



NewmontTM

— 100 YEARS —



Leading Change.
Focused on Value.

**2021 TAXES AND ROYALTIES
CONTRIBUTION REPORT**






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2021 Highlights

Celebrated **100-year anniversary** of Newmont's founding in 1921.

Distributed **\$10.8 billion in direct economic contributions** through salaries, taxes, royalties, disbursements to governments and community contributions.

Paid **\$1.9 billion in taxes and royalties.**

Delivered a total of **\$14.1 million through Newmont's COVID-19 Global Community Support Fund**, which was launched in April 2020.

Offered the mining industry's first **sustainability-linked bond**, aligning the Company's financial success with its climate and diversity commitments.



Letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer



Photo: Newmont President and CEO Tom Palmer, Ahafo, Ghana

At Newmont, we have long maintained a strong focus on sustainability as fundamental to our approach to leading environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices. This approach is underpinned by our purpose: to create value and improve lives through sustainable and responsible mining, and our values — safety, integrity, sustainability, inclusion and responsibility.

We believe that transparency is a prerequisite for building credibility and trust with stakeholders, and I am pleased that we are routinely ranked as one of S&P Global's most transparent companies. Newmont has been reporting against our public commitments since 2004. In 2021, we expanded our ESG reporting with our inaugural Climate Report, detailing our energy and climate strategy, including our pathways to achieving our 2030 emissions reduction targets and our ultimate goal to be carbon neutral by 2050.

In 2022, we are further growing our ESG reporting suite with our Taxes and Royalties Contribution Report. This report seeks to disclose our tax strategy and our significant contributions to communities and host governments in one comprehensive document, recognizing the role of tax and royalty payments in creating shared value from mineral resource development.

As we work to earn and maintain social acceptance, we continue our focus on meaningful engagement with communities and stakeholders. We recognize that we have a responsibility to generate shared value from the minerals we extract and have an opportunity to be a catalyst within host communities and countries in which we do business.

In 2021, Newmont contributed \$1.9 billion to local economies in the form of payments to governments through taxes and royalties. I invite you to examine this report to have a full understanding of the interconnected nature of these investments within the entire scope of our economic activity.

Tom Palmer,
President and Chief Executive Officer



Introduction

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Founded over 100 years ago, **Newmont is the world's leading gold company**, making a significant economic contribution across the globe.

The various stages of mining have a **material impact** on that contribution.

Photo: Porcupine, Canada



Our Global Operations

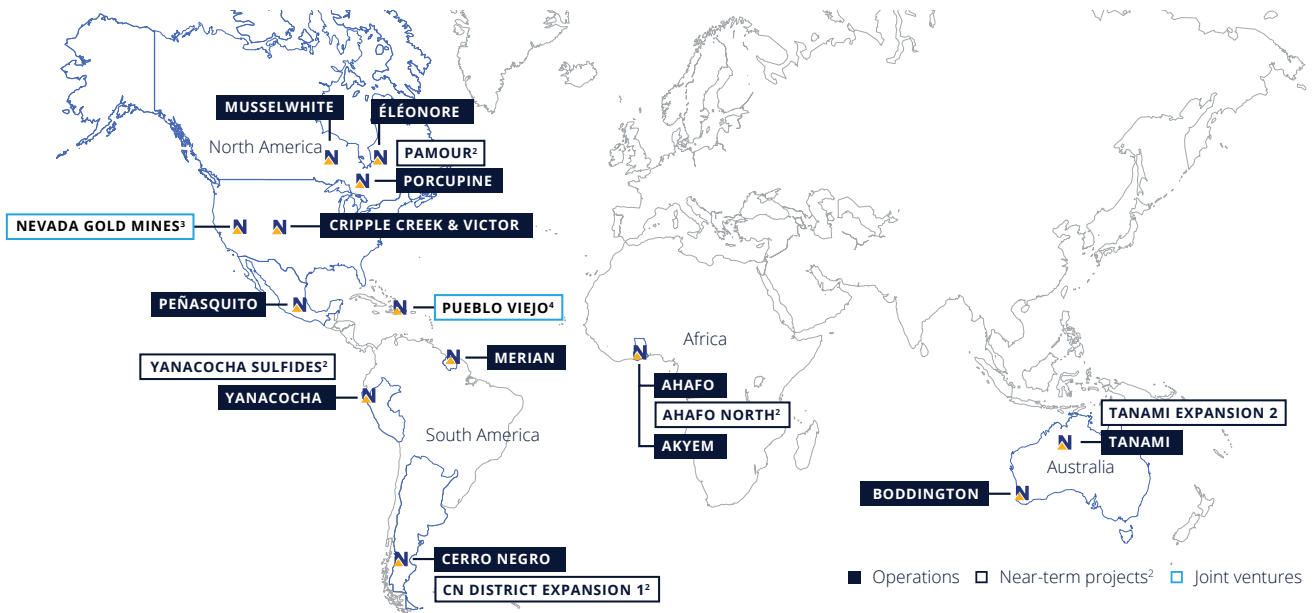
Newmont is the world’s leading gold company and a producer of copper, silver, zinc and lead. Founded in 1921, Newmont is the only gold producer listed in the S&P 500 Index and is widely recognized for its principled environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices. The Company is an industry leader in value creation, supported by robust safety standards, superior execution and technical expertise.

Approximately 14,600 employees and 16,600 contractors work on Newmont’s behalf in favorable mining jurisdictions in North America, South America, Africa and Australia. Among our 12 operating mines and two joint ventures, more than 90 percent of our attributable gold production comes from top-tier jurisdictions. Underpinning our portfolio is a robust foundation of reserves and resources, and an industry-leading project pipeline to sustain production for decades to come.

Our commitment to acting responsibly as individuals and as a business is reflected in our Purpose and Values, which have developed over Newmont’s 100-year history.

The taxes and royalties we pay to national and local governments are important sources of income, particularly in countries where the mining and natural resources industries play a significant role in the national economies. This report presents our tax and royalty contribution (in U.S. dollars) to the countries and communities in which we operate.

NEWMONT LOCATIONS¹



¹ As of December 2021. See [cautionary statements](#).

² Yanacocha Sulfides, Pamour and Cerro Negro District Expansions 1 projects are included in Newmont’s outlook but remain subject to approval.

³ Newmont holds a 38.5 percent ownership interest.

⁴ Newmont holds a 40 percent ownership interest.



Disbursements Over the Mine Lifecycle

From the discovery of buried minerals to reclaiming land after closure of a mine, discoveries that lead to operating mines can span 30 years or longer. This means we may conduct business in or near a community for decades, and even generations. The level of our economic contributions varies depending on the phase of the mine lifecycle.



Exploration

The exploration phase can last anywhere from a couple of years to decades, with *only one in 3,000 discoveries leading to mine development*.

In the exploration phase, we contribute to governments and communities through employment taxes and payments for permits, fees and licenses.



Development & Design

Because there is no guarantee of success, the development and design phase, during which we make material investments toward ultimately developing a mine, can last years.

Our contribution during project development expands to include withholding taxes, customs duties, excise fees, further permit and license fees as well as higher employment taxes as we hire more people.



Construction

Once a project is approved for development, physical construction commences.

Although the scope and complexity of a project varies, during this phase, we dedicate significant expenditures and resources to construct the mine. Our contribution further increases across employment taxes, permit and license fees, withholding taxes, customs duties, excise fees and property taxes.



Production

The production phase marks the beginning of the mine's operation.

Our contribution evolves over the mine life:

- **In the early years**, contributions often include royalties, which are paid based on revenue. Income taxes may be moderate as we recover our exploration and construction expenditures through recoupment of tax losses and depreciation deductions.
- **As production matures**, our contributions become more significant. Although employment taxes typically remain steady (along with employment rolls), royalties continue to be paid. Because tax losses and a material portion of our investment have been recouped at this point, we pay higher corporate income taxes based on the profitability of the operation, which depends on both commodity prices and the performance of our mines.
- **Mine expansion** opportunities result in additional exploration, design and construction costs, which can reduce profitability and corporate income tax payments in the short term. However, it can also lead to extending the mine life, which results in a continuation of royalties, a rise in employment taxes (as additional people are hired for the expansion project) and custom duties and excise fees.



Closure

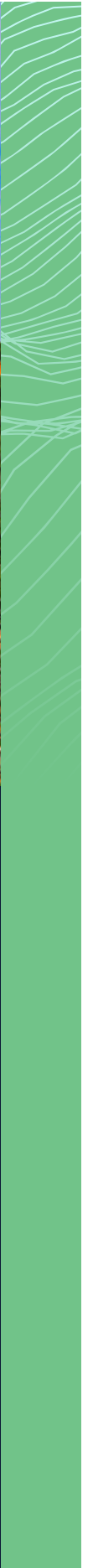
As the mine reaches the end of its operating life, our contributions begin a progressive decline as production, and the associated income generating activities, wind down.



Post-closure

The length of the post-closure phase can last from a few years to in perpetuity, depending on the nature of the mine.

The level of on-site activities and number of employees and/or contractors translates into local purchases of goods and services, as well as payment of fees and property and employment taxes.



Governance

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Our **tax governance framework is overseen by the Board**, and filtered down through our executive and senior management to each of our operating sites.

Photo: Ahafo, Ghana



Policies and Standards

To ensure tax-related risks are integrated into our business and investment decisions, Newmont's tax governance framework begins with direct oversight from our Board and extends through executive and senior management to each of our operating sites.

Our global **Asset and Value Protection Policy** states our commitment to protect the security and value of our assets by appropriately using funds and assets, and our **Business Integrity Policy** states our commitment to conduct business honestly, ethically and in the best interests of Newmont.

Our Code of Conduct (Code) publicly sets out the high standards of conduct expected of all of our employees, officers and directors, and by our partners, vendors and contractors when they are working with us or on our behalf. Newmont has an independently operated 24-hour hotline, called the Integrity Helpline, which is available for all stakeholders to report unsafe and unethical behavior, including on tax-related matters. A copy of the Code and access to our Integrity Helpline can be found on our [website](#).

Tax Governance Framework

Newmont's tax governance is aligned to the governance hierarchy of the broader business.

Newmont's Board has direct oversight of the tax strategy and related processes for managing tax-related risks. Most of the Board's tax oversight responsibilities are delegated to the Audit Committee, which receives quarterly updates (at a minimum) on the tax strategy and other tax matters.

Newmont management is responsible for the day-to-day management of tax-related risks, including the implementation of the strategy. Newmont's Chief Financial Officer, who reports to the President and Chief Executive Officer, has ultimate responsibility for the strategy and for delivering on the strategy. A global team of tax professionals, who report to the Vice President of Tax, are charged with managing their respective tax affairs in line with Newmont's **Code of Conduct**, global tax strategy and internal policies.

NEWMONT'S TAX GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE





Strategy

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Our tax strategy is underpinned by Newmont's core values of **safety, integrity, sustainability, inclusion and responsibility.**

All our **tax decision making** is made in the context of those values.

Photo: Cripple Creek & Victor, United States



Our Tax Strategy

Newmont's five core values of safety, integrity, sustainability, inclusion and responsibility guide the actions of our employees and partners. A clear strategy, management accountability and active oversight from an experienced Board of Directors support the strong corporate governance that is essential to mitigate risk, serve in the best interests of all stakeholders and create sustainable, long-term value.

Our tax strategy states our commitment to comply with the laws and regulations related to taxes and royalties in every jurisdiction in which we operate, to pay the right amount of tax, and to be transparent, cooperative and ethical. The following are the five pillars of the strategy:

- Ensure that all tax filings and payments are met;
- Manage tax affairs in a manner consistent with commercial objectives and in full compliance with the law and/or applicable investment and/or stability agreements in effect;
- Maintain an open, collaborative and ethical relationship with tax authorities;
- Take an overall conservative approach to tax risk; and
- Follow the "arm's length principle" for all material intercompany transactions in accordance with transfer pricing principles.

Approach to Tax Planning

Newmont seeks to balance the impacts of its tax planning on all stakeholders including shareholders and governments. Our tax planning approach aligns with our [Code of Conduct](#), and we are committed to complying with the tax laws in the countries where we operate.

Newmont also seeks certainty on its tax obligations and positions to ensure the long-term sustainability of the business and the livelihoods we support. When tax laws are unclear, we seek external guidance. All tax planning has commercial and economic substance. We recognize the importance of respecting the spirit and letter of the law and Newmont does not engage in planning that is contrived or artificial.

Newmont's international transactions between entities/companies within the Company are done at "arm's length" in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

When tax incentives are offered by governments, Newmont seeks to implement them in the manner intended and only use them to the extent that they are consistent with business objectives.

Tax havens are not used for planning purposes. There are different definitions of the term "tax haven," but typically this is considered to mean a country with significantly lower tax rates when compared to other countries. Recent discussions among the OECD member countries have established that a 15 percent rate is a reasonable threshold for a global minimum tax rate. Newmont's only entities that fall below this threshold are located in Barbados and were acquired as part of the Goldcorp acquisition in 2019. These entities are non-trading and have no economic activity. We may continue to hold these legacy, non-operating offshore companies whilst the tax or commercial costs to rationalize these entities remain excessive.



LEADERSHIP INSIGHTS

[Learn more about Newmont insights on sustainable financing, transparent reporting and governance trends](#)





Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging with stakeholders and demonstrating to governments and communities that we have measures in place to fairly share the benefits as well as mitigate the negative impacts of our activities are key to achieving our goal to create value and improve lives through sustainable and responsible mining. Our overall objective is to collaborate on solutions that provide predictable revenues for governments, improved living standards for communities, and increased certainty to our business.

Our [Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy](#) articulates our commitment to contributing to the growth and prosperity of host governments and investing in and partnering with local communities by:

- Generating resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity, and contributing to meaningful partnerships to enhance positive development outcomes in the communities where we operate; and
- Meeting expectations through local community economic development opportunities, foundations, employment, supply chain participation, and timely/fair payment of financial obligations.

A suite of global standards details Newmont's minimum requirements to effectively identify, manage and monitor our activities related to sharing the value created by hosting our operations. Associated guidelines and procedures support teams with on-the-ground implementation and compliance.

ENGAGING WITH TAX AUTHORITIES

The above policy applies equally to our engagements with tax authorities. Newmont seeks to maintain open, constructive and ethical relationships with tax authorities. We strive for transparency in all our dealings with tax authorities and attempt to work collaboratively with tax authorities to resolve disputes in a timely manner when tax laws are unclear. When we believe a tax authority has assessed a transaction or position incorrectly or unfairly under the law, we will seek clarity of the position in the courts. Details of our current disputes and dealings with tax authorities are included within Notes 12 and 26 of Newmont's [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#).

ENGAGEMENT ON TAX POLICY AND TRANSPARENCY

Newmont also interacts with governments on the development of fair, clear and predictable tax laws and supports numerous bodies and organizations on global transparency measures. We do this directly or through our membership in several industry organizations including the following:

- Newmont is a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). We participate in its Tax Network Group, which promotes predictable, stable and transparent tax frameworks and practices.
- We are also a founding member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a collaborative effort of governments, companies, investors and non-government organizations (NGOs) that reconciles company disbursements with government receipts from oil, gas and mining activities. In the countries where we operate mines, we support the initiative's implementation and work collaboratively as part of multi-stakeholder groups.

Newmont is a founding member of the World Economic Forum's Partnering Against Corruption initiative, which includes a pledge to zero tolerance for bribery in any form and a commitment to implement a company-wide anti-corruption program.

Since its inception, we have also been a supporter of Publish What You Pay — an international coalition of NGOs that advocates for more transparency and accountability in the extractive industries.

Tax Stability Agreements

Our operations in Ghana and Suriname are subject to specific stability agreements. These agreements were negotiated and agreed upon with the respective governments in Ghana and Suriname to provide certainty to Newmont on matters, including tax, before construction of the mines in Ghana and Suriname. Further details on both these agreements are provided in our [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#).



Related-Party Dealings

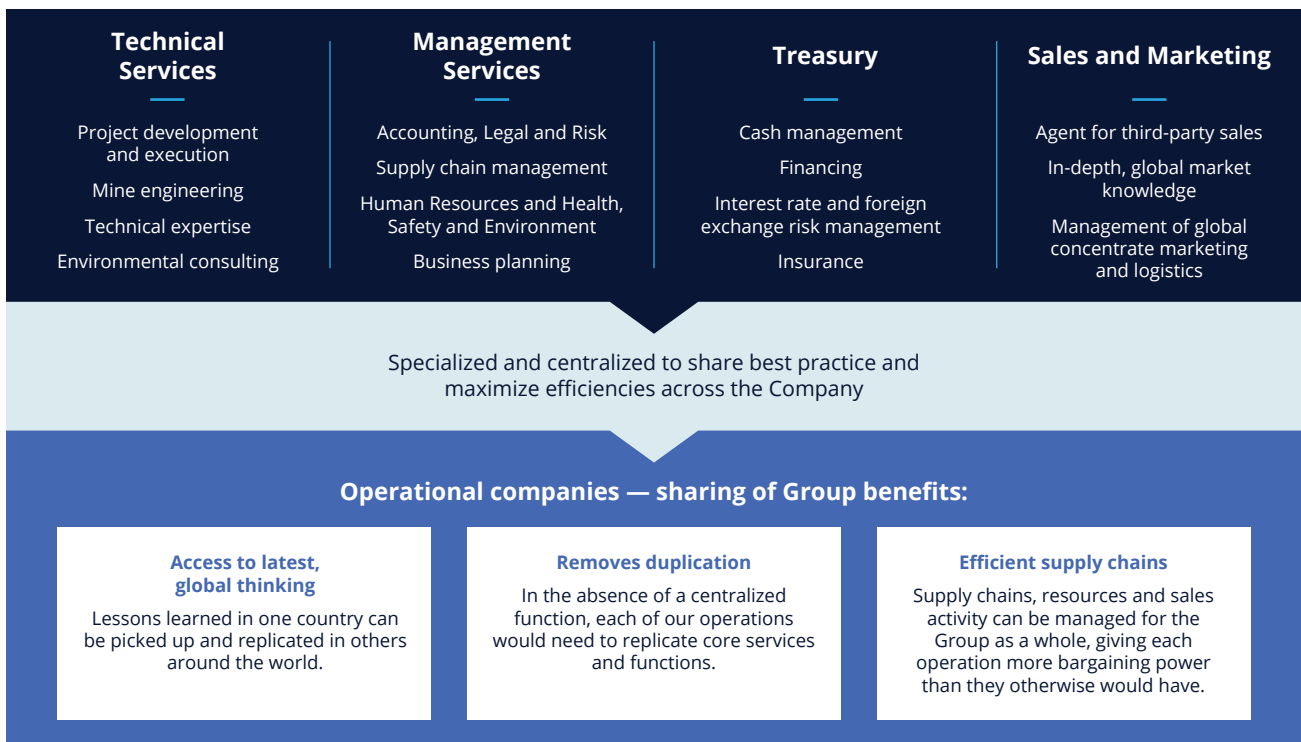
Newmont’s operations span Africa, Australia, North America and South America, with our headquarters in the United States. As part of our integrated operating model, certain functions are centralized to take advantage of standardization, centers of excellence and scale.

This integrated operating model is key to both Newmont’s current operational performance and culture of continuous improvement underpinned by our Full Potential program. Full Potential focuses on value and viability, grounded in technical fundamentals, with clear accountability and ownership of target setting and delivery at the site level. The central coordination and investment in this program help rapidly replicate improvements from site to site, and apply lessons learned to our strategic digital and technological initiatives. This also allows our operating sites to focus on their core gold producing, development and exploration activities while avoiding duplicating services and functions across each mine or country.

This model creates related-party transactions including technical service fees, management fees, treasury functions (including financing) and, in limited instances, centralized sale functions to ensure that our centralized functions are remunerated for the value they generate.

The following table depicts the interrelationship between our operations located around the world and those centralized and corporate functions.

CORPORATE FUNCTIONS



All international related-party dealings are undertaken in accordance with the “arm’s length principle,” which means the terms and conditions of the dealings are consistent with what would be available between unrelated parties. The tax authorities in many countries have the power to adjust the pricing of these transactions if they believe they do not reflect the arm’s length price. To support our pricing, we prepare transfer pricing documentation that is shared with revenue authorities around the world as required.



Risk Management

Tax Risk Management

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Tax risk management is **embedded in all of Newmont's critical business activities** and aligned with the broader risk framework of Newmont's business.

Photo: Peñasquito, Mexico



Tax Risk Management

The identification and management of tax risks are central to achieving Newmont’s purpose to create value and improve lives through sustainable and responsible mining.

NEWMONT’S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Risk management is embedded in all of Newmont’s critical business activities, functions, processes and systems. In 2021, we began implementing our redesigned Risk Management System (RMS), which replaces all other management system programs used throughout the business to ensure all areas of the business use a common risk assessment framework to identify, evaluate and manage business risks.

The RMS provides Newmont’s leaders with detailed risk information on which to base decisions, support compliance obligations and achieve Newmont’s objectives. The “Plan, Do, Check, Act” model embedded in the RMS drives routines and data, helping us continuously improve how we manage our risks.

Details of our overall risk management approach and the improvements we are implementing are described in our [2021 Sustainability Report](#) (pages 46–48). The application of the RMS framework in a tax context ensures that:

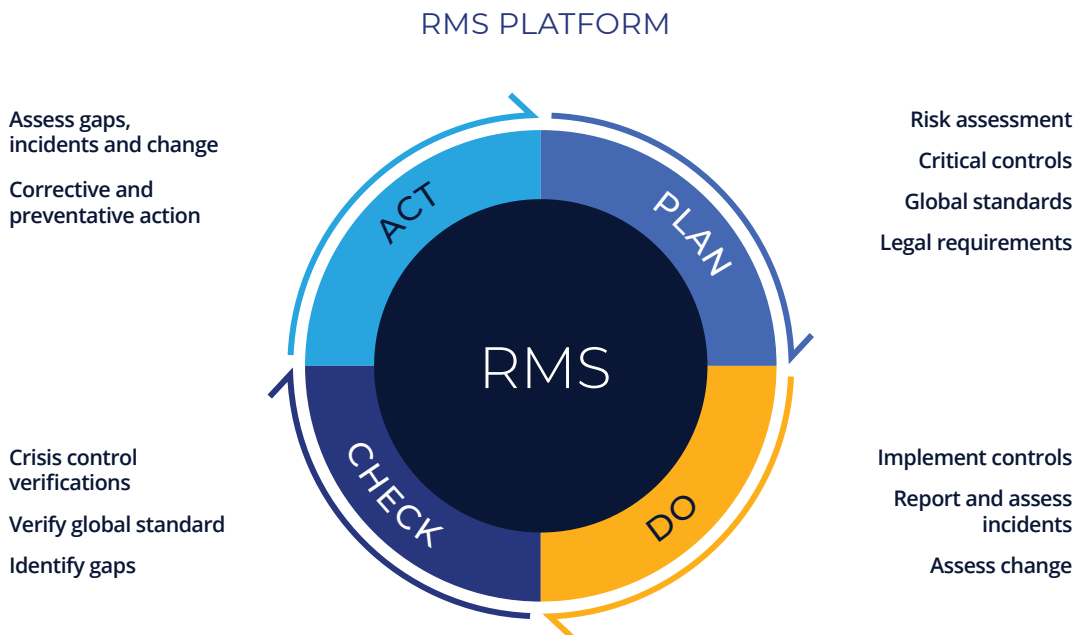
- Newmont regularly assesses known, new and emerging risks;

- Controls are in place around material risks, and the effectiveness of those controls are periodically tested;
- Risks are reported to the Board for input and feedback where appropriate;
- The materiality of a risk is assessed based on both financial and non-financial impacts to the business; and
- Tax risks are managed through the entire lifecycle of the Company’s operations.

Due to the size of Newmont’s global business and the many tax obligations that the Company is subject to, some tax risks inevitably arise. Newmont’s global team of tax professionals work to proactively identify and manage those risks. When there is uncertainty regarding risk, we may seek external advice and work to minimize those risks where possible, and we may seek clarity/rulings from a revenue authority.

Newmont’s external auditors review material tax risks, and tax authorities routinely review Newmont’s tax returns.

PLAN-DO-CHECK-ACT MODEL





Performance Data

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Newmont's **direct economic contribution for 2021 totaled \$10.8 billion**, including \$1.9 billion in taxes, royalties and other disbursements.

Photo: Boddington, Australia



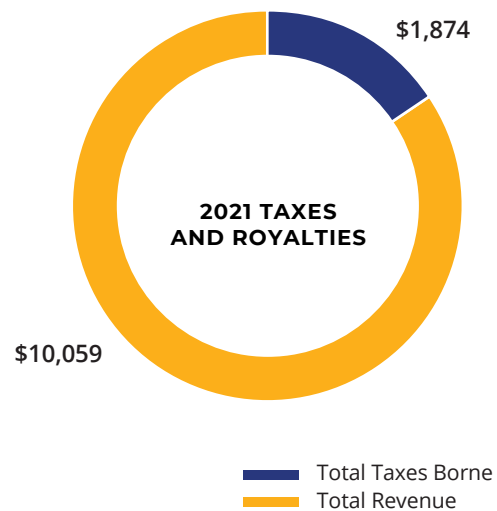
Overall Economic Contribution

Newmont is proud that our economic contribution in the communities where we operate extends far beyond taxes and disbursements to governments. In 2021, our overall direct economic contribution was \$10.8 billion.

This includes \$3.6 billion in operating costs, \$1.3 billion in employee wages and benefits, \$1.4 billion in capital spend, \$2.6 billion in payments to providers of capital, \$1.9 billion in taxes, royalties and other disbursements to governments, and \$21.9 million in community investments. These broader contributions are detailed in our [2021 Sustainability Report](#) and [country-specific Economic Impact Reports](#).

The following discussion focuses on tax-related disclosures based on the requirements of the GRI's Global Sustainability Standards Board Tax Standard — known as [GRI 207: Tax 2019](#).

NEWMONT'S 2021 SUMMARY TAX AND ROYALTY DISBURSEMENTS OVERVIEW (\$ MILLIONS)



In 2021, we paid \$1.874 billion in taxes and royalties, comprising \$1.212 billion in cash income taxes, \$446 million in royalties and royalty-related taxes, and \$216 million in employer and other taxes we are subject to in the jurisdictions where we conduct business. Our taxes and royalties contribution represents 18.6 percent of the total revenue we made for the year. The above numbers do not include information associated with joint ventures where Newmont is not the operator.



Newmont's revenues and taxes paid during fiscal year 2021 in each country with an operational mine are as follows:

2021 Revenues and taxes by country (\$ millions)^{1, 4}

	Newmont Corporation	United States	Australia	Ghana	Suriname	Peru	Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Other ²
Revenues										
Unrelated-party revenues	10,059	396	2,469	1,544	780	471	1,277	2,634	480	8
Related-party revenues	295	191	-	1	-	-	17	6	-	80
Taxes paid/(refunded)										
Corporate Income tax	1,212 ³	8	268	183	79	148	8	518	-	-
Royalty-related income tax and mining taxes	237	-	102	-	-	10	42	83	-	-
Royalties	209	-	45	90 ⁵	47	5	-	-	22	-
Employer payroll taxes	80	14	21	5	10	4	10	3	13	-
Other taxes	136	-3	6	3	1	10	5	66	48	-
Total taxes borne:	1,874	19	442	281	137	177	65	670	83	-
Other information										
Number of employees	14,624	1,082	2,159	2,187	1,405	1,304	2,156	2,801	1,442	88
Number of contractors	16,625	883	1,541	3,736	802	3,893	998	3,819	857	96
Tangible assets (\$ millions)	19,387	838	3,258	2,517	742	1,680	4,031	4,795	1,526	-

¹ Amounts in the table above are on a consolidated basis consistent with Newmont's 10-K and Sustainability Report. However, they do not include information associated with joint ventures where Newmont is not the operator. Therefore, the U.S. figures above do not include data associated with the Nevada Gold Mines joint venture.

² Includes our presence in Barbados, Chile, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

³ The corporate income tax in the United States of \$8 includes withholding taxes paid to other foreign jurisdictions.

⁴ This disclosure is in accordance with the requirements of the GRI 207: Tax 2019 standard related to country-by-country tax reporting. Unrelated-party revenue includes sales in the normal course of our business and miscellaneous other income. Figures may not foot due to rounding.

⁵ Includes carried interest for Newmont's two Ghana operations, Ahafo and Akyem. The carried interest includes a guaranteed advance payment and a 1/9th dividend payment. See "Ghana" on [page 26](#) for further detail.



TAX IN OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Newmont's tax expense in our quarterly and annual public financial statements are intended for investors and lenders and as such, is based on accounting concepts that seek to capture both the current and future tax impact associated with the Company's accounting profit for that year. This figure will not match the taxes paid in the current year due to several reasons such as: impact of permanent differences (which will never reverse), impacts of temporary differences (timing in nature but will reverse) and cash tax payments (or refunds) received during the current year but related to a prior year.

Additionally, the rate reported in our financial statements often varies from the statutory (legal) tax rates of each country due to the differences between the tax laws and the accounting rules. The tax items that impact our rates are further discussed in our [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#). For greater transparency, the tables immediately below provide a reconciliation between key financial data. Of note, our consolidated total tax expense in the financial statements of \$1.098 billion calculation includes Newmont's share of the Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) joint venture. For consistency, the following tables also include the figure from the joint venture.

2021 Tax expense and tax rates by country

	Newmont Corporation	United States	Australia	Ghana	Suriname	Peru	Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Other	JV
Profit/(loss) before tax (\$ millions)	1,108	(564)	1,093	513	301	(2,121)	101	951	(14)	37	811
Income tax benefit/(expense) (\$ millions)	(1,098)	84	(371)	(191)	(84)	(106)	22	(284)	(10)	(8)	(150)
Financial statement tax rate	99%	15%	34%	37%	28%	(5%)	(22%)	30%	(71%)	22%	18%
Statutory rate	n/a	21%	30%	32.5%	36%	29.5%	25%	30%	35%	21%	21%



RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSE

Current tax expense represents the amount payable to, or refundable from, a tax authority for a period and can comprise both income tax accrued for the current year as well as adjustments to tax payable (or receivable) for prior periods.

The following table reconciles our income tax expense to current tax expense and highlights the significant variances that can arise between accounting profit and tax payable for a given year. These can be items that are not deductible or taxable for tax purposes, such as losses or future deductions that Newmont does not believe it will benefit from, or items where the timing of tax deductions and taxability differs from accounting. These temporary/timing matters are particularly prevalent in the mining industry where significant tax loss balances and depreciation deduction entitlements are recorded during the exploration, project development, construction and mine expansion phases, and then are applied to reduce taxes payable during later years, particularly during the production phase when revenues are generated. See [Disbursements Over the Mine Lifecycle](#) section for more information.

2021 Tax expense details by country (\$ millions)

	Newmont Corporation	United States	Australia	Ghana	Suriname	Peru	Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Other	JV
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,108	(564)	1,093	513	301	(2,121)	101	951	(14)	37	811
Income tax (expense)/benefit at statutory tax rate	(344)	118	(328)	(167)	(108)	626	(25)	(285)	5	(8)	(170)
Royalty-related income tax and/or mining tax, net of federal benefit	(174)	-	(66)	-	-	(8)	(14)	(46)	-	-	(40)
Tax-effects of items that are not (deductible)/taxable for tax purposes	(582)	(34)	23	(24)	24	(724)	61	47	(15)	-	60
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,098)	84	(371)	(191)	(84)	(106)	22	(284)	(10)	(8)	(150)
Tax-effects of impacts of timing differences	109	106	(68)	10	2	(1)	42	131	(10)	(8)	(96)
Current tax (expense)/benefit	(1,207)	(22)	(303)	(201)	(86)	(105)	(20)	(415)	-	-	(54)



RECONCILIATION OF CURRENT TAX TO TAX PAID

The amount of tax paid during any year will not always correlate to current tax expense. The reasons for this include:

- The specific country rules around when tax payments are due and payable. Final tax payments for a given year are often paid after the end of the income year;
- Many countries have instalment systems that can result in overpayments of tax during an income year and are then refunded when a tax return is filed in a subsequent period; and
- In many countries, Newmont's tax payments are due in a currency other than U.S. dollars. This can result in foreign exchange differences between the current tax expense accrued in the accounts and the amount paid.

The following table explains these items by reconciling current tax expense per Newmont's financial statements to the corporate income tax, royalty-related income tax and mining taxes paid for the year shown in the table "2021 Revenues and taxes by country" on [page 18](#) (which excludes JV).

Reconciliation of current tax to tax paid (\$ millions)

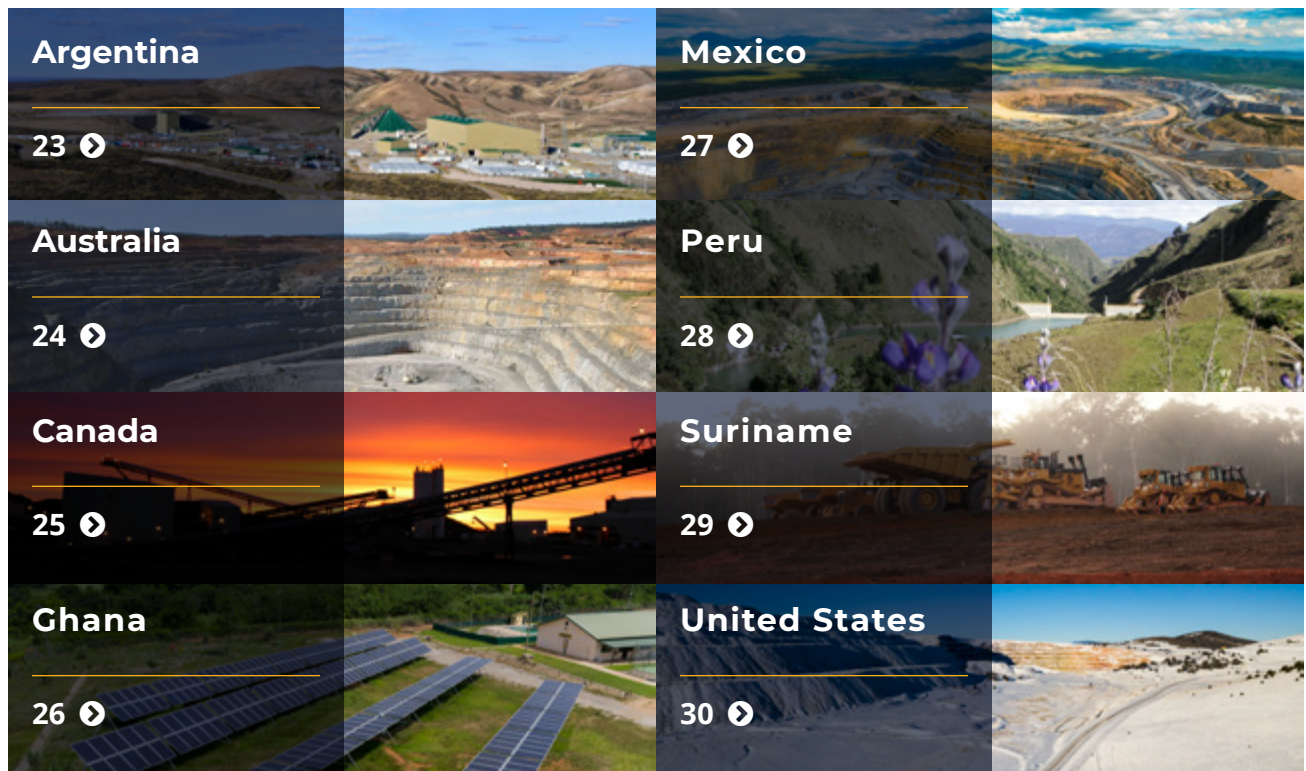
	Newmont Corporation	United States	Australia	Ghana	Suriname	Peru	Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Other	JV
Total current tax (expense)/ benefit reflected in financial statements	(1,207)	(22)	(303)	(201)	(86)	(105)	(20)	(415)	-	-	(54)
Tax expense related to prior years	(43)	-	(14)	(2)	2	-	(5)	(35)	-	-	-
Current tax to be paid in subsequent years	640	(4)	133	18	20	7	31	412	-	-	23
Tax payments in relation to prior periods	(944)	10	(190)	2	(15)	(57)	(76)	(565)	-	-	(54)
Tax refunds arising from prior periods	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and rounding	14	2	4	-	-	(3)	10	2	-	-	-
Total income tax (paid)/ refunded for current year	(1,533)	(8)	(370)	(183)	(79)	(158)	(50)	(601)	-	-	(85)



Country Highlights

Through our operations and activities, we aim to deliver shared value for not just Newmont and our shareholders, but also employees and host communities and countries. The payment of taxes and royalties and the creation of meaningful job opportunities are important contributors to this goal.

Newmont also contributes to communities beyond the tax payments discussed in this report. Every year, we make significant socio-economic contributions within the host communities and countries. These include direct investments in community infrastructure and social programs in partnership with the host communities and governments to progress socio-economic development. These are discussed in detail in our [2021 Sustainability Report](#).





Argentina

Our Cerro Negro operation in southern Argentina’s Santa Cruz province has three high-grade underground operating mines — Eureka, Mariana Central and Mariana Norte. Two underground deposits — Emilia and San Marcos — are currently being developed, and five other deposits are in late-stage evaluation for development, including the Eastern district. The extensive Cerro Negro complex has several other deposits and exploration targets, including an open pit mine known as Vein Zone and one cyanide leach processing facility.

In 2021, Cerro Negro produced a combined 270,000 ounces of gold, generating revenue of \$480 million.

We continue to advance the San Marcos decline and the first wave of district expansions, which includes the development of the Marianas and Eastern districts to extend operations beyond 2030 and provide a platform for further exploration and future waves of expansion. The drilling and earthworks contracts have been put in place, and Cerro Negro added more than 1.1 million ounces to reserves from drilling in the Eastern district, more than offsetting revisions and reinforcing the growth potential in this highly prospective and underexplored gold district.

Cerro Negro’s operation generated a small loss in 2021 primarily due to higher direct operating costs because of ongoing COVID-19 restrictions.

Newmont’s contribution to Argentina’s public finances in 2021 totaled \$83 million and included the following:

- \$35 million in export duties, which are based on gold doré applied at 8 percent of the free on board (FOB) export value.
- \$22 million in government royalties, which consisted of:
 - \$12 million of provincial royalties collected at approximately 3 percent of the pithead price of the extracted ore, and
 - \$10 million of Unirise tax, a municipal contribution that is applied at a rate of between 0.5 percent and 2 percent of FOB export values.
- \$13 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Argentina.
- \$13 million in other taxes such as stamp duties, withholding taxes and oil taxes.

2021 Argentina operations summary

270,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$480 million Total revenue generated
\$83 million Total taxes borne/ (refunded)	\$(14 million) Profit/(loss) before tax
1,442 Number of employees	Nil Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Australia

Our presence in the region includes two operations — Boddington, a large open pit mine in Western Australia, and Tanami, an underground mine in the Northern Territory. We also have a regional office in Perth, Western Australia, and investment interests in various mining projects that are either in the exploration or development phase.

In 2021, our Boddington and Tanami operations produced 1,181,000 ounces of gold, and 163,000 gold equivalent ounces from copper production at Boddington, generating sales revenue of \$2.386 billion. The operations also generated miscellaneous other income of \$83 million.

Although both mines are in the mature production phase, significant amounts of capital expenditures are being spent to secure longer-term production, including the introduction of the gold mining industry's first Autonomous Haulage System (AHS) fleet at Boddington and the Tanami Expansion 2 (TE2) project. We invested \$150 million to deploy the fleet and, in 2021, 36 AHS trucks were delivered to Boddington. As Australia's tax system provides accelerated tax depreciation deductions, these capital expenditures result in tax timing differences, which means that our current tax expense is less than our income tax expense.

In the Northern Territory, our royalty is based on a net profit measure and, therefore, is a tax for accounting purposes and included within income tax expense and current tax expense. It is treated as a royalty-related tax for the purposes of this report.

Newmont's contribution to Australia's public finances in 2021 totaled \$442 million and included the following:

- \$268 million in corporate income tax paid. This is more than the \$211 million income tax accrued and reflected in our current tax expense for the year due to a significant final balancing tax payment for 2020 being paid in 2021.
- \$102 million of royalty-related taxes to the Northern Territory government. This is greater than the \$93 million accrued and reflected in our current tax expense due to the timing of instalment payments.
- \$45 million of royalties paid to the Western Australia government.
- \$21 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Australia.
- \$6 million in other taxes.

2021 Australia operations summary

1,344,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$2.469 billion Total revenue generated
\$442 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$1.093 billion Profit/(loss) before tax
2,159 Number of employees	\$303 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Canada

Newmont operates three sites in Canada: Éléonore, an underground mining operation in Eeyou Istchee/James Bay in Northern Quebec; Musselwhite, a fly-in-fly-out underground operation near Opapimiskan Lake, Ontario; and Porcupine, an open pit and underground mine in Timmins, Ontario, and Chapleau, Ontario. We also have a regional office in Vancouver, British Columbia, and investment interests in various mining projects that are either in the exploration or development phase.

In 2021, our three Canadian operations produced a combined 692,000 ounces of gold, generating sales revenue of \$1.24 billion. The operations also generated miscellaneous other income of \$37 million.

Of the three operating mines in Canada, Éléonore is the most recent to begin operations. Éléonore was developed at a cost of \$2 billion, and commercial production began in 2015. During the construction phase, Éléonore incurred operating losses and capitalized the costs of construction. As Éléonore entered the production stage, certain historical tax attributes were used to offset income generated not only from Éléonore, but also income from Musselwhite and Porcupine operations at the federal level in Canada for 2021.

Newmont's 2021 tax and royalty contribution in Canada was \$65 million, which represents a material proportion of our Canadian accounting profit for the year. The majority of this related to Canadian mining taxes, which are payable based on profits generated from the production of mines in each province and calculated in accordance with provincial mining tax legislation. Éléonore operations are currently subject to minimum mining taxes with tax rates that range from 1 percent to 4 percent. Porcupine operations are subject to a 10 percent tax rate while Musselwhite operations are subject to a 5 percent tax rate. The mining taxes paid for these operations generally stay in the regions where the mines are located. Our 2021 mining taxes cash payments to the Quebec and Ontario provinces totaled \$42 million.

Newmont's contribution to Canada's public finances in 2021 totaled \$65 million and included the following:

- \$50 million in corporate income and provincial mining taxes, including \$19 million related to the final tax balance payable for the 2020 tax year. The remaining payments relate to income taxes accrued for the year.
- \$10 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Canada.
- \$5 million in property taxes paid to local communities.

2021 Canada operations summary

692,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$1.277 billion Total revenue generated
\$65 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$101 million Profit/(loss) before tax
2,156 Number of employees	\$20 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Ghana

Newmont Ghana’s operations include the Ahafo mine in the Ahafo Region and the Akyem mine in the Eastern Region. Commercial production commenced at Ahafo in 2006 and at Akyem in 2013. Both mines are in the mature production phase of operations. We also have a regional office in Accra and investment interests in various mining projects that are in the exploration or development phases.

In 2021, the Ahafo and Akyem operations produced a combined 862,000 ounces of gold, generating revenue of \$1.544 billion.

While both mine sites are in the mature production stage, in July 2021 the Board approved full funding for the Ahafo North project, which will expand our existing footprint in Ghana. The project’s capital costs are estimated to be between \$750 and \$850 million. Accordingly, the Ahafo North project is in the mining expansion phase.

In addition to corporate income tax payments, both mines make royalty payments determined as a percentage of total revenue. For gold, the rate ranges from 3 percent to 5 percent, depending on gold price, and 5 percent for any other mineral. In addition, the Ghanaian government has a notional, non-cash and non-equity carried interest in the operations of both Ahafo and Akyem, which means that the government of Ghana is entitled to receive 10 percent of a project’s net cash flow after reaching specific production milestones (see page 41 of Newmont’s [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#)).

Newmont’s contribution to Ghana’s public finances in 2021 totaled \$281 million and included the following:

- \$183 million in corporate income tax paid, consisting of \$121 million for Akyem and \$62 million for Ahafo.
- \$90 million in royalty payments, consisting of \$50 million for Akyem and \$40 million for Ahafo. This amount includes approximately \$24 million of carried interest payments (\$5 million for Ahafo and \$19 million for Akyem).
- \$8 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Ghana.

Our Ghanaian operations have a strong tax compliance history and have been the recipients of multiple taxpayer awards issued by the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA).

2021 Ghana operations summary

862,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$1.544 billion Total revenue generated
\$281 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$513 million Profit/(loss) before tax
2,187 Number of employees	\$201 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Mexico

Newmont's Peñasquito operation is an open pit mine in the state of Zacatecas, about 780 kilometers northwest of Mexico City. The operation — which produces gold, silver, lead and zinc — comprises the Peñasquito and Chile Colorado open pits and a processing facility.

In 2021, Peñasquito produced 686,000 ounces of gold and 1,089,000 gold equivalent ounces, generating revenue of \$2.634 billion.

Peñasquito will increase capital spend in 2022 as the site expands camp facilities, ensuring that our team members have the appropriate privacy and accommodation to get proper rest as well as improving our ability to manage the spread of any future surges of COVID-19 variants.

Newmont's contributions to Mexico's public finances in 2021 totaled \$670 million and included the following:

- \$439 million in corporate income tax paid. This is more than the \$311 million income tax accrued and reflected in our current tax expense for the year due to the timing of instalment payments. A significant final balancing tax payment for 2020 was also paid in 2021.
- \$83 million of special mining tax royalty at a rate of 7.5 percent on earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization.
- \$34 million in Environmental Tax payments to the State of Zacatecas. These payments were significantly higher in 2021 due to the inclusion of amounts related to prior years.
- \$16 million in social security and housing fund contributions related to Peñasquito employees.
- \$8 million in an extraordinary mining duty based on gold and silver sales.
- \$3 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Mexico.
- \$8 million in other taxes and contributions to government entities.

In 2021, the Company continued to address several audits in which observation letters have been received from the Mexican Tax Authority. During the fourth quarter of 2021, a framework to settle several tax years and matters was reached, resulting in a \$79 million payment. This amount was fully accrued in Newmont's financial statements and is in addition to the \$439 million of corporate income tax payments for the year noted above. Further details on this matter are set out in Note 26 of Newmont's [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#).

2021 Mexico operations summary

1,775,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$2.634 billion Total revenue generated
\$670 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$951 million Profit/(loss) before tax
2,801 Number of employees	\$415 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Peru

Yanacocha, South America's largest gold mine, is in the province and department of Cajamarca, approximately 800 kilometers northeast of Lima, Peru. Yanacocha, which has been in the production phase since 1993, is evaluating and developing new projects including the Yanacocha Sulfides project. This project is located in Yanacocha's existing operating zone and involves processing the sulfide minerals that produce copper and gold. This project would substantially extend the mine life of Yanacocha.

In 2021, Yanacocha produced 264,000 ounces of gold, generating revenue of \$471 million. Yanacocha continues to deliver leach-only production while we develop the first phase of the Sulfides project. Early-stage engineering continues to progress as the pandemic allows, and accommodation facilities for the construction and full-time workforce are expected to be completed in the first half of the year as the site prepares for an investment decision in late 2022.

Portions of the Yanacocha operations are no longer in production and have no expected substantive future economic value. Based on our ongoing studies of water management and closure activities, the liability for reclamation was increased by \$1.6 billion, of which approximately one-third relates to the estimated cost to construct two additional water treatment plants over the next five years, and the remainder of the increase relates to ongoing closure operating costs, which we estimate and include over a period of 50 years. As a result, Yanacocha was in a loss position for accounting purposes. However, a tax deduction is not immediately available for the reclamation expenditure until the amounts are ultimately paid.

Newmont's contribution to Peru's public finances in 2021 totaled \$177 million and included the following:

- \$158 million in corporate income tax and royalty-related income taxes paid. Slightly more than half of the \$158 million was due to \$80 million paid in October 2021 upon the settlement of a tax dispute relating to the 2000 year (further details are set in Note 26 of Newmont's [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#)).
- \$5 million in production taxes with respect to a 1 percent minimum royalty on mineral sales.
- \$4 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Peru.
- \$10 million in other taxes and contributions to government entities.

2021 Peru operations summary

264,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$471 million Total revenue generated
\$177 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$(2.121 billion) Profit/(loss) before tax
1,304 Number of employees	\$105 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Suriname

Newmont’s Merian operation in Suriname is an open pit gold mine approximately 66 kilometers south of the town of Moengo and 30 kilometers north of the Nassau Mountains near the French Guiana border. Commercial production at Merian began in 2016. Newmont owns a 75 percent interest in the limited partnership, and Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V., Suriname’s state-owned oil company, owns the remaining 25 percent interest.

In 2021, Merian produced 437,000 ounces of gold, generating revenue of \$780 million. Construction of the Merian mine commenced in 2014 with commercial production beginning in 2016. As the production phase has matured, our tax contribution is increasing as tax losses and a material portion of our investment has been recouped and higher gold prices are resulting in higher taxable profits.

In addition, Merian remains a strong performer, adding nearly 400,000 ounces in reserve additions primarily from drilling at the Maraba open pit.

Newmont’s contributions to Suriname’s public finances in 2021 totaled \$137 million and included the following:

- \$79 million in corporate income tax paid.
- \$47 million in royalties. Newmont must pay the Republic of Suriname a royalty of 6 percent over the net smelter return on total production.
- \$10 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in Suriname.
- \$1 million withholding taxes on service fees.

2021 Suriname operations summary

437,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$780 million Total revenue generated
\$137 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$301 million Profit/(loss) before tax
1,405 Number of employees	\$86 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



United States

Newmont principally manages and directs business from our corporate headquarters in Denver, Colorado.

We also operate the Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) operation — an open pit mine in Teller County, Colorado — and we hold a 38.5 percent interest in the Nevada Gold Mines joint venture in northern Nevada. Our South America regional office is in Miami, Florida.

In 2021, CC&V produced 220,000 ounces of gold, generating revenue of \$396 million.

In late 2021, Newmont and Caterpillar Inc. (CAT) announced a strategic alliance to deploy an all-electric autonomous haulage fleet. Newmont will make an initial \$100 million investment in 26 first-of-a-kind battery-electric autonomous vehicles for our CC&V operation and Tanami operation in Australia. The alliance includes the delivery of an automated haulage fleet of up to 16 vehicles at CC&V through 2023 and transition to haulage fleet electrification and CAT's advanced electrification and infrastructure system with delivery of a test fleet in 2026.

In addition, on July 1, 2019, Newmont and Barrick Gold Corporation established the Nevada joint venture Agreement, which combined the Company's Nevada mining operations with Barrick's Nevada mining operations resulting in the establishment of Nevada Gold Mines, a joint venture with Barrick, which is the operator. As Newmont is not the operator of this project, taxes and royalty contributions in respect of this joint venture have not been included in this report unless otherwise stated.

Newmont's contributions to U.S. public finances in 2021 totaled \$19 million (inclusive of an immaterial refund from the federal government for prior years) and included the following:

- \$7 million in production taxes.
- \$14 million in employer-related taxes, such as payroll and benefits taxes that Newmont bears as an employer in the U.S.

The figures listed above and below do not include our 38.5 percent of the Nevada Gold Mines operations.

2021 United States operations summary, excluding Nevada Gold Mines

220,000 Ounces of gold produced	\$396 million Total revenue generated
\$19 million Total taxes paid/ (refunded)	\$(564 million) Profit/(loss) before tax
1,082 Number of employees	\$22 million Financial statement Current Tax Expense



Appendices

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Photo: Yanacocha, Peru



Basis of Preparation

This report is our inaugural annual disclosure of our tax and royalty payments at wholly owned operations, joint ventures where Newmont is the operator, the corporate office and regional offices. Unless otherwise noted, Newmont's exploration sites, legacy sites and joint ventures where Newmont is not the operator are not included in this report.

References to "Newmont," "the Company," "our" and "we" refer to Newmont Corporation and our affiliates and subsidiaries.

This report is prepared from data recorded in our financial systems, which are the same data and financial systems used to prepare the financial statements disclosed in our quarterly and annual public financial reports.

Taxes borne and taxes not-borne data presented in this report on a cash paid and cash received basis are for the year ended December 31, 2021, unless otherwise stated.

All financial figures are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted. In line with Newmont's [2021 Annual Report Form 10-K](#), and where relevant, some figures have been converted from the applicable local currency to U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the date of payment. Refunds are disclosed separately.

For our controlled assets, amounts included in our total disbursements to governments are 100 percent of the assets' payment to governments. For our investments in associates that are equity accounted by Newmont and joint ventures where we are not the operator, no amounts have been included in our total disbursements to governments as Newmont does not make payments on behalf of the operations or entities concerned.

GRI 207 DISCLOSURES

The disclosures in the report align with the following requirements of the [GRI 207: Tax 2019](#) global standard for tax transparency:

GRI disclosure		Page
207-1 Approach to tax	A description of the approach to tax, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the organization has a tax strategy available and, if so, a link to this strategy if publicly available; • The governance body or executive-level position within the organization that formally reviews and approves the tax strategy, and the frequency of this review; • The approach to regulatory compliance; and • How the approach to tax is linked to the business and sustainable development strategies of the organization. 	Pages 10-13
207-2 Tax governance, control and risk management	A description of the tax governance and control framework.	Pages 8-9
	A description of the mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior and the organization's integrity in relation to tax.	Page 9
	A description of the assurance process for disclosures on tax and, if applicable, a reference to the assurance report, statement, or opinion.	Page 15
207-3 Stakeholder engagement	A description of the approach to stakeholder engagement and management of stakeholder concerns related to tax, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach to engagement with tax authorities; • The approach to public policy advocacy on tax; and • The processes for collecting and considering the views and concerns of stakeholders, including external stakeholders. 	Page 12
207-4 Country-by-country reporting	Reporting of country-by-country data relating to financial, economic and tax-related information for each jurisdiction in which the organization operates.	Pages 16-21



Glossary of Terms

Corporate income taxes	Disbursements to governments based on taxable profits under legislated income tax rules that are reflected as income tax in the Annual Report under accounting standards. This also includes payments made to revenue authorities in respect of disputed claims and withholding taxes. For the purposes of allocating corporate income taxes to particular countries, withholding taxes are allocated to the country to which the withholding taxes are remitted. For example, Australian withholding taxes paid to the Australian government are allocated to Australia.
Employees	Individuals who are in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its application. This excludes contractors.
Employer payroll taxes	Disbursements to governments by Newmont in its capacity as an employer. These taxes are generally calculated as a percentage of salary, wages and on-costs.
Financial statement tax rate	The corporate income tax charge in a given accounting period divided by the accounting profit before tax computed based on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Also referred to as the “effective tax rate.”
Government	Any national, regional or local authority of a country and includes any department agency or company controlled by such an authority.
Other taxes	Disbursements to governments under other legislated tax rules, such as payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, excise duties, property tax, land tax, etc. This only includes taxes borne by Newmont and, therefore, does not include “taxes withheld and paid on behalf of employees” and/or “transactional taxes collected and refunded.”
Payment	An amount paid whether in money or in kind.
Permanent differences	Differences between taxable income/loss and pre-tax statutory profit/loss. These differences arise because of certain expense or revenue items that, under income tax legislation, will never be included in the determination of taxable income/loss but will be recognized as income/expenditure for accounting purposes.
Royalties	Disbursements to governments in relation to revenue or production generated under license agreements. This also includes payments to revenue authorities in respect of disputed claims. Royalties are those presented as expenses, not income tax, in the Annual Report under accounting standards. Royalty-related income taxes are excluded from disclosures of royalties in this report.
Royalty-related income taxes	Disbursements to governments in relation to profits from the extraction of natural resources. This also includes payments to revenue authorities in respect of disputed claims. Royalty-related income taxes are those royalty payments, such as those to the Northern Territory government in Australia, that are presented as income tax in the Annual Report under accounting standards.
Statutory tax rate	The legally imposed tax rate.
Taxes borne	Payments in respect of taxes directly incurred by Newmont as a result of its economic activity. This amount is made up of corporate income tax, royalties, royalty-related taxes, employer payroll taxes and other taxes.
Taxes not-borne	Payments in respect of taxes which are incurred by other parties (e.g., customers or employees) which directly arise from the economic activity of the Company.
Taxes withheld and paid on behalf of employees	Disbursements to governments made on behalf of employees (i.e., salary withholding, etc.).
Temporary differences	Differences between taxable income/loss and the pre-tax statutory profit/loss. These differences arise because certain revenue or expense items are included in determination of the taxable income/loss, which does not coincide with the period in which they are recognized as income/expenditure for accounting purposes.
Transactional taxes collected and refunded	Indirect taxes such as Goods and Services Tax (GST), Value Added Tax (VAT) and Fuel Tax paid to suppliers, or collected from customers, for in-country purchases of goods, services and fuel.



ESG Reporting

Investors are encouraged to review our [2021 Sustainability Report](#) to see how we work toward making a positive difference in the lives of employees, stakeholders, business partners and host communities around the world. Our sustainability report, which was compiled in accordance with the GRI Standards Core option, the GRI Mining and Metals Sector Supplement and the SASB Metals & Mining Sustainability Accounting Standard, and externally assured on select publicly reported material data, reflects Newmont's commitment to transparency and reporting obligations as a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals and as an early adopter of the UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework. Newmont's transparent sustainability disclosures — including ESG data tables, GHG assurance statement, Conflict-Free Gold Report, policy influence disclosure, economic impact reports, CDP, CRR and other reports, responses and policies — are available at [Newmont.com](https://www.newmont.com).

2021 Sustainability Report and Assurance Statement	Provides a comprehensive annual update of Newmont's non-financial governance, risk management, strategy and performance related to material sustainability matters that include health, safety and security, workforce and culture, environmental stewardship, supply chain, social acceptance, ethics and compliance, value sharing, inclusion and diversity.
ESG Data Center	Houses all of Newmont's ESG data for easy access by stakeholders, primarily the investment community, for decision-making purposes.
Economic Impact Reports	Reports on the economic benefits supported by Newmont's mining activities to host countries and local communities, including: local employment and job creation, direct and indirect economic value creation, and payments to governments.
2021 Climate Report and Assurance Statement	Prepared in alignment with the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Newmont's 2021 Climate Report outlines our approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities for our business, our strategy and financial planning. The report further details the efforts necessary to maintain operational resilience under different climate-related scenarios.
2021 Conflict-Free Gold Report and Assurance Statement	Summarizes how Newmont conforms to the requirements of the World Gold Council Conflict-Free Gold Standard to ensure that our gold has been extracted in a manner that does not cause, support or benefit unlawful armed conflict or contribute to human rights abuses or breaches of international humanitarian law. The Conflict-Free Gold Assurance Statement is an independent assurance statement that attests that Newmont's Conflict-Free Gold Report is prepared and presented in accordance with the requirements of the Conflict-Free Gold Standard (October 2012).
Newmont 2021 Policy Influence Disclosure	Discloses Newmont's policy and lobbying practices and their alignment with Newmont's values. Details memberships in trade associations as well as policy perspectives, lobbying reporting and political contributions.



CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) Climate and Water questionnaire responses	Includes Newmont's responses to investor-led CDP Questionnaires on Newmont's approach to governance, risks and opportunities, business strategy, targets and performance related to climate and water aspects and impacts of Newmont's operations. Newmont has participated in the CDP Climate and Water questionnaires since 2010.
EEO-1 Forms	Disclosure on U.S. employee data including race/ethnicity, gender and job categories required under the <i>U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964</i> for eligible companies.
Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act	Disclosure of certain types of payments made to governments in Canada and abroad based on Newmont's Canadian operations. ESTMA was implemented in an effort to raise transparency and reduce corruption in select sectors, including mining.
Proxy	Contains information for shareholders regarding the governance of the Company (a filing required by all publicly traded companies in the U.S.).
Annual Report on Form 10-K	Details the Company's achievements and financial statements from the preceding year, along with management's analysis of current operational and financial position, in order to provide decision-useful information to shareholders (a filing required by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission for all publicly traded companies in the U.S.). Significant risks described in the "Risk Factors" section in our 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on page 14.



NewmontTM

newmont.com/sustainability

