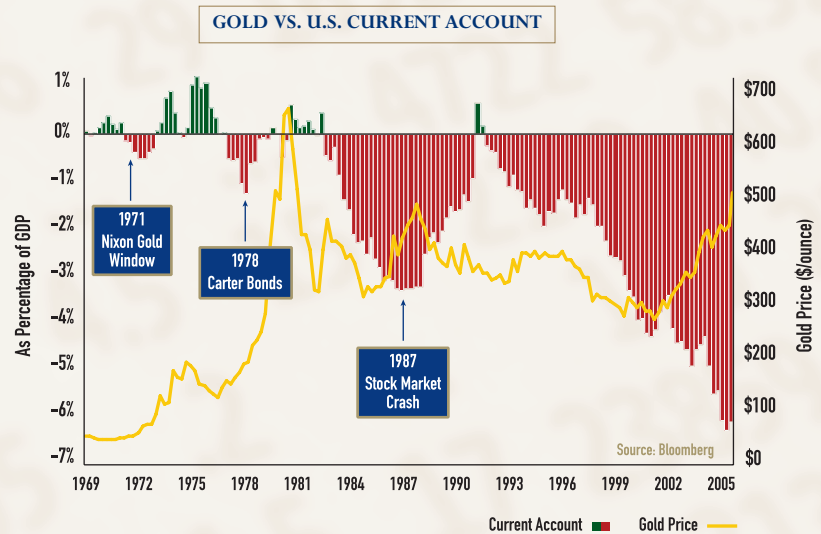
Another factor driving gold prices higher is gold's ongoing role in the world's financial systems. Gold is money, and it shines in uncertain political and economic times. The U.S. Current Account deficit has grown to an unsustainable level of

¹Based on GFMS 2005 year-end estimates.



over 6% of Gross Domestic Product, oil prices have skyrocketed, and the Middle East remains unstable. In 2005, the U.S. dollar was remarkably strong, yet gold had another solid year, rising 20% to close at \$517 per ounce. When the growing financial imbalances of the U.S. are one day reconciled with the fact that no country can borrow its way to prosperity, we believe gold will shine brighter than ever.

*“...gold had
another
solid year...”*



INVESTING IN NEWMONT

"Newmont retains the superior liquidity
so valued by today's investor."

WHY NEWMONT?

The case for gold is easy and we believe the case for Newmont is just as strong. In 2005, Newmont benefited from a 9% increase in the average spot gold price, realizing over \$440 per ounce for the year. Our stock gained 20% in 2005, significantly outpacing the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

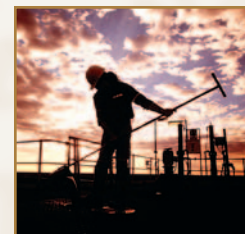
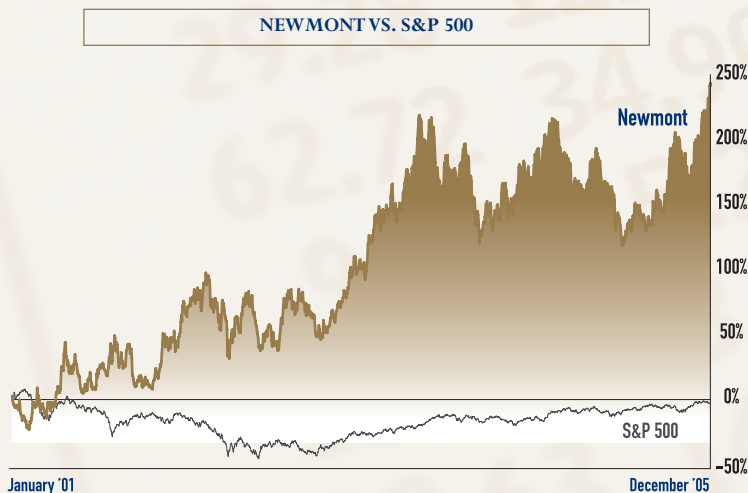
"Newmont...

the only

gold stock

listed in the

S&P 500."





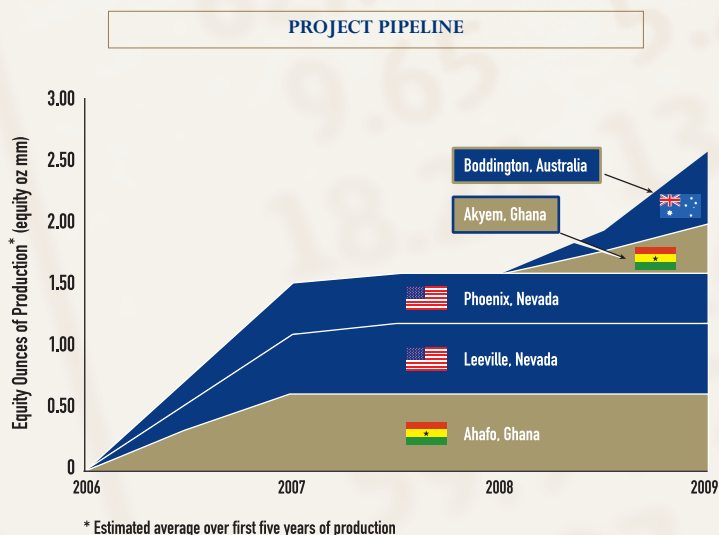
For 2005, we again generated industry leading cash flow from continuing operations of \$1.3 billion, despite lower earnings resulting primarily from ongoing industry-wide cost pressures and the impact of several non-cash charges. Income from continuing operations for 2005 was \$374 million (\$0.84 per share) compared with income from continuing operations of \$453 million (\$1.02 per share) in 2004. The 2005 equity gold sales were 6.5 million ounces compared with 7.0 million ounces in 2004.¹ As we look to 2006 and beyond, we are excited about the opportunities our newest initiatives will provide for improving our cost structure and competitive profile in the industry. We remain confident in the exploration prospects contained within our 32-million-acre land position in many of the world's premier gold districts.

In 2006, we expect to increase our investment in exploration, spending approximately \$158 million, with our team of geologists and geoscientists continuing to develop and employ state-of-the-art geophysics and geochemistry technology. In 2005, we replaced depletion and generated reserve growth for the fourth straight year.

¹2005 equity gold sales include sales from Holloway and Golden Grove which are accounted for as discontinued operations.

*"...OUR PROJECT PIPELINE OFFERS
PROMISING OPPORTUNITIES."*

Over the next four years we will be investing approximately \$1.8 billion in capital development programs designed to offset the natural decline of several mature operations around the globe. In 2006, we will be adding production from the Leeville and Phoenix mines in Nevada, and from the Ahafo mine in Ghana. In 2008, we expect to begin production from the Akyem mine in Ghana and the Boddington mine in Australia. These capital-effective mines will have average project lives of over 16 years, and once completed, will add over 2.5 million equity ounces of annual production at average costs applicable to sales below the current industry average.





*“Newmont...
focused
not only
on growth,
but also on
cost control.”*

But just as our land position and our project pipeline offers promising opportunities, higher commodity and consumable input costs, as well as increasingly stringent permitting and regulatory pressures, are creating significant challenges for the mining industry. Energy prices accounted for over 18% of operating costs in 2005. While gold prices increased 20% in 2005, oil prices were up over 40%, placing increasing cost pressures on the gold mining industry. To help address these cost pressures, we have commenced construction of a 200-megawatt power plant in Nevada that is expected to significantly reduce our operating costs when completed in 2008.

During 2005, Newmont also increased its investment in the areas of sustainable development, environmental stewardship, employee health and safety, and social responsibility. Our commitment to leadership in these areas is fundamental to our long-term success and is already paying dividends. Our Ahafo project in Ghana was the first mining project to receive International Finance Corporation funding approval following the World Bank's Extractive Industries Review. In addition, our unique partnership with the University of Colorado School of Medicine represents a systemic approach to health initiatives

around our mines. We continue to play a leading role in the development and promotion of transparency and accountability for the mining industry through our participation in the International Council on Mining and Metals.

As we reflect on 2005 and look to the future, we see a gold price environment that offers tremendous opportunities for substantial returns on our investments. We remain steadfast in our no-gold-hedging philosophy; and we continue to maintain the industry's strongest balance sheet, with year-end 2005 cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and short-term investments of \$1.9 billion. As we open 2006, our competitive advantages include an unrivaled land position approximately the size of England, a pipeline of long-lived assets slated for initial production over the next four years, superior trading liquidity, and industry-leading environmental and sustainable development programs.





*"We are
committed to
leveraging our
exposure to
rising gold
prices for
our investors..."*

We are committed to leveraging our exposure to rising gold prices for our investors in 2006 and beyond. We want to thank our shareholders, employees, suppliers, consumers of gold, partners, host governments and communities where we operate for their shared passion and commitment to our success. We also want to thank the Board of Directors for their counsel and dedication to strong corporate governance.

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Murdy
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pierre Lassonde
President

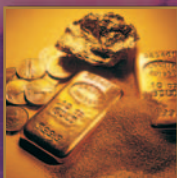
February 24, 2006

2005

AT A GLANCE

A GLOBAL INVESTMENT SNAPSHOT





INDUSTRY LEADERSHIP

- Only gold stock in the S&P 500 and Fortune 500
- Most liquid gold stock — \$300 million/day
- Gold price leverage



WORLD-CLASS LAND POSITION & EXPLORATION EXPERTISE

- Over 32 million acres of land in the world's best gold districts
- Reserve growth history: 110 million ounces at \$12.80/oz (since 1986)
- Fourth straight year of reserve growth: 93.2 million equity ounces



MARKET-LEADING PROJECT PIPELINE

- 2.5 million ounces¹
- Low-risk production: over 60% AAA-rated
- Long mine life: 16-year average



ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- International Council on Mining and Metals (Chair)
- UN Global Compact
- International Cyanide Code (Founder)



PORTFOLIO & INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPERTISE

- Proven and experienced in-house team (100+ transactions valued at \$2.2 billion)
- 2005 royalty and other income of \$79 million, a 20% improvement over 2004
- Portfolio valued at \$940 million with 2005 return of 80%



FINANCIAL STRENGTH

- No-gold-hedging philosophy
- Industry's strongest balance sheet with net liquidity of \$925 million
- Third-straight year of dividend increases to \$0.40 per share per year in 2005

¹Estimated average over first five years of production.

INVESTING THROUGH OPERATIONS

"For the year ended December 31, 2005, Newmont sold approximately 6.5 million equity ounces of gold..."

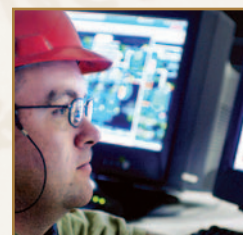
The following section provides details on Newmont's core operations in 2005, as well as an outlook for 2006 and beyond. For further information, please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis in the Company's 2005 Form 10-K.

REVIEW

For the year ended December 31, 2005, Newmont sold approximately 8.6 million consolidated ounces (6.5 million equity ounces) of gold at consolidated costs applicable to sales of \$236 per ounce. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 9% from 2004, primarily as a result of lower production and increased commodity, labor and power costs.

In Nevada, gold sales fell 3.7% to 2.44 million consolidated ounces (2.29 million equity ounces). Costs applicable to sales rose 18.1% to \$333 per ounce, primarily due to unfavorable ground conditions at underground operations, and higher energy, labor and contractor costs.

At Yanacocha in Peru, gold sales increased by 9.5% to 3.3 million consolidated ounces (1.7 million equity ounces), surpassing last year's record sales of 3.0 million ounces. Costs applicable to sales increased 3.5% to \$147 per ounce due to higher fuel and other commodity costs, offset partially by increased production.





*“The Batu Hijau
mine...one of
the Company’s
lowest-cost assets.”*

In Australia and New Zealand, gold sales declined 15.2% to 1.6 million equity ounces. The production decline was primarily due to the processing of lower grade ore, lower throughput and sale of the non-core Bronzewing asset. Costs applicable to sales were \$317 per ounce, an increase of 13.2%, primarily caused by lower production, increased labor and commodity costs and the appreciation of the Australian dollar.

The Batu Hijau mine in Indonesia continues to be one of the Company’s lowest-cost assets. Consolidated gold sales increased to 720.5 thousand ounces of gold (381.0 thousand equity ounces) at costs applicable to sales of \$152 per ounce. Consolidated copper sales decreased 16.2% to 572.7 million pounds (302.8 million equity pounds), at costs applicable to sales of \$0.53 per pound. For 2005, Newmont realized an average copper price before treatment and refining charges of \$1.45 per pound, an increase of 9% from 2004.

OUTLOOK — 2006 AND BEYOND

In 2006, Newmont expects consolidated gold sales of approximately 8 million ounces (approximately 6.26 million equity ounces) at costs applicable to sales of approximately \$283 per ounce.



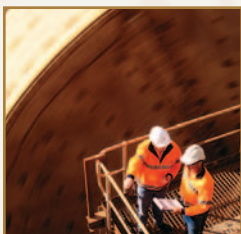
NEVADA

Newmont's Nevada region continues to be a story of growth, with two significant projects commencing operations in 2006. At the Phoenix project, acquired through the Battle Mountain merger in 2001, construction of the processing facilities is complete and we have begun to process ore. The Phoenix project has a current mine life of 23 years and is expected to produce between 350,000 and 420,000 ounces of gold and approximately 23 million pounds of copper per year at full production rates. We have grown gold reserves at the Phoenix project by over 3.0 million ounces since 2001, and we continue to be excited by the project's exploration potential.

Initial development production at Newmont's Leeville underground project began in the third quarter of 2005 and totaled 16 thousand ounces of gold in 2005, primarily from stopes that were developed in parallel with construction. Construction rates at Leeville have been slower than expected due to adverse ground conditions, but the production shaft is expected to begin hoisting ore by mid-2006, and is on schedule to achieve 2,100 tons per day of mine output by the end of 2006. At full production rates, Leeville is expected to produce up to 550,000 ounces of gold per year. Leeville has a current mine life in excess of eight years.

*"Newmont
has grown
gold reserves
at the
Phoenix project..."*





GHANA

Newmont's Ahafo and Akyem projects in Ghana have been exploration successes and we are now advancing both projects to production. At Ahafo, we have added 8.9 million ounces of reserves since acquiring the project in 2002, closing 2005 with reserves of 12.2 million ounces. Project development is on pace to deliver the first gold production in the second half of 2006. Ahafo has a current mine life of over 20 years, and at full production rates we expect to produce approximately 550,000 ounces per year. Exploration at this project remains among the Company's highest priorities, focusing on the 11 existing ore bodies within its 621-square-mile land package.

In 2005, the Board of Directors approved development of our second Ghanaian project, Akyem. From 2002 to 2005, we have added 6.5 million equity ounces of reserves at Akyem. In early 2006, we acquired the remaining 15% of Akyem. We are currently awaiting issuance of our mining license and expect to complete construction of Akyem for initial production in 2008. At steady-state operations, we expect to produce approximately 500,000 ounces per year.



*"BODDINGTON IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST
UNDEVELOPED GOLD PROJECTS."*

A U S T R A L I A

In February of 2006, we entered into an agreement to acquire an additional 22% interest in the Boddington Project in Western Australia from Newcrest Mining Limited to increase our interest in the project to two-thirds. The remaining one-third is held by AngloGold Ashanti. Boddington is one of the world's largest undeveloped gold projects. At year-end 2005, Newmont's share of Boddington reserves was 5.2 million ounces (7.7 million ounces including Newcrest's interest). Boddington has a current mine life in excess of 15 years and Newmont's share of production is expected to average approximately 700,000 ounces for the first five years of production and approximately 600,000 ounces per year over the life of the project.



N E V A D A P O W E R P L A N T — C O N T R O L L I N G C O S T S

In 2005, our operations faced significant cost pressures, particularly fuel, power and labor costs. As part of our effort to control these costs, we have begun construction on a 200-megawatt, coal-fired power plant in Nevada. The power plant is expected to reduce Nevada operating costs once completed in the first half of 2008.



*“Newmont’s
Malozemoff
Technical
Facility
focuses on
technological
solutions...”*

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Newmont’s Malozemoff Technical Facility is home to geoscientists, metallurgical engineers and chemists who focus on delivering technological solutions to improve operational efficiency, reducing costs and enhancing safety throughout the Company. The facility houses two groups: exploration technology and mine services.

The exploration technology group supports the development of innovative technologies to help speed the discovery of new ore bodies. Examples include Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) technology for the rapid and effective reconnaissance of large prospective terrain, and proprietary airborne Electromagnetic (EM) systems, which can accurately map up to 1,300 feet in depth from a helicopter platform.

The mine services group owns a portfolio of patented process technologies and works to improve all aspects of mine operations from mine-planning software to innovative and more efficient gold-recovery processes. This unique Denver-based technical facility is a vital part of Newmont’s continued efforts to create long-term value for its shareholders.

INVESTING THROUGH EXPLORATION/ LAND POSITION

"...continued exploration within the world's most prospective gold belts."

Newmont again replaced reserves net of depletion in 2005 by adding approximately 9.4 million ounces, bringing the reserve portfolio to 93.2 million ounces. Successful exploration and a \$400 per ounce gold price assumption combined to minimize the impact of increased commodity prices on reserves.

Newmont spent approximately \$147 million on exploration during 2005. Drilled footage from near-mine and generative exploration programs exceeded 2004 levels with 2.85 million feet. Exploration activities were largely focused on near-mine development drilling and on expanding known gold extensions beyond current mine designs. Exploration programs tested greenfield targets outward from our mine operations and in prospective regions throughout the world.

Significant equity reserve and resource conversion successes in 2005 from near-mine and advanced project development included: the Ahafo and Akyem districts in Ghana, which added 2.7 million ounces, increasing their total to 18.7 million ounces; Nevada, which added 2.2 million reserve ounces primarily from Gold Quarry and Phoenix development drill programs; the Conga and Yanacocha districts in Peru, which added 1.6 million and 1.0 million ounces, respectively; and Newmont's Australian districts, which provided 1.7 million ounces, predominantly from the Tanami and Jundee operations and the Boddington project.

*"Newmont
will look to
broaden its
exploration
pipeline..."*





2006 OUTLOOK

Newmont will spend approximately \$158 million exploring its extensive land holdings in 2006. Approximately 56% will be spent on near-mine exploration and development programs. The remaining 44% will be targeted for greenfield exploration. The Company will look to broaden its exploration pipeline through continued exploration in the world's most prospective gold belts. In 2006, Newmont will prioritize mining district development and exploration programs that deliver quality reserves and mineralized material not in reserves (NRM), including: Ahafo district extensions; underground expansions at Martha, New Zealand; and Australian underground programs at Callie, Jundee and Kalgoorlie. Newmont will also advance development of gold-copper surface mining targets at Conga in Peru, at the Mike deposit in Nevada, at Elang in Indonesia, and at Boddington in Australia.

INVESTING... SALES & RESERVES

2005 AT A GLANCE

Gold Sales (equity)
6.5 million ounces

Gold Reserves (equity)
93.2 million ounces

Copper Sales (equity)
302.8 million pounds

Copper Reserves (equity)
9.1 billion pounds

NEVADA, USA

2.3 million ounces
33.3 million ounces
0.9 billion pounds

Nevada

Leeville
Phoenix

La Herradura

CANADA

0.2 million ounces

MEXICO

0.1 million ounces
0.8 million ounces

Conga

Yanacocha

YANACOCHA & BOLIVIA

1.8 million ounces (equity)
17.2 million ounces
1.7 billion pounds

Kori Kollo

Ahafo

Akyem

GHANA

18.7 million ounces (equity)

Zarafshan

UZBEKISTAN

0.1 million ounces
1.7 million ounces

BATU HIJAU

0.4 million ounces (equity)
6.7 million ounces
302.8 million pounds (equity)
6.1 billion pounds

Batu Hijau

Tanami

Jundee

Boddington

Pajingo

Kalgoorlie
Martha

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND

1.6 million ounces
14.9 million ounces
0.5 billion pounds

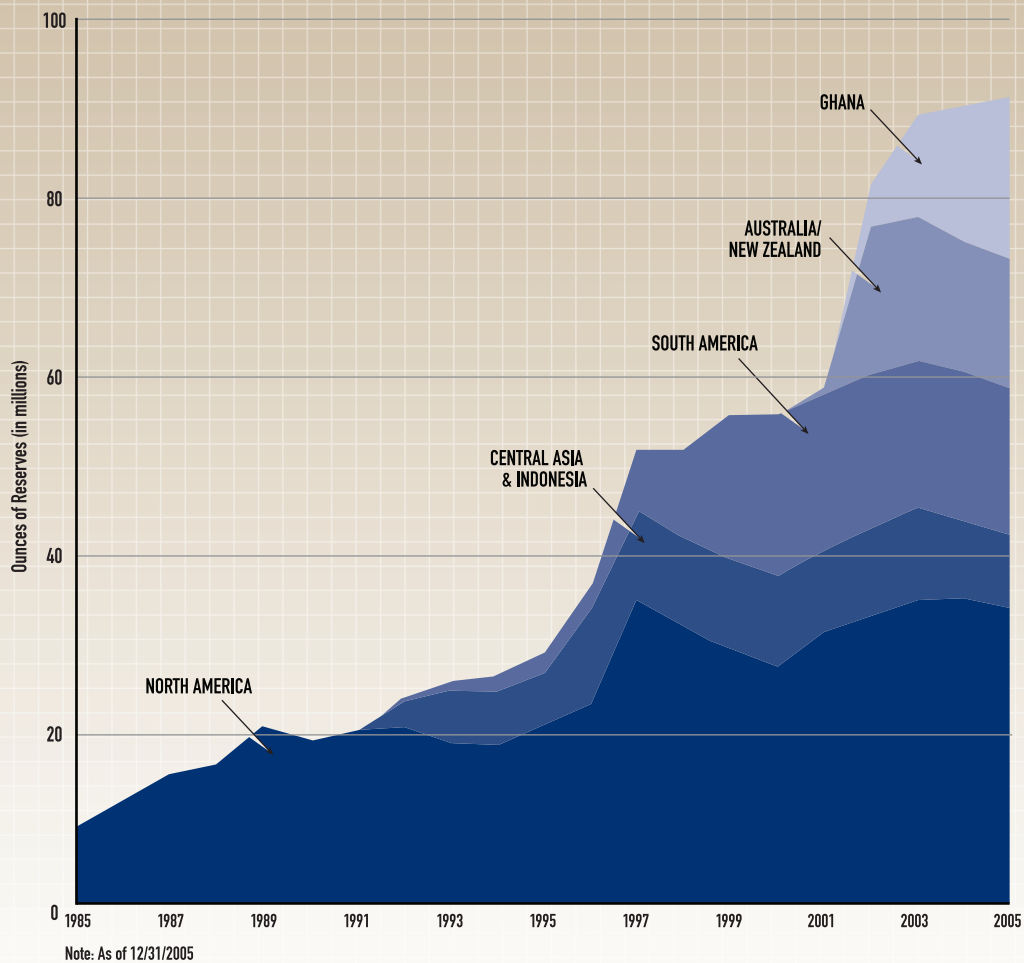
(Golden Grove and Holloway classified as a discontinued operation)

All numbers have been rounded.

Gold Sales Copper Sales
Gold Reserves Copper Reserves
○ Mine
■ Project



32.4 MILLION ACRES IN WORLD CLASS GOLD DISTRICTS



NEWMONT RESERVE GROWTH HISTORY
110 MILLION OUNCES AT \$12.80 PER OUNCE (SINCE 1986)

INVESTING... MERCHANT BANKING

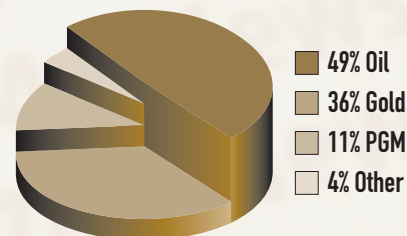
"Record returns and growth from the royalty, equity and asset portfolios."

Newmont's merchant banking division, Newmont Capital, manages the Company's royalty, equity and asset portfolios, and provides in-house investment banking and advisory services. Newmont Capital achieved record results in 2005.

The Royalty Portfolio generated a record \$79 million of royalty and other income in 2005, a 20% improvement over 2004, reflecting strong commodity prices and above-budget production from key royalties.

The Equity Portfolio finished 2005 with a market value in excess of \$940 million, driven by an 80% return on average invested capital. Newmont Capital was particularly active in new investments, making strategic private placements in Shore Gold, Gabriel Resources and Miramar Mining. The Equity Portfolio has grown almost six-fold in just two years and unrealized gains at year-end 2005 exceed \$500 million.

The Asset Portfolio comprises Newmont's interests in oil sands, iron ore, coal, gas and gold refining. Newmont Capital manages these assets to achieve maximum value realization. Newmont's 100%-owned Black Gold oil sands project in Alberta, Canada, progressed significantly in 2005 with the completion of an independent engineering study that estimated 165 million barrels to be economically recoverable. A third phase of delineation drilling commenced at year-end and environmental baseline studies are underway. Newmont is currently evaluating various value-optimization strategies. Newmont, and its



ROYALTY PORTFOLIO INCOME



*“Newmont
Capital achieved
record results
in 2005.”*

partner BHP Billiton, initiated a second phase of confirmation drilling at the Nimba iron ore project in Guinea. Nimba is near Mittal’s recently reactivated \$900 million Liberian iron ore project. Newmont also continues to hold long-term interests in Queensland coal and Canadian Arctic gas resources.

Newmont Capital also manages Newmont’s interests in downstream gold refining and marketing. In 2005, these businesses fabricated over 20% of world gold consumption, processed over 1,000 tonnes of doré at its refineries in Australia and Switzerland, and distributed over 650 tonnes of value-added products worldwide. These businesses help ensure physical distribution of the Company’s primary product and provide cost-effective gold promotion.

As Newmont’s Merchant Banker, Newmont Capital constantly screened merger and acquisition opportunities in 2005, and assisted with multiple property acquisitions, including the acquisition of the remaining 15% interest in Akyem (Ghana). Newmont Capital also managed the sale of more than \$280 million of non-core properties including Golden Grove (Australia), Ovacik (Turkey) and Mezcala (Mexico).

OUTLOOK

Newmont Capital’s primary focus for 2006 is growth and maximizing the Company’s opportunities to participate in significant new exploration discoveries through strategic investments.

INVESTING THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"...we must not only meet legal requirements, but also the growing societal expectations for the conduct of our business."

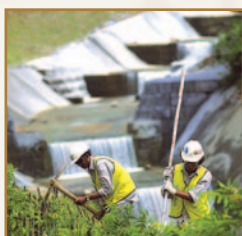
In the 1980s, Newmont was a leader in advocating for the adoption of a comprehensive mine reclamation statute in Nevada. That statute has withstood the test of time and has served as a template for the regulation of the mining sector around the world. In the 1990s, however, Newmont and a number of its peers recognized that a standards-based approach to environmental performance and mine closure was not enough. We saw that, increasingly, communities and governments around the world are demanding more — they want to see that having a mine in a community will result in economic opportunities and poverty reduction for local residents, and that the ultimate benefits of an operation will outweigh the costs at a societal level.

That has led to a greater emphasis, within Newmont and industry-wide, on the concepts of sustainable development, environmental stewardship and social responsibility. We have made great progress in these areas over the last few years, but we are focused more than ever on continuing to improve our performance. Some of the programs and initiatives we have developed to do so are outlined below.

We are a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), and Newmont's CEO Wayne Murdy is privileged to serve as chairman of this group for 2005-06. ICMM is comprised of 14 of the world's leading natural resources companies and is committed to raising the bar of industry performance through a four-pronged

ICMM PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 1 Implement and maintain ethical business practices and sound systems of corporate governance.
- 2 Integrate sustainable development considerations within the corporate decision-making process.
- 3 Uphold fundamental human rights and respect cultures, customs and values in dealings with employees and others who are affected by our activities.
- 4 Implement risk-management strategies based on valid data and sound science.
- 5 Seek continual improvement of our health and safety performance.
- 6 Seek continual improvement of our environmental performance.
- 7 Contribute to conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to land-use planning.
- 8 Facilitate and encourage responsible product design, use, re-use, recycling and disposal of our products.
- 9 Contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of the communities in which we operate.
- 10 Implement effective and transparent engagement, communication and independently verified reporting arrangements with our stakeholders.



framework: each member is committed to adhering to the ten sustainable development principles featured in the accompanying chart; publicly reporting on its performance in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative; providing third-party assurance of its performance and reporting; and sharing and developing best-practice guidance within the industry. ICMM is working with a number of organizations, including the UN, the World Bank and the IUCN, on joint initiatives on community engagement, biodiversity, emergency preparedness, indigenous rights, mine safety and a host of other topics.

In 2005, we also became a founding member of the Council for Responsible Jewelry Practices, an initiative to promote responsible social, environmental and ethical practices throughout the gold and diamond jewelry supply chains, from mines to retail stores. We believe this effort will provide consumers of gold jewelry with confidence that their purchases are sourced from responsible producers like Newmont.

We also are a founding member of the World Economic Forum's Partnering Against Corruption Initiative, which commits member companies to a zero-tolerance policy on corruption and bribery. This is one of a number of initiatives that we actively support to stop the devastating impact that corruption can have on the fair distribution of the revenues and benefits to be derived from resource development.



In 2005, Newmont became one of the first gold mining companies to commit to the International Cyanide Management Code. Developed under the umbrella of the UN Environmental Programme, the Code contains standards for the management of all aspects of cyanide use, addressing risks to employees, local communities and the environment.

Finally, in 2005 we launched a joint effort with the University of Colorado (CU) School of Medicine to better understand and address the healthcare infrastructure and needs of communities surrounding our operations. Last year, CU conducted pilot studies at our Ahafo site in Ghana and at Conga in Peru. In 2006, we will begin to implement the recommendations resulting from these pilots and broaden the scope of the project to other regions where we operate.

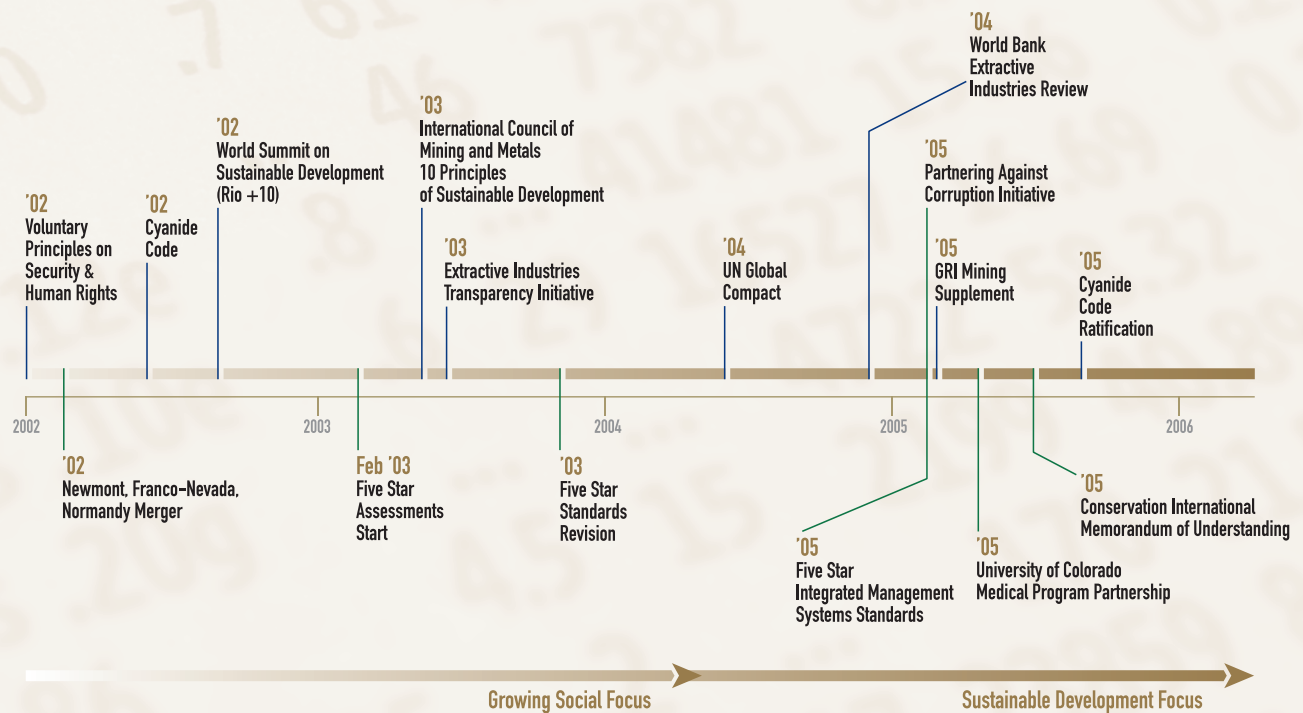
The last year was not without its challenges. In Ghana, we faced difficulties related to the relocation of families around our mine site at Ahafo. And in Indonesia, we remained steadfast in our defense against groundless accusations of pollution at our Minahasa operation. These challenges serve as a reminder that we must continually pursue higher standards than those expected of us today. We remain committed to continuous improvement in our performance, and we are working hard to make sustainable development a reality at our operations. Ultimately, it is Newmont's performance in these areas that will secure our continued access to land and capital and make us the resource company of choice for communities, governments and partners.

*"Newmont...
continually
pursuing
higher
standards."*





EVOLUTION OF NEWMONT'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STRATEGY





2005 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This Financial Summary should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2005 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 revenues of \$4.4 billion in 2005, in line with 2004. The Company realized a 7% higher gold price of \$441 per ounce on 3.1% lower sales of 8.6 million consolidated ounces (approximately 6.5 million equity ounces).

Income from continuing operations for 2005 was \$374 million, or \$0.84 per share. Net cash provided from continuing operations was \$1.3 billion in 2005. Costs applicable to sales for 2005 were \$236 per ounce, an increase of 9% from 2004. Unit operating costs were impacted by lower production resulting from lower ore grades in North America and Australia, as well as increasing labor, commodity and consumable prices.

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

In March 2005, the Company issued \$600 million of 30-year, 5-7/8% notes to finance development projects and for general corporate purposes. Newmont ended 2005 with approximately \$2.9 billion in cash, marketable securities and investments, exceeding total debt by \$925 million. For 2005, Newmont paid dividends of \$0.40 per common share, a 33% increase over 2004.

Capital expenditures from continuing operations totaled \$1.2 billion in 2005, with substantial expenditures at the Leeville, Phoenix and power plant projects in Nevada, at Yanachocha, and at the Ahafo project in Ghana.

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, 2005 and 2004, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, and in our report dated February 24, 2006 (which included an explanatory paragraph indicating that effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted FIN 46R in accounting for an investment, and effective January 1, 2003, the Company changed its method of accounting for asset retirement obligations) 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, 2005.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Denver, Colorado

February 24, 2006

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

Newmont filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on May 26, 2005, 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, 2005.

Management concluded that, as of December 31, 2005, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2005, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.



**CONDENSED STATEMENTS
OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME**

(in millions, except per share)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenues	\$ 4,406	\$ 4,411	\$ 3,059
Costs and expenses			
Costs applicable to sales	2,320	2,215	1,634
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	644	662	530
Exploration, research and development	220	187	111
General and administrative	134	116	130
Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill	84	91	35
Other expense	111	33	50
	3,513	3,304	2,490
Other income (expense)			
Other income, net	269	102	230
Gain on extinguishment of NYOL liabilities, net	—	—	221
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(98)	(98)	(89)
	171	4	362
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	1,064	1,111	931
Income tax expense	(314)	(325)	(212)
Minority interest in income of subsidiaries	(380)	(335)	(173)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	4	2	(35)
Income from continuing operations	374	453	511
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(52)	37	—
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net	—	(47)	(35)
Net income	\$ 322	\$ 443	\$ 476
Income from continuing operations per common share, basic	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.24
(Loss) income from discontinued operations per common share, basic	(0.12)	0.09	—
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle per common share, basic	—	(0.11)	(0.08)
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.16
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	446	443	411

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
BALANCE SHEETS**

(in millions)	At December 31,	
	2005	2004
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,082	\$ 781
Marketable securities and other short-term investments	817	943
Trade and other receivables	230	207
Inventories	320	244
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	255	230
Other current assets	332	288
Current assets	3,036	2,693
Property, plant and mine development, net	5,645	5,136
Investments	955	386
Other long-term assets	1,403	1,283
Goodwill	2,879	2,994
Assets of operations held for sale	74	284
Total assets	<u>\$ 13,992</u>	<u>\$ 12,776</u>
Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 196	\$ 286
Accounts payable	232	222
Other current liabilities	922	575
Current liabilities	1,350	1,083
Long-term debt	1,733	1,316
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	445	418
Other long-term liabilities	1,136	1,191
Liabilities of operations held for sale	21	55
Total liabilities	4,685	4,063
Minority interests in subsidiaries	931	775
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock	666	656
Additional paid-in capital	6,578	6,524
Accumulated other comprehensive income	378	147
Retained earnings	754	611
Total stockholders' equity	8,376	7,938
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 13,992</u>	<u>\$ 12,776</u>

**CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS**

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 322	\$ 443	\$ 476
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	644	662	530
Minority interest expense	380	335	173
Loss (income) from discontinued operations	52	(37)	—
Deferred income taxes	(12)	74	(31)
Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill	84	91	35
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net	—	47	35
Gain on extinguishment of NYOL liabilities, net	—	—	(221)
Other	(20)	41	(116)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	(197)	(107)	(236)
Net cash provided from continuing operations	1,253	1,549	645
Net cash (used in) provided from discontinued operations	(10)	8	39
Net cash from operations	1,243	1,557	684
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(1,226)	(683)	(484)
Additions to property, plant and mine development of discontinued operations	(25)	(35)	(21)
Investments in marketable debt and equity securities	(3,301)	(1,720)	(189)
Proceeds from sale of marketable debt and equity securities	3,358	899	412
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	147	—	—
Other	70	107	(98)
Net cash used in investing activities	(977)	(1,432)	(380)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt, net	583	56	493
Repayments of debt	(218)	(254)	(1,162)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(179)	(133)	(71)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(186)	(237)	(146)
Proceeds from stock issuance	43	78	1,287
Change in restricted cash and other	(5)	15	—
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	38	(475)	401
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3)	2	24
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	301	(348)	729
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	781	1,129	400
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,082	\$ 781	\$ 1,129

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

Noreen Doyle

Former First Vice President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Veronica M. Hagen

President and CEO of Sappi Fine Paper North America

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

Principal of Dutko Worldwide 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

Donald C. Roth

Managing Partner of EMP Global LLC

Seymour Schulich

Chairman of Newmont Capital Limited

James V. Taranik

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

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee Members:

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

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Members:

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

Compensation and Management Development Committee Members:

Glen A. Barton, Chairman
John B. Prescott
Donald C. Roth

Environmental, Health and Safety Committee Members:

James V. Taranik, Chairman
Veronica M. Hagen
Robert J. Miller
John B. Prescott

CORPORATE OFFICERS

Wayne W. Murdy

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pierre Lassonde

President

Britt D. Banks

Senior Vice President and General Counsel

Robert J. Bush

Senior Vice President, Energy Solutions

Thomas L. Enos

Senior Vice President, Operations

Bruce D. Hansen

Senior Vice President, Operations Services
and Development

Richard T. O'Brien

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

David A. Baker

Vice President, Environmental Affairs
and Sustainable Development

Russell Ball

Vice President and Controller

D. Scott Barr

Vice President, Technical Strategy and Development

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, Australian and Indonesian Operations

David Gutierrez

Vice President, Tax

David Harquail

Vice President, Merchant Banking

Brant Hinze

Vice President, North American Operations

Jeffrey R. Huspeni

Vice President, Exploration Business Development

Thomas P. Mahoney

Vice President and Treasurer

Carlos Santa Cruz

Vice President, South American Operations

Sharon E. Thomas

Vice President and Secretary

Deborah F. Witmer

Vice President, Communications

William M. Zisch

Vice President, African/Asian Operations

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and 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 costs applicable to sales; (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 spending or results and the replacement of reserves; (vii) statements regarding the US current account deficit, the strength of the US dollar and the price of gold; (viii) statements regarding the timing or results of permitting, construction and production activities; (ix) estimates of costs savings; and (ix) statements regarding economic recoverability at the Company's oil sands project. 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, as well as 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 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, 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 any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS & GENERAL MANAGERS

NEVADA, USA

Director Operations – Nevada
Phil Brumit

Carlin
Scott Santti

Midas
Brent Kristof

Lone Tree
Joel Lenz

Twin Creeks
Tom Kerr

CANADA

Golden Giant
Keith Barr

Holloway
Luc Guimond

GHANA

Group Executive African
and Central Asian Operations
Gordan R. Nixon

Ahafo
Dave Ingle

Akyem
Trent Tempel

PERU

Minera Yanacocha
Federico Schwalb

BOLIVIA

Kori Kollo
Humberto Rada

INDONESIA

Batu Hijau
Patrick Hickey

AUSTRALIA

Director Operations – Australia
Russell Clark

Pajingo
Jim Beyer

Tanami
Ian Bird

Jundee
Andrew Lindsay

NEW ZEALAND

Martha
Adriaan van Kersen

UZBEKISTAN

Zarafshan-Newmont
Brian Anderson



STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

QUARTERLY COMMON SHARE INFORMATION

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
High	\$46.24	\$49.75	\$42.45	\$46.75	\$48.05	\$45.53	\$53.69	\$49.65
Low	\$40.00	\$41.10	\$35.10	\$35.41	\$36.86	\$38.11	\$42.51	\$43.97
Close	\$42.25	\$46.63	\$39.03	\$38.76	\$47.17	\$45.53	\$53.40	\$44.41
Average Daily Volume (million)	4.9	6.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.4	6.7	5.2
Dividend per Share Paid	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.075	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.075	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The 2006 annual meeting of stockholders of Newmont Mining Corporation will be held at 1:00 p.m. local time on Tuesday, April 25, 2006, in the Hershner Room, 1700 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado, USA.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Newmont paid quarterly dividends per share in 2005 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 2006 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
1700 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado USA 80203
www.newmont.com
(303) 863-7414

TRANSFER AGENTS

Please contact the respective agent acting as transfer agent, registrar and dividend disbursing agent for Newmont for the securities listed on this page. 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
480 Washington Blvd.
Jersey City, NJ 07310
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 Investor Services Inc.
100 University Avenue, 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1, Canada
Toll-free: (800) 564-6253
Telephone: (514) 982-7555
E-mail: service@computershare.com

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

Address: National Shareholder Services Pty Limited
100 Hutt Street
Adelaide 5000, South Australia, Australia
Telephone: (08) 8232 0003 (within Australia)
+61 8 8232 0003 (overseas)
E-mail: shareregistryinfo@newmont.com.au



NEWMONT MINING CORPORATE WEBSITE

For further information on Newmont Mining Corporation, visit our website at www.newmont.com.

You will find investor information such as:

- Stock Information
- Current Press Releases
- Recent Presentations
- SEC Filings

In addition, you will find facts on how gold is produced, a complete section on careers at Newmont, and a detailed account of social responsibility initiatives at our sites.

INVESTING IN THE 21ST CENTURY CD-ROM

Please view the enclosed CD containing Newmont's 2005 Information Handbook and Form 10-K. The Information Handbook is a comprehensive source on Newmont's operations worldwide. You will also find within the handbook:

- Financial Highlights
- Exploration Objectives
- Upcoming Projects
- Merchant Banking Activities

Thank you for your interest in Newmont.



NEWMONT

The Gold Company

Newmont Mining Corporation

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Facsimile: (303) 837-5837

Website: www.newmont.com