

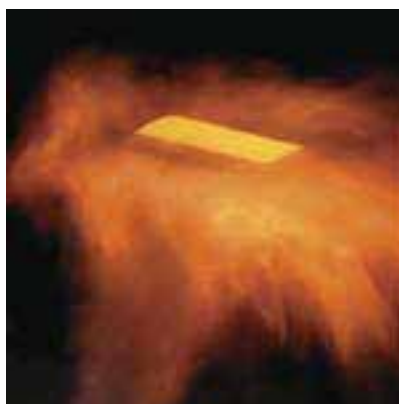
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2006 annual report

THE
GOLD
COMPANY

of Choice



AT A GLANCE *2006 highlights*

(\$ millions, except per share)

	2006	2005
Revenues	\$ 4,987	\$ 4,352
Net income	\$ 791	\$ 322
Net income per share	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.72
Total debt	\$ 1,911	\$ 1,918
Stockholder's equity	\$ 9,337	\$ 8,376
Net cash from operations	\$ 1,225	\$ 1,243
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,220

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*The chemical symbol of gold is Au,
from the Latin aurum,
which means 'shining dawn'.
Aurora was the Roman goddess
of dawn which links to the
warm, yellow color of gold.*



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The financial information in the 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, 2006, 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 the 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 27 of this Summary Annual Report.

Shareholders

*" . . . our goal of being
the Gold Company of Choice
for our investors, employees,
host communities and partners."*

We finished 2006 on a high note, generating record earnings of \$791 million (\$1.76 per share) versus \$322 million (\$0.72 per share) in 2005, a 146% increase in our bottom line compared with a 15% increase in revenue. Our leverage to the gold price resulted in a 45% increase in our cash operating margin from the prior year. We also grew our reserves for a fifth straight year to 93.9 million ounces. During 2006, we continued to reinvest in our business, maintaining our positive outlook for the gold price. Capital expenditures in 2006 exceeded \$1.5 billion, as we brought three new mines into commercial production, including Phoenix and Leeville in Nevada, and Ahafo in Ghana, adding over 1 million equity ounces of annual gold production capacity. We also commenced construction of the Boddington project in Australia, which will allow us to begin mining over 9 million equity ounces of reserves in this highly prospective gold belt in 2009. In addition, we continued construction of a 200 megawatt power plant that we expect will generate up to \$25 per ounce of cost savings in Nevada, and we commenced development of a gold mill in Peru to enhance our recoveries and expand our reserves at Yanacocha.

Although we had a record financial year, we continued to be challenged by declining grades at our mature operations, and experienced significant increases in energy, commodity and labor costs. We also felt the impact of increasing political risk that translated into the expropriation of our 50% interest in the Zarafshan-Newmont Joint Venture in Uzbekistan during 2006. Our equity gold production

also declined for the third consecutive year in 2006, decreasing to 5.9 million ounces from 6.5 million ounces in 2005. At the same time, our costs applicable to sales increased 28% to \$304 per ounce in 2006 from \$237 in the prior year. We expect the first half of 2007 to remain challenging as well, with the full commissioning of our three newest mines, and the anticipated decline of production at Yanacocha

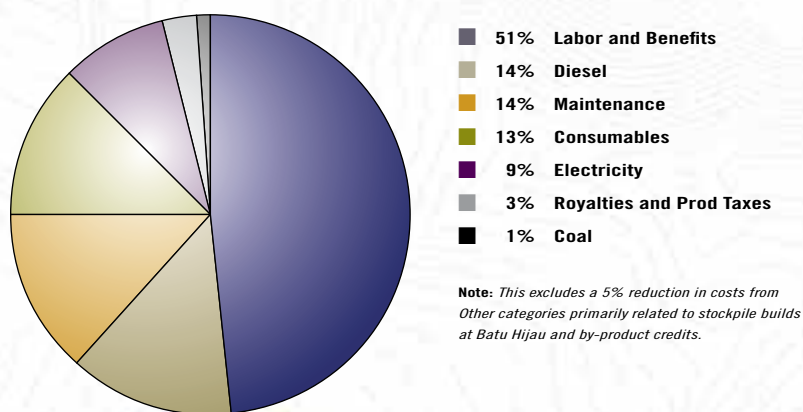




and Australian operations. After generating compound annual returns of 24% over the last five years, our stock price declined 15% while the gold price was up 36% during 2006. This is not a performance that we intend to repeat, and management is committed to turning it around.

As we look back on 2006 and turn our focus to 2007, we recognize that our changing industry and the changing characteristics of our Company demand a renewed commitment to discipline: in the way we explore and grow our reserves, in the way we manage our operations and develop our projects, in the way we build our relationships with our host communities and partners, and in the way we invest and grow.

AVERAGE OPERATING *Costs*



EXPLORATION AND RESERVE GROWTH

Our first challenge is to arrest the decline in our gold reserve grade, a key long-term cost predictor. In 2003, our reserve grade was 0.039 ounces per ton, which declined to 0.034 ounces per ton by the end of 2005. In 2006, we stopped that trend, with our average reserve grade stabilizing at 0.034 ounces per ton.

We grew reserves for a fifth straight year, adding 52.5 million ounces of gold reserves from 2002 to 2006. During the year, we spent \$170 million on exploration, with 68% of those funds dedicated to near-mine exploration and reserve development.

In North America, we added approximately 3.6 million ounces of reserves through near-mine exploration in Nevada and Mexico. In South America, Yanacocha converted 0.2 million ounces and Kori Kollo added another 0.2 million ounces of reserves. In Australia, we added 2.3 million



equity ounces of reserve additions from Boddington, KCGM and Jundee and an additional 2.6 million equity ounces through our increased equity interest in Boddington. In Ghana, we added 1.1 million equity ounces through our increased equity interest at Akyem, and an additional 0.7 million ounces from near-mine exploration in the Ahafo district.

Building on the strength of our 29.3 million acre land position, we opened our 2007 exploration campaign with the same renewed dedication to execution as we have in our operating regions and projects. In 2007, we expect to spend nearly \$175 million for near-mine programs and greenfields exploration. Applying a disciplined portfolio approach to exploration management, we continue to maximize the value of our exploration efforts while expanding our project pipeline through generative and acquisition-oriented programs.

OPERATIONAL AND PROJECT EXECUTION

The industry's operating cost environment is changing and so too must we. Over the past five years, industry operating costs have increased at a compound annual rate of 12% driven by energy, labor and input commodity price inflation, as well as lower grade ores. During this period, oil prices increased over 250%, while natural gas, steel and industrial chemicals increased over 125%. Although our operating costs increased at a lower rate than the industry as a whole, we too have experienced the impact of declining ore grades affecting the cost structure of the entire industry.

So what are we doing in the field?

In Nevada, we have a new team in place, built around our One Nevada management structure. The new management team is using the One Nevada approach to coordinate all maintenance and operating functions through a direct reporting structure across the state. During 2006, we began to realize the benefits of One Nevada, as each of our sites across the state shared best practices and improved efficiencies in the areas of warehousing, maintenance planning, supply chain management and enhanced employee housing programs.

We are also building a 200 megawatt power plant that we anticipate will improve our operating cost profile by up to \$25 per ounce upon completion in late 2008. Simultaneously, we continue to optimize cost and production at our Leeville and Phoenix mines, which achieved commercial production late in 2006.

In Peru, Yanacocha has carefully evaluated the social issues and dynamics of the communities in and around our mining areas. As an example, Yanacocha has engaged in extensive community and external affairs efforts during the early evaluation and optimization stages of the Conga project. Building on our engagement with local communities over the past several years, Yanacocha continues to expand its outreach efforts with communities in the surrounding region.

We are also building a gold mill to more efficiently process Yanacocha's current and future reserve base. We anticipate that our investment in the Yanacocha gold mill will increase our recovery of oxide and transitional ores by up to one million



ounces, while enhancing our potential to expand our reserves further.

In Australia, construction continues on the Boddington project. Upon completion in late 2008 or early 2009, Boddington will replace some of the higher cost production coming from our older operations in the region. The completion of the Boddington project will also enhance our reserve growth potential while expanding our operational base in this politically stable part of the world.

At our Ahafo mine in Ghana, we are working on solutions to address the impact of national drought-related power shortages that could impact our costs applicable to sales there by \$50 per ounce or more in 2007. We continue to work with the Ghanaian government and an industry-wide consortium to formulate a series of short-term and long-term solutions to these power supply challenges.

Enhancing our execution in these operating regions, we continue to deploy our technical team in the fields of metallurgy, mineralogy, process design, mine engineering, development geology, geo-statistical modeling and



reserve estimation. Building on our experiences of 2006, our technical teams are undertaking in-depth reviews of our operations and our projects.

And above all other priorities, we remain committed to operating our business safely and with a focus on our people. Our global operations employ nearly 15,000 people, with another 20,000 employed by our contractors. We take great pride in hiring locally, with many of our employees coming from the regions where we operate. Our focus on hiring and developing local talent provides us with a workforce that is committed to our long-term success, while simultaneously developing the technical skills and capacity of our host communities.

Safety and the development of our employees remain paramount in everything we do. In an increasingly competitive labor market, we are striving to improve our competitive position through strong training and development programs, competitive compensation, and career advancement opportunities for our people.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In 2006, parallel with our focus on the safety and development of our employees, we continued to lead in our commitment to sustainable development, stewardship of the environment and partnership with our host communities. We are determined to maintain this commitment in 2007. During the year, we served as chair of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), helping to establish and ensure industry-wide conformance with the principles of sustainable development and establish an independent, third-party assurance protocol. We also became one of the first gold mining companies to become certified under the International Cyanide Management Code, which provides an independent certification of the safe transportation, use and storage of cyanide.

GROWTH AND INVESTMENT DISCIPLINE

As we continue to invest and build for the future, we have renewed conviction in our goal of being the Gold Company of Choice for our investors, employees,

host communities and partners. While our consolidating industry evolves, we continue to evaluate investment opportunities with a focus on shareholder value. Consistent with our approach to acquisitions in the past, we remain committed to disciplined growth and will only pursue investments that are accretive to our shareholder value.

Reflecting our commitment to value-enhancing transactions, our royalty portfolio generated \$120 million in royalty and dividend income in 2006, while the market value of our equity portfolio grew to approximately \$1.4 billion at the end of the year.

Noteworthy within our portfolio, our investment in the Canadian Oil Sands Trust generated almost \$30 million in distributions during 2006. We expect this investment to provide a long-term hedge against rising fuel costs for the Company. Further, capitalizing on higher oil prices, we sold our interest in an Alberta oil sands project recognizing a pre-tax gain of \$266 million.

During the third quarter, we also purchased a 40% interest in the Fort a la Corne JV (FALC) diamond project from Shore Gold Inc. for approximately \$152 million.

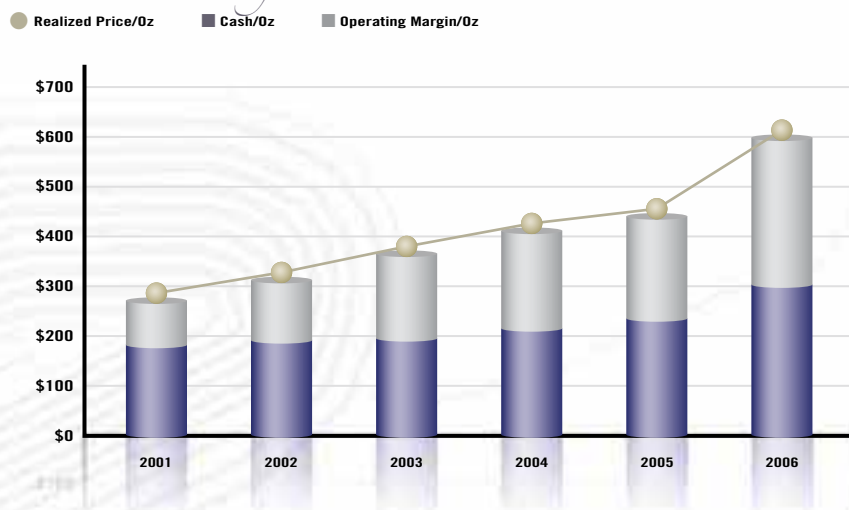
The FALC property, located in Saskatchewan, Canada, is one of the largest kimberlite fields in the world. In 2007, we expect to spend approximately \$18 million on developmental drilling at FALC to further define the prospects for this promising investment. Our interest in FALC leverages our opportunity to participate directly in a significant, district-scale diamond

project that offers exposure to potential development, discoveries and cash flow at valuation multiples comparable to those we see in the gold industry.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

The beginning of each year marks the occasion to reflect on the events of the past and look forward to the opportunities that lie ahead. We take that occasion seriously, as it offers us the ability to continuously learn from our experiences and improve our performance. In reflection, we faced many challenges during 2006, including opening three new mines on two continents, escalating energy, labor and input commodity prices, and declining ore grades. Recognizing and learning from the challenges of 2006, we enter 2007 more experienced, more disciplined, and better prepared to capitalize on the foundation we have built and the opportunities that we create.

CASH & OPERATING *Margins*



The foundation we have built includes an established production base with roughly two-thirds of our current gold sales coming from politically stable countries, an ongoing pipeline of new projects, an expansive land position being explored by a highly-experienced exploration team, in-house merchant banking and technical teams staffed with some of the industry's best talent, and a rapidly growing investment portfolio that is second to none. In addition, our bottom-line financial performance remains highly leveraged to the gold price. It is upon this foundation that we enter 2007 with a renewed focus, discipline and commitment to being the Gold Company of Choice.

In closing, I would like to thank our employees for their dedication throughout 2006. We would like to thank our investors for their commitment and belief in our ability to leverage their exposure to rising gold prices. We would like to thank our host communities, governments and suppliers for their continued partnerships.



And we would like to thank our Board for their ongoing dedication to strong corporate governance and strategic guidance.

I would also like to thank Seymour Schulich for his invaluable contributions to our Board and his counsel to me. Although Seymour has decided not to stand for re-election to the Board, we are grateful that he has chosen to continue his involvement with the Company in his role as Chairman of Newmont Capital.

And last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank Pierre Lassonde, who has elected to retire from his role as President, but will continue to contribute to the Company in an advisory capacity and as Vice Chairman of the Board. We appreciate Pierre's vision, creativity and the passion that he brings to our Company. We are pleased that Pierre has chosen to continue to share his energy with us while spending more of his time with his family.

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Murdy

WAYNE W. MURDY
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

NEVADA, USA

LA HERRADURA,
MEXICO

YANACOCOA & CONGA,
PERU

KORI KOLLO,
BOLIVIA

AHAFO & AKYEM,
GHANA

GOLD SALES

The Company expects equity gold sales between 5.2 and 5.6 million ounces

For 2007, we expect equity gold sales to temporarily decline before beginning to fully realize the benefit of our investments in Nevada, Ghana and Australia. Gold sales in 2007 are expected to be impacted by lower production from Yanacocha and in Australia, as well as the closure of Lone Tree in Nevada and Golden Giant in Canada in 2006. Previously announced asset sales and lost production from the expropriation of the Company's 50% interest in the Zarafshan-Newmont Joint Venture in Uzbekistan will also contribute to lower gold sales in 2007.



COSTS APPLICABLE TO SALES

Costs applicable to sales are expected to be approximately 25% higher than 2006

In 2007, operating costs are expected to be impacted by lower production at Yanacocha and in Australia, as well as higher labor, consumables, energy and fuel prices in all operating regions. After 2007, the Company expects to realize cost efficiencies and benefits from investments in the Leeville, Phoenix and Ahafo mines, as well as the completion of Boddington in Australia, the construction of the power plant in Nevada and the completion of a gold mill at Yanacocha in Peru.



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The Company anticipates capital expenditures between \$1.8 and \$2.0 billion

During 2007, approximately one-third of our capital is expected to be invested in Nevada, one third in Australia/New Zealand, and the remaining third at Yanacocha, in Ghana and at other sites. Approximately half of the 2007 capital budget is allocated to sustaining investments, with the remaining half allocated to new project development and improvement initiatives, including the ramp-up of the Boddington project in Australia, continued development of the power plant in Nevada, and completion of the Yanacocha gold mill in Peru.



BATU HIJAU,
INDONESIA

TANAMI

PAJINGO

JUNDEE

AUSTRALIA

KALGOORLIE

BODDINGTON

MARTHA,
NEW ZEALAND

Operations

The following section provides details on Newmont's core operations in 2006, as well as an outlook for 2007 and beyond. For further information, please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis in the Company's 2006 Form 10-K.

REVIEW

Our operations continue to be based in five main regions, including Nevada, Peru, Australia/New Zealand, Indonesia and Ghana. In 2006, over 60% of our equity gold sales came from Nevada and Australia/New Zealand. In 2007, we expect these regions to again generate up to two-thirds of gold sales. In 2006, we sold 7.4 million consolidated ounces of gold (5.9 million equity ounces) at an average realized price of \$599 per ounce at costs applicable to sales of \$304 per ounce. For 2007, we expect to sell between 5.2 and 5.6 million equity ounces of gold at costs applicable to sales approximately 25% higher than 2006, reflecting continued labor and commodity cost pressures, as well as higher strip ratios and lower ore grade.



*Newmont continues to be one of
the world's leading gold producers,
operating sites on five of the
world's seven continents.*

NEVADA

In Nevada, we commissioned two new mines with the Phoenix mine and the Leeville mine achieving commercial production in the fourth quarter. Gold sales from our Nevada operations totaled approximately 2.5 million ounces in 2006 at costs applicable to sales of \$403 per ounce, with 33.1 million ounces of gold reserves reported at year end. Approximately 85% of Nevada's ore is mined from open pit operations and 15% from underground mines. The Nevada operations produce gold from a variety of ore types requiring different processing techniques depending on economic and metallurgical characteristics. The Nevada reserves are approximately 77% refractory and 23% oxide. Refractory ores require more complex processing methods. Refractory ore treatment facilities generated 72% of Nevada's gold production in 2006, compared with 69% in 2005.

YANACocha

In Peru, gold sales at our 51.35% owned Yanacocha operation totaled 2.6 million ounces (1.3 million equity ounces) at costs applicable to sales of \$193 per ounce in 2006, with 15.1 million equity ounces of gold reserves



Operations

reported at year end. Yanacocha has five open pit mines, with reclamation and/or backfilling activities underway at San José, Maqui Maqui and Carachugo, while Cerro Yanacocha and La Quinua remain as active pits. In addition, Yanacocha has four leach pads and three processing facilities.

BATU HIJAU

In Indonesia, the Batu Hijau mine continues to be one of the Company's lowest-cost operations, with consolidated gold sales of 435,000 ounces of gold (230,000 equity ounces) at costs applicable to sales of \$209 per ounce. Consolidated copper sales were 435 million pounds (230 million equity pounds), at costs applicable to sales of \$0.71 per pound. At year-end 2006, Batu Hijau reported 5.0 million equity ounces of gold reserves and 4.7 billion equity pounds of copper. For 2006, Batu Hijau realized a net copper price of \$1.54 per pound as a result of the copper hedges placed in 2004 and 2005. Batu Hijau's copper hedges expire in the first half of 2007.

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND

In Australia and New Zealand, gold sales totaled 1.4 million ounces at costs applicable to sales of \$384 per ounce in 2006, with 18.5 million ounces of gold reserves reported at year end. Our Australian and New Zealand region consists of Pajingo, Jundee, Tanami, Martha, and our 66.7% owned Boddington project. Boddington is under development and is expected to be completed by late 2008 or early 2009.

GHANA

In our newest region in Ghana, our Ahafo mine poured its first gold in August 2006, selling 202,100 ounces of gold at costs applicable to sales of \$297 per ounce in 2006, with 20.3 million ounces of gold reserves reported at year end. Gold production and operating costs were impacted by nation-wide power rationing due to low water levels at Lake Volta serving Ghana's Akosombo hydroelectric facilities. Power rationing limited mill availability and ore throughput, and required the installation of additional temporary diesel generating capacity. Longer-term, lower-cost solutions to the current power shortages are being explored.





OTHER

Newmont also has the Kori Kollo mine in Bolivia, the La Herradura mine in Mexico and the Holloway and Golden Giant mines in Canada. During 2006, these operations accounted for 251,800 equity ounces of gold at average costs applicable to sales of \$222 per ounce. Golden Giant completed mining in December 2005, with remnant mining and milling occurring in 2006. Newmont sold the Holloway mine during the year.

ENHANCING EXECUTION THROUGH TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Newmont Technical Services team is based at the Malozemoff Technical Facility, focusing on technical and economic evaluations for early-stage projects, acquisition reviews, and detailed metallurgical testing, geologic and geostatistical modeling and mine design work for advanced projects. Through these processes,

numerous high-potential projects were identified and reviewed during the year, including completion of detailed studies for the Fort a la Corne Joint Venture. The Technical Services team also conducted analyses supporting our equity investment in the high-Arctic open-cut mining project at Hope Bay. Our unique Denver-based technical facility and the Newmont Technical Services team play vital roles in Newmont's continued efforts to create long-term value for our shareholders.

*Newmont Technical Services team
plays a vital role in Newmont's
continued efforts to create
long-term value for our shareholders*

Sales & Reserves

▶ GOLD SALES (equity)	5.9 MILLION OUNCES
▶ GOLD RESERVES (equity)	93.9 MILLION OUNCES
▶ COPPER SALES (equity)	229.9 MILLION POUNDS
▶ COPPER RESERVES (equity)	8.0 BILLION POUNDS

All numbers have been rounded

Includes equity gold sales of 0.1 million ounces from discontinued operations (Zarafshan and Holloway)

● Mine

△ Project

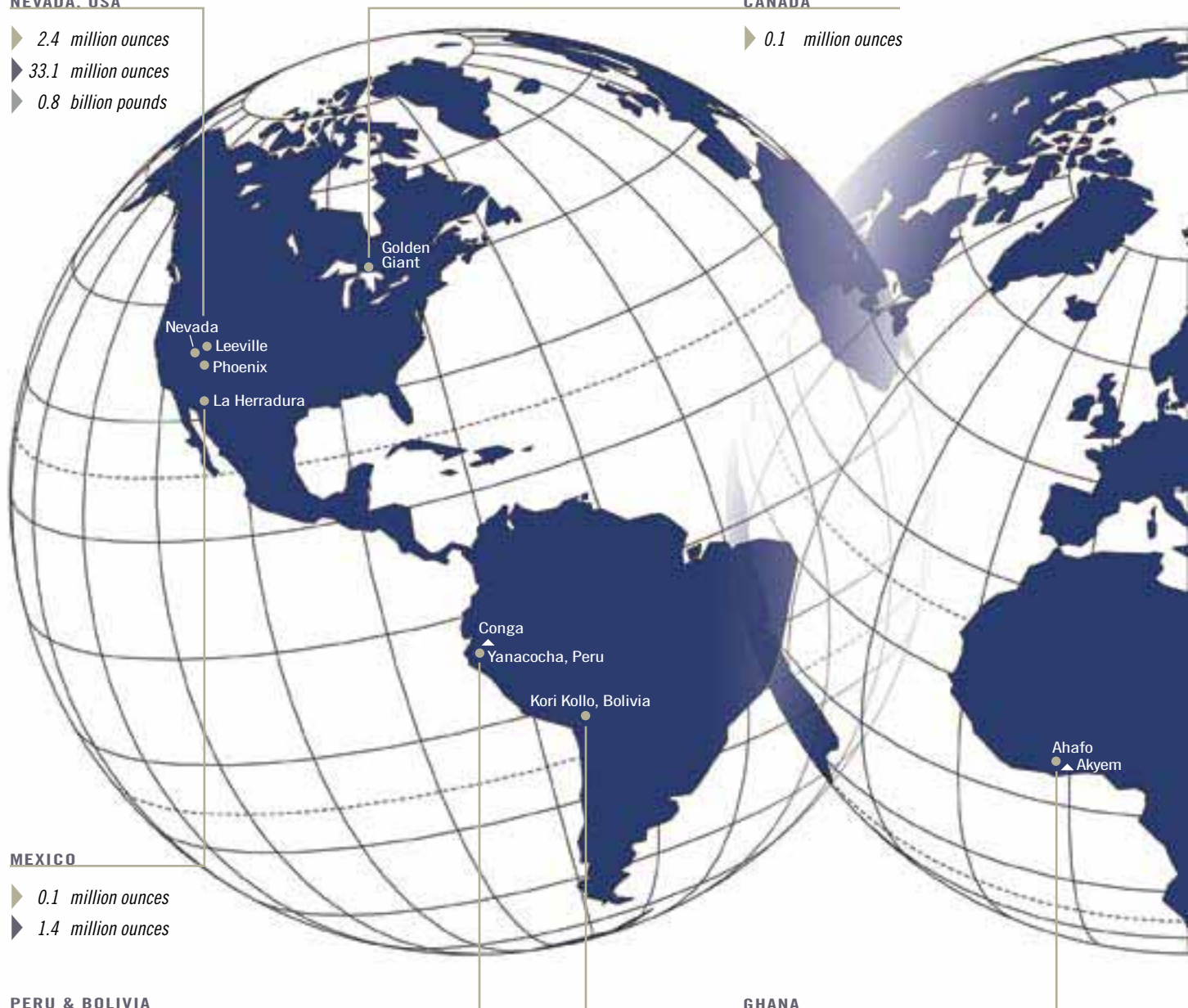
29.3 million square acres of land in the world's best gold districts.

NEVADA, USA

- ▶ 2.4 million ounces
- ▶ 33.1 million ounces
- ▶ 0.8 billion pounds

CANADA

- ▶ 0.1 million ounces



MEXICO

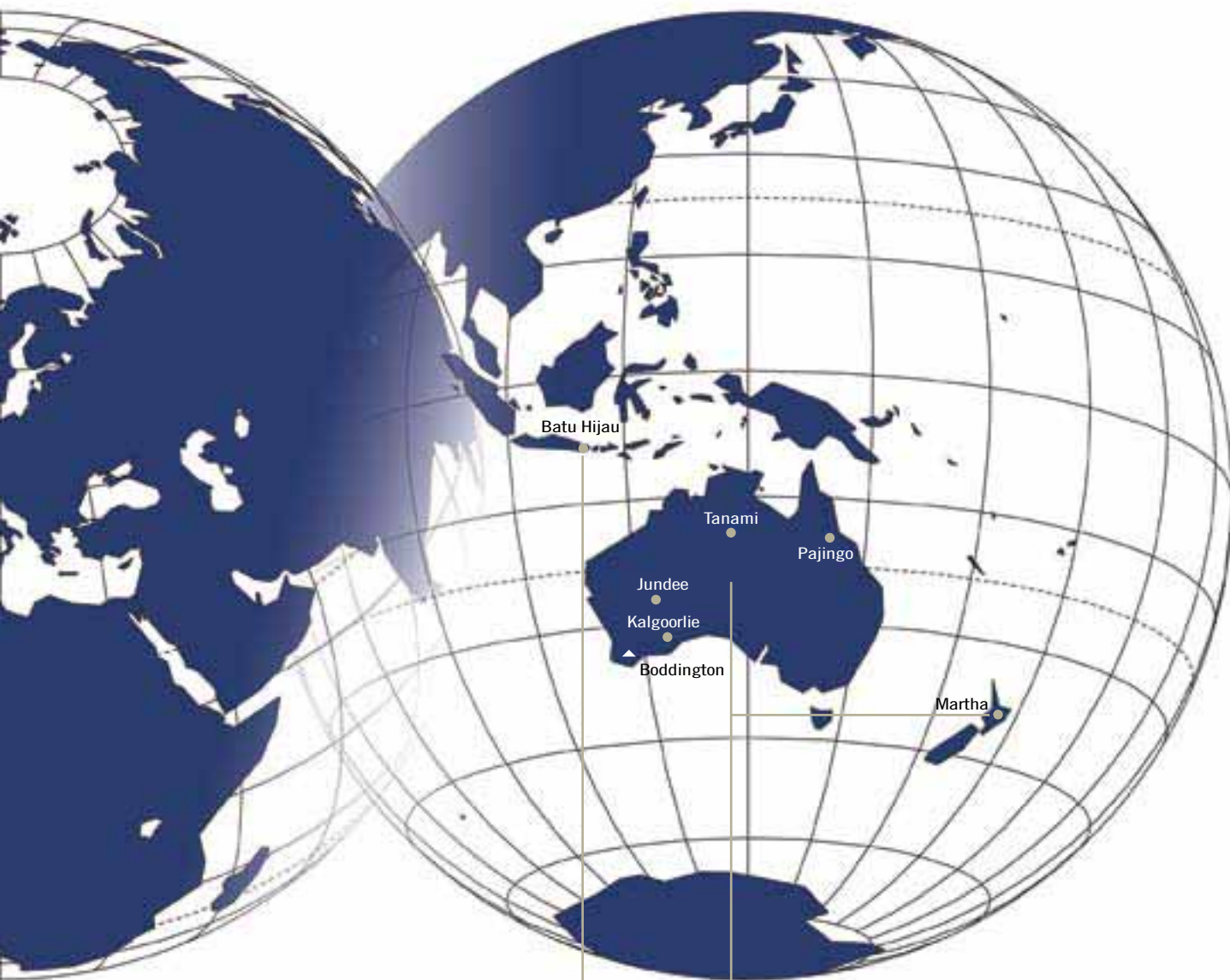
- ▶ 0.1 million ounces
- ▶ 1.4 million ounces

PERU & BOLIVIA

- ▶ 1.4 million ounces
- ▶ 15.6 million ounces
- ▶ 1.7 billion pounds

GHANA

- ▶ 0.2 million ounces
- ▶ 20.3 million ounces



BATU HIJAU, INDONESIA

- ▶ 0.2 million ounces
- ▶ 5.0 million ounces
- ▶ 229.9 million pounds
- ▶ 4.7 billion pounds

AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

- ▶ 1.4 million ounces
- ▶ 18.5 million ounces
- ▶ 0.8 billion pounds

Exploration



For the fifth consecutive year, Newmont's gold reserves increased, growing to 93.9 million ounces, after replacing more than 7.4 million ounces of depletion. In addition, we grew our non-reserve mineralization (NRM) by 14%, net of reserve conversion. Over the last five years, Newmont has added over 52 million ounces of gold reserves before depletion, driven by the discipline and technical excellence of our exploration teams covering our 29.3 million square acre land position in some of the world's most prospective gold districts.

Acquisitions in 2006 at Boddington in Australia and Akyem in Ghana provided approximately 3.7 million ounces of reserves. This increase was partly offset by 3.5 million ounces of reserve revisions at Batu Hijau, Phoenix, Midas and the effective transfer of the Company's ownership in the Zarafshan-Newmont Joint Venture in Uzbekistan. Reserve increases due to changes in the gold price were essentially offset by higher operating costs. The reserve gold price applied in 2006 was \$500 per ounce, as compared with the \$400 per ounce price applied in 2005. The gold price applied for NRM reporting was \$550 per ounce in 2006 as compared with the \$425 per ounce price applied in 2005.

During 2006, we spent \$170 million on exploration. Of that sum, 68% was dedicated to near-mine exploration and reserve development, with the remaining 32% focused on greenfields exploration.

For 2006, our drilling programs totaled 2.4 million feet, producing reserve additions in each of our operating regions. In North America, we added approximately 3.6 million ounces of reserves through near mine exploration around the Genesis complex, Twin Creeks Megapit, Gold Quarry, Chukar and Leeville areas in Nevada, and at the La Herradura mine in Mexico. In South America, Yanacocha converted 0.2 million ounces and Kori Kollo added another 0.2 million ounces of reserves. In Australia, we added 2.3 million equity ounces of reserve additions from Boddington, KCGM and Jundee; and an additional 2.6 million equity ounces through our increased equity interest in Boddington. In Ghana, through our increased equity interest at Akyem, we added 1.1 million equity ounces, and an additional 0.7 million ounces in the Ahafo district.

We expect to spend approximately \$175 million for near-mine programs and greenfield exploration in 2007, which includes \$18 million on diamond exploration at our 40% owned FALC joint venture project in Saskatchewan. For 2007, we will continue to apply a disciplined portfolio approach, with a focus on expanding our project pipeline through both generative and acquisition-oriented programs.

Merchant BANKING

Our merchant banking division, continued to actively manage the Company's royalty, equity and asset portfolios, downstream gold refining business, as well as interests in oil and gas, iron ore and coal properties, delivering record results in 2006.

In 2006, our royalty and equity portfolios generated \$120 million in royalty and dividend income through interests in operations including: Barrick Gold Corporation's Goldstrike, Eskay Creek, Henty and Bald Mountain mines and Stillwater Mining's Stillwater and East Boulder palladium-platinum mines, as well as significant oil and gas interests in western Canada.

Our growing equity portfolio finished 2006 with a market value of approximately \$1.4 billion, consisting primarily of investments in Canadian Oil Sands Trust, Shore Gold, Inc., Miramar Mining Corporation and Gabriel Resources, Ltd.

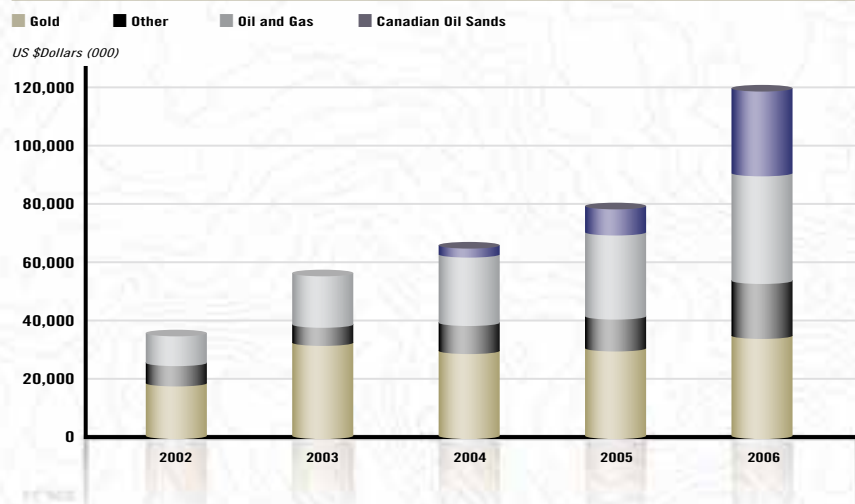
During 2006, our business development activities and transactions included the sale of our Alberta Oil Sands, Martabe and Holloway



properties, as well as the purchase of additional interests in the Boddington and Akyem projects, and the acquisition of a 40% interest in Shore Gold Inc.'s Fort a la Corne Joint Venture.

While our consolidating industry evolves, we continue to evaluate investment opportunities with the focus on shareholder value. Consistent with our approach to acquisition opportunities in the past, we remain committed to disciplined growth and will only pursue investments that are accretive to our shareholders.

ROYALTY AND DIVIDEND *Income*



At Newmont, we understand that our stewardship of the environment and our relationships with the communities in which we operate are inextricably linked to the success of our business. This has led to a greater emphasis, within Newmont and industry-wide, on the concepts of sustainable development, environmental stewardship and social responsibility. In 2006, we continued to focus on improving our performance in these important areas.

Newmont is a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), and CEO Wayne Murdy was privileged to serve as chairman of this group for 2005-06. ICMM is comprised of 15 of the world's leading natural resources companies and is committed to raising the bar of industry performance through a four-pronged framework: each member is committed to adhering to the 10 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 United Nations, the World Bank, and the World Conservation Union, on joint initiatives on community engagement, biodiversity, emergency preparedness, indigenous rights, mine safety and a host of other topics.

Our critics maintain that the costs of resource development often outweigh the benefits, and we are aware that, in many cases, the socio-economic performance of mineral-dependent developing economies has been poor. But a groundbreaking study released in 2006 by the ICMM has found that mining has significant potential to drive economic growth and poverty reduction in mineral-rich states under the right conditions. The research found that, particularly for the poorest countries, mining can provide opportunities for early-stage development that other industries do not offer. For example, in Ghana since the mid-1980s, a boom in mining investment has coincided with an upturn in economic growth. As a result, poverty has fallen, especially in regions with a high level of mining activity.

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.*



The most important finding of the study, however, is that industry cannot achieve this by working alone. The key is to strengthen the focus on managing and utilizing the generated revenues from mining activities transparently and effectively, at the national, regional and local levels, to achieve the full economic and social development potential of resource development. Efforts like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the Publish What You Pay campaign, and the World Economic Forum's Partnering Against Corruption Initiative offer a good start in this regard. But even more effort is required to strengthen economic management, governance and institutions that are sound and engaged at the regional and local levels. Without such joint action, unrealistic expectations of what companies alone can deliver are likely to continue to grow.

We at Newmont are fully committed to exploring more collaborative solutions to these challenges, in concert with governments, development agencies like the World Bank, non-governmental organizations and civil society. At the same time, we will continue to focus on our own performance on sustainable development, environmental stewardship, employee health and safety, and social responsibility. Our Five Star Integrated Management System provides the basis upon which our standards and processes are independently assessed, to guide and

manage our efforts to promote continuous improvement. Where special attention is warranted, we collaborate with partners such as Conservation International (on biodiversity) and Business for Social Responsibility (on transparency) to better understand our impacts and test innovative strategies that will lead to success in our performance. 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.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This Financial Summary should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2006 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 \$5.0 billion in 2006, a 15% increase from 2005. The Company realized a 36% higher gold price of \$599 per ounce on 13% lower sales of 7.4 million consolidated ounces (approximately 5.9 million equity ounces).

Income from continuing operations for 2006 was \$840 million, or \$1.87 per share. Net cash provided from continuing operations was \$1.2 billion in 2006. Costs applicable to sales for 2006 were \$304 per ounce, an increase of 28% from 2005. Unit operating costs were impacted by lower production from Yanacocha and Australia, as well as increasing labor, commodity and consumable prices.

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

Newmont ended 2006 with approximately \$2.6 billion in cash, marketable securities and investments, exceeding total debt by \$683 million. For 2006, Newmont paid dividends of \$0.40 per common share.

Capital expenditures from continuing operations totaled \$1.6 billion in 2006, with substantial expenditures at the Leeville, Phoenix and power plant projects in Nevada, Yanacocha in Peru, Boddington in Australia, 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, 2006 and 2005, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, and in our report dated February 23, 2007 (which included an explanatory paragraph indicating that the Company changed its methods of accounting for share-based payments, stripping costs incurred during the production phase, and defined benefit pension and other post retirement plans effective January 1, 2006; and changed its method of accounting for an investment following the adoption of FIN 46R effective January 1, 2004.) 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, 2006.

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

February 23, 2007

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

Newmont filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on May 5, 2006, 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, 2006.

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, 2006. In that report management concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company 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.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

(in millions except per share)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues	\$ 4,987	\$ 4,352	\$ 4,326
Costs and expenses			
Costs applicable to sales	2,515	2,293	2,183
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	636	635	652
Exploration, research and development	264	220	187
General and administrative	149	134	116
Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill	3	84	91
Other	149	112	34
	3,716	3,478	3,263
Other income (expense)			
Other income, net	451	269	102
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(97)	(97)	(97)
	354	172	5
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	1,625	1,046	1,068
Income tax expense	(424)	(310)	(324)
Minority interest in income of subsidiaries	(363)	(380)	(335)
Equity income of affiliates	2	4	2
Income from continuing operations	840	360	411
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(49)	(38)	79
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net	—	—	(47)
Net income	\$ 791	\$ 322	\$ 443
Income from continuing operations per common share, basic	\$ 1.87	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.93
(Loss) income from discontinued operations per common share, basic	(0.11)	(0.09)	0.18
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle per common share, basic	—	—	(0.11)
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.00
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	450	446	443

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	At December 31,	
	2006	2005
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,082
Marketable securities and other short-term investments	109	817
Trade and other receivables	358	229
Inventories	382	304
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	378	241
Other current assets	249	327
Current assets	2,642	3,000
Property, plant and mine development, net	6,847	5,581
Investments	1,319	955
Other long-term assets	1,789	1,395
Goodwill	3,004	2,879
Assets of operations held for sale	—	182
Total assets	\$ 15,601	\$ 13,992
Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 159	\$ 195
Accounts payable	340	227
Income and mining taxes	364	77
Other current liabilities	876	840
Current liabilities	1,739	1,339
Long-term debt	1,752	1,723
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	528	442
Other long-term liabilities	1,147	1,134
Liabilities of operations held for sale	—	47
Total liabilities	5,166	4,685
Minority interests in subsidiaries	1,098	931
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock	677	666
Additional paid-in capital	6,703	6,578
Accumulated other comprehensive income	673	378
Retained earnings	1,284	754
Total stockholders' equity	9,337	8,376
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 15,601	\$ 13,992

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 791	\$ 322	\$ 443
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	636	635	652
Minority interest expense	363	380	335
Loss (gain) from discontinued operations	49	38	(79)
Deferred income taxes	(55)	(12)	75
Gain on asset sales, net	(315)	(48)	(28)
Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill	3	84	91
Other	71	30	117
Change in operating assets and liabilities	(306)	(186)	(103)
Net cash provided by continuing operations	1,237	1,243	1,503
Net cash (used in) provided by discontinued operations	(12)	—	54
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,225	1,243	1,557
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(1,551)	(1,220)	(674)
Investments in marketable securities	(1,503)	(3,301)	(1,720)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	2,224	3,358	899
Other	(8)	70	107
Net cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	(838)	(1,093)	(1,388)
Net cash used in investing activities of discontinued operations	34	116	(44)
Net cash used in investing activities	(804)	(977)	(1,432)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt, net	198	583	56
Repayment of debt	(159)	(217)	(252)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(180)	(179)	(133)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(264)	(186)	(237)
Proceeds from stock issuance	78	43	78
Change in restricted cash and other	(6)	(5)	15
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities of continuing operations	(333)	39	(473)
Net cash used in financing activities of discontinued operations	(7)	(1)	(2)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(340)	38	(475)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3	(3)	2
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	84	301	(348)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,082	781	1,129
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,082	\$ 781

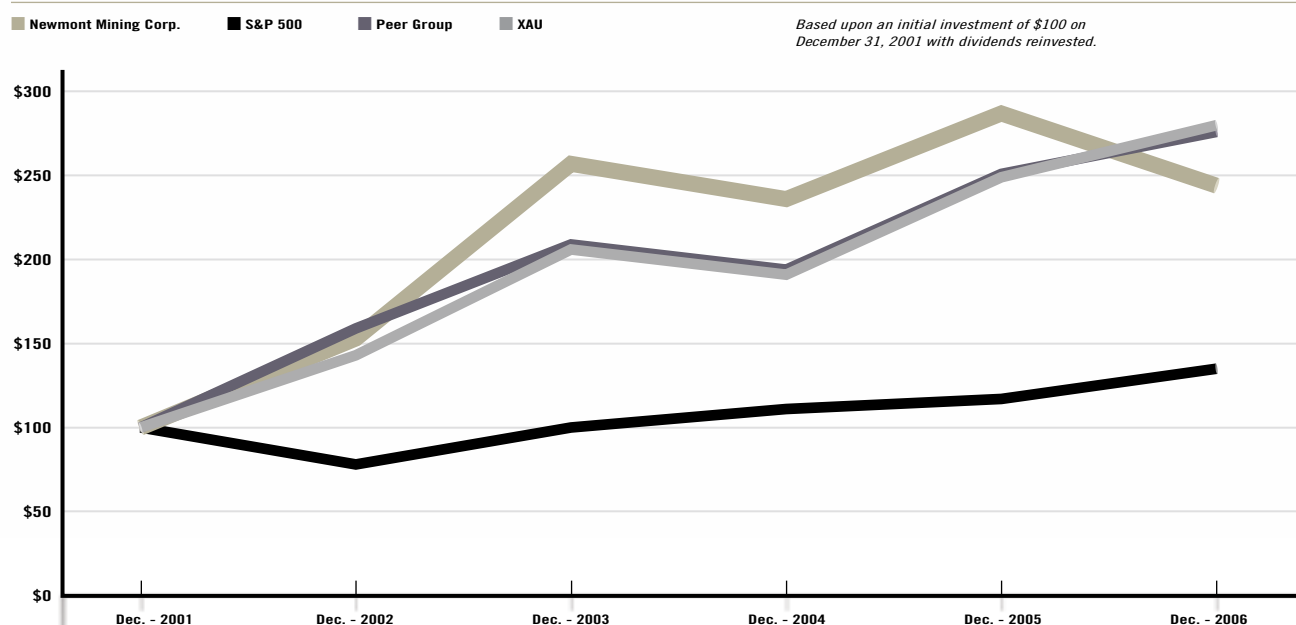
Five-Year

SHAREHOLDER RETURN COMPARISON

The following graph assumes a \$100 investment, assuming reinvestment of dividends, if any, on December 31, 2001 in each of the Company's Common Stock, the S&P 500, the XAUsm, and a peer group. The Company believes the peer group is representative of comparable companies within the gold mining industry based on market capitalization.

This year, the Company added the PHLX Gold/Silver Sector, XAUsm to the graph. The XAUsm Index is a capitalization-weighted index composed of sixteen companies involved in the gold and silver mining industry. The index trades on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL *Shareholder Return*



Source: Georgeson, Inc.

	Dec.-2001	Dec.-2002	Dec.-2003	Dec.-2004	Dec.-2005	Dec.-2006
Newmont Mining Corporation	\$100	\$153	\$257	\$236	\$287	\$244
S&P 500 ©	\$100	\$ 78	\$100	\$111	\$117	\$135
Peer Group	\$100	\$159	\$209	\$194	\$251	\$276
PHLX Gold & Silver Index (XAU)	\$100	\$143	\$206	\$191	\$249	\$280

The Peer Group consists of: AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. - ADR, Barrick Gold Corporation, Gold Fields Ltd. - ADR, and Kinross Gold Corporation.

Directors

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

*Retired First Vice President of the European Bank for
Reconstruction and Development*

Veronica M. Hagen

President and Chief Executive Officer of Sappi Fine Paper North America

Michael S. Hamson

*Chairman of Hamson Consultants Pty Ltd and
retired Joint Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of
McIntosh Hamson Hoare Govett Limited (now Merrill Lynch Australia)*

Pierre Lassonde

*Vice Chairman 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 of Mackay School of Earth Sciences and Engineering,
University of Nevada*

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee:

Robin A. Plumbridge, Chairman
Vincent A. Calarco
Noreen Doyle
Michael S. Hamson

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee:

Vincent A. Calarco, *Chairman*
Glen A. Barton
Robert J. Miller
Donald C. Roth

Compensation and Management Development Committee:

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

Environmental, Health and Safety Committee:

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

Officers

CORPORATE OFFICERS

Wayne W. Murdy

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pierre Lassonde

President (retired December 31, 2006)

Britt D. Banks

*Executive Vice President,
Legal and External Affairs*

Thomas L. Enos

Executive Vice President, Operations

David Harquail

*Executive Vice President, Exploration
and Business Development*

Richard T. O'Brien

*Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer*

Darla Caudle

Senior Vice President, Human Resources

M. Stephen Enders

*Senior Vice President,
Worldwide Exploration*

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*

Allen Cockle

Vice President, Technical Services

Randy Engel

*Vice President, Strategic Planning
and Investor Relations*

Robert J. Gallagher

Vice President, Asia Pacific Operations

Stephen P. Gottesfeld

*Vice President, Communications
and Public Affairs*

David V. Gutierrez

Vice President, Tax

Brant Hinze

*Vice President,
North American Operations*

Jeffrey R. Huspeni

*Vice President,
Exploration Business Development*

Guy Lansdown

*Vice President,
Project Engineering and Construction*

Thomas P. Mahoney

Vice President and Treasurer

Alex G. Morrison

Vice President, Information Technology

Gordon R. Nixon

Vice President, African Operations

Blake Rhodes

Vice President and Chief Counsel

Carlos Santa Cruz

*Vice President,
South American Operations*

Sharon E. Thomas

Vice President and Secretary

William M. Zisch

Vice President, Operational Planning

CAUTIONARY 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; (iii) estimates regarding timing of future construction, production or closure activities; (iv) development estimates of future capital expenditures; (v) statements regarding future exploration spending or results and the replacement of reserves; (vi) the timing or results of permitting, construction and production activities; and (vii) statements regarding future sales or investments. 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, increased 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, 2006, 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.

QUARTERLY COMMON SHARE INFORMATION

	High	Low	Close	Average Daily Volume (million)	Dividends per Share
2006					
First Quarter	\$61.95	\$47.79	\$51.89	7.7	\$0.10
Second Quarter	\$58.43	\$47.72	\$52.93	8.0	\$0.10
Third Quarter	\$55.52	\$42.75	\$42.75	6.5	\$0.10
Fourth Quarter	\$47.57	\$40.83	\$45.15	6.7	\$0.10
	High	Low	Close	Average Daily Volume (million)	Dividends per Share
2005					
First Quarter	\$46.24	\$40.40	\$42.25	4.9	\$0.10
Second Quarter	\$42.45	\$35.10	\$39.03	4.7	\$0.10
Third Quarter	\$48.05	\$36.86	\$47.17	5.1	\$0.10
Fourth Quarter	\$53.69	\$42.51	\$53.40	6.4	\$0.10

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The 2007 annual meeting of stockholders of Newmont Mining Corporation will be held at 11:00 a.m. local time on Tuesday, April 24, 2007 in the Knowles Room, Hotel du Pont, 11th and Market Streets, Wilmington, Delaware, USA.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Newmont paid quarterly dividends per share in 2006 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 ten-for-one basis.

The Company currently intends to pay dividends on a quarterly basis in 2007 in such amounts 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 on the Company's website at www.newmont.com.

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 below. Information regarding shareholder accounts, dividend payments, change of address, direct registration system (DRS), stock transfer and related matters for the respective securities should be directed to the transfer agents 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 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time)

Telephone:

(201) 680-6578

Internet:

www.melloninvestor.com

E-mail:

shrrelations@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



*It is upon this foundation that we
enter 2007 with a renewed
focus, discipline and commitment
to being the
Gold Company of Choice.*



NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

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