The image of the bull on the cover symbolizes the ongoing bull market in gold. In 2005, gold prices rose 20%, closing at $517 per ounce. **Gold is rising in all major currencies** — a true sign of a gold bull market.
The financial information in this Summary Annual Report is condensed. This Summary Annual Report should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, which provides more detailed financial information regarding the Company, including the Company’s complete consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Investors may request without charge, the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K by contacting Investor Relations, as provided under “Shareholder Information” in this Summary Annual Report. The Summary Annual Report also contains forward-looking statements that are subject to various risks and uncertainties as explained in more detail on page 36 of this Summary Annual Report.
TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS,

WHY GOLD?

In our 2002 Annual Report, we wrote:

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

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

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

¹Based on GFMS year-end estimates.
Even more impressive, inflows into the seven gold exchange-traded funds have stimulated over 15 million ounces (over $8 billion) of demand since inception, reflecting the market’s confidence in the sustainability of this gold bull market.

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

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

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

¹Based on GFMS 2005 year-end estimates.
over 6% of Gross Domestic Product, oil prices have skyrocketed, and the Middle East remains unstable. In 2005, the U.S. dollar was remarkably strong, yet gold had another solid year, rising 20% to close at $517 per ounce. When the growing financial imbalances of the U.S. are one day reconciled with the fact that no country can borrow its way to prosperity, we believe gold will shine brighter than ever.

“...gold had another solid year...”

![Gold vs. U.S. Current Account Graph](image)
WHY NEWMONT?

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

“Newmont retains the superior liquidity so valued by today’s investor.”

“Newmont... the only gold stock listed in the S&P 500.”
For 2005, we again generated industry leading cash flow from continuing operations of $1.3 billion, despite lower earnings resulting primarily from ongoing industry-wide cost pressures and the impact of several non-cash charges. Income from continuing operations for 2005 was $374 million ($0.84 per share) compared with income from continuing operations of $453 million ($1.02 per share) in 2004. The 2005 equity gold sales were 6.5 million ounces compared with 7.0 million ounces in 2004.¹ As we look to 2006 and beyond, we are excited about the opportunities our newest initiatives will provide for improving our cost structure and competitive profile in the industry. We remain confident in the exploration prospects contained within our 32-million-acre land position in many of the world’s premier gold districts.

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

¹2005 equity gold sales include sales from Holloway and Golden Grove which are accounted for as discontinued operations.
“...OUR PROJECT PIPELINE OFFERS PROMISING OPPORTUNITIES.”

Over the next four years we will be investing approximately $1.8 billion in capital development programs designed to offset the natural decline of several mature operations around the globe. In 2006, we will be adding production from the Leeville and Phoenix mines in Nevada, and from the Ahafo mine in Ghana. In 2008, we expect to begin production from the Akyem mine in Ghana and the Boddington mine in Australia. These capital-effective mines will have average project lives of over 16 years, and once completed, will add over 2.5 million equity ounces of annual production at average costs applicable to sales below the current industry average.
But just as our land position and our project pipeline offers promising opportunities, higher commodity and consumable input costs, as well as increasingly stringent permitting and regulatory pressures, are creating significant challenges for the mining industry. Energy prices accounted for over 18% of operating costs in 2005. While gold prices increased 20% in 2005, oil prices were up over 40%, placing increasing cost pressures on the gold mining industry. To help address these cost pressures, we have commenced construction of a 200-megawatt power plant in Nevada that is expected to significantly reduce our operating costs when completed in 2008.

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

“Newmont… focused not only on growth, but also on cost control.”
around our mines. We continue to play a leading role in the development and promotion of transparency and accountability for the mining industry through our participation in the International Council on Mining and Metals.

As we reflect on 2005 and look to the future, we see a gold price environment that offers tremendous opportunities for substantial returns on our investments. We remain steadfast in our no-gold-hedging philosophy; and we continue to maintain the industry’s strongest balance sheet, with year-end 2005 cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and short-term investments of $1.9 billion. As we open 2006, our competitive advantages include an unrivaled land position approximately the size of England, a pipeline of long-lived assets slated for initial production over the next four years, superior trading liquidity, and industry-leading environmental and sustainable development programs.
We are committed to leveraging our exposure to rising gold prices for our investors in 2006 and beyond. We want to thank our shareholders, employees, suppliers, consumers of gold, partners, host governments and communities where we operate for their shared passion and commitment to our success. We also want to thank the Board of Directors for their counsel and dedication to strong corporate governance.

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Murdy
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pierre Lassonde
President
February 24, 2006

“We are committed to leveraging our exposure to rising gold prices for our investors...”
• Only gold stock in the S&P 500 and Fortune 500

• Most liquid gold stock — $300 million/day

• Gold price leverage

• Over 32 million acres of land in the world’s best gold districts

• Reserve growth history: 110 million ounces at $12.80/oz (since 1986)

• Fourth straight year of reserve growth: 93.2 million equity ounces

• Low-risk production: over 60% AAA-rated

• Long mine life: 16-year average

• International Council on Mining and Metals (Chair)

• UN Global Compact

• International Cyanide Code (Founder)

• Proven and experienced in-house team (100+ transactions valued at $2.2 billion)

• 2005 royalty and other income of $79 million, a 20% improvement over 2004

• Portfolio valued at $940 million with 2005 return of 80%

• No-gold-hedging philosophy

• Industry’s strongest balance sheet with net liquidity of $925 million

• Third-straight year of dividend increases to $0.40 per share per year in 2005

*Estimated average over first five years of production.
The following section provides details on Newmont’s core operations in 2005, as well as an outlook for 2006 and beyond. For further information, please refer to Management’s Discussion and Analysis in the Company’s 2005 Form 10-K.

**REVIEW**

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

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

At Yanacocha in Peru, gold sales increased by 9.5% to 3.3 million consolidated ounces (1.7 million equity ounces), surpassing last year’s record sales of 3.0 million ounces. Costs applicable to sales increased 3.5% to $147 per ounce due to higher fuel and other commodity costs, offset partially by increased production.
In Australia and New Zealand, gold sales declined 15.2% to 1.6 million equity ounces. The production decline was primarily due to the processing of lower grade ore, lower throughput and sale of the non-core Bronzewing asset. Costs applicable to sales were $317 per ounce, an increase of 13.2%, primarily caused by lower production, increased labor and commodity costs and the appreciation of the Australian dollar.

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

**OUTLOOK — 2006 AND BEYOND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mine services group owns a portfolio of patented process technologies and works to improve all aspects of mine operations from mine-planning software to innovative and more efficient gold-recovery processes. This unique Denver-based technical facility is a vital part of Newmont’s continued efforts to create long-term value for its shareholders.
Newmont again replaced reserves net of depletion in 2005 by adding approximately 9.4 million ounces, bringing the reserve portfolio to 93.2 million ounces. Successful exploration and a $400 per ounce gold price assumption combined to minimize the impact of increased commodity prices on reserves.

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

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

“Newmont will look to broaden its exploration pipeline...”
2006 OUTLOOK

Newmont will spend approximately $158 million exploring its extensive land holdings in 2006. Approximately 56% will be spent on near-mine exploration and development programs. The remaining 44% will be targeted for greenfield exploration. The Company will look to broaden its exploration pipeline through continued exploration in the world’s most prospective gold belts. In 2006, Newmont will prioritize mining district development and exploration programs that deliver quality reserves and mineralized material not in reserves (NRM), including: Ahafo district extensions; underground expansions at Martha, New Zealand; and Australian underground programs at Callie, Jundee and Kalgoorlie. Newmont will also advance development of gold-copper surface mining targets at Conga in Peru, at the Mike deposit in Nevada, at Elang in Indonesia, and at Boddington in Australia.
INVESTING...
SALES & RESERVES
2005 AT A GLANCE

NEVADA, USA

Gold Sales (equity) 6.5 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 93.2 million ounces
Copper Sales (equity) 302.8 million pounds
Copper Reserves (equity) 9.1 billion pounds

Nevada
La Herradura
Leeville
Phoenix

CANADA

Gold Sales (equity) 0.9 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 33.3 million ounces
Copper Sales (equity) 1.7 billion pounds
Copper Reserves (equity) 0.1 million ounces

Leeville
La Herradura

MEXICO

Gold Sales (equity) 0.1 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 0.8 million ounces
Copper Sales (equity) 1.8 million ounces
Copper Reserves (equity) 17.2 billion pounds

Yanacocha
Kori Kolo

BOLIVIA

Gold Sales (equity) 1.8 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 17.2 million ounces
Copper Sales (equity) 1.7 million ounces
Copper Reserves (equity) 0.4 million ounces

Yanacocha

GHANA

Gold Sales (equity) 18.7 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 0.1 million ounces
Copper Sales (equity) 0.1 million ounces
Copper Reserves (equity) 0.8 million ounces

Ahafo
Akyem

UZBEKISTAN

Gold Sales (equity) 6.7 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 302.8 million ounces
Copper Sales (equity) 1.7 billion pounds
Copper Reserves (equity) 0.1 million ounces

Zarafshan

Congo

YANACOSA & BOLIVIA

Ahafo
Akyem

Zarafshan

Batu Hijau

AUSTRALIA/New Zealand

Gold Sales (equity) 1.6 million ounces
Gold Reserves (equity) 14.9 million ounces
Copper Reserves (equity) 0.5 billion pounds

Golden Grove and Holloway classified as a discontinued operation

Tanami
Jundee
Kalgoorlie
Pajingo
Boddington
Martha

All numbers have been rounded.
32.4 MILLION ACRES IN WORLD CLASS GOLD DISTRICTS

NEW MONT RESERVE GROWTH HISTORY
110 MILLION OUNCES AT $12.80 PER OUNCE (SINCE 1986)
Newmont’s merchant banking division, Newmont Capital, manages the Company’s royalty, equity and asset portfolios, and provides in-house investment banking and advisory services. Newmont Capital achieved record results in 2005.

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

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

The Asset Portfolio comprises Newmont’s interests in oil sands, iron ore, coal, gas and gold refining. Newmont Capital manages these assets to achieve maximum value realization. Newmont’s 100%-owned Black Gold oil sands project in Alberta, Canada, progressed significantly in 2005 with the completion of an independent engineering study that estimated 165 million barrels to be economically recoverable. A third phase of delineation drilling commenced at year-end and environmental baseline studies are underway. Newmont is currently evaluating various value-optimization strategies. Newmont, and its
partner BHP Billiton, initiated a second phase of confirmation drilling at the Nimba iron ore project in Guinea. Nimba is near Mittal’s recently reactivated $900 million Liberian iron ore project. Newmont also continues to hold long-term interests in Queensland coal and Canadian Arctic gas resources.

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

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

OUTLOOK

Newmont Capital’s primary focus for 2006 is growth and maximizing the Company’s opportunities to participate in significant new exploration discoveries through strategic investments.
In the 1980s, Newmont was a leader in advocating for the adoption of a comprehensive mine reclamation statute in Nevada. That statute has withstood the test of time and has served as a template for the regulation of the mining sector around the world. In the 1990s, however, Newmont and a number of its peers recognized that a standards-based approach to environmental performance and mine closure was not enough. We saw that, increasingly, communities and governments around the world are demanding more — they want to see that having a mine in a community will result in economic opportunities and poverty reduction for local residents, and that the ultimate benefits of an operation will outweigh the costs at a societal level.

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

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

ICMM PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

...we must not only meet legal requirements, but also the growing societal expectations for the conduct of our business.
framework: each member is committed to adhering to the ten sustainable development principles featured in the accompanying chart; publicly reporting on its performance in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative; providing third-party assurance of its performance and reporting; and sharing and developing best-practice guidance within the industry. ICMM is working with a number of organizations, including the UN, the World Bank and the IUCN, on joint initiatives on community engagement, biodiversity, emergency preparedness, indigenous rights, mine safety and a host of other topics.

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

We also are a founding member of the World Economic Forum’s Partnering Against Corruption Initiative, which commits member companies to a zero-tolerance policy on corruption and bribery. This is one of a number of initiatives that we actively support to stop the devastating impact that corruption can have on the fair distribution of the revenues and benefits to be derived from resource development.
In 2005, Newmont became one of the first gold mining companies to commit to the International Cyanide Management Code. Developed under the umbrella of the UN Environmental Programme, the Code contains standards for the management of all aspects of cyanide use, addressing risks to employees, local communities and the environment.

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

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

“Newmont… continually pursuing higher standards.”
EVOLUTION OF NEWMONT’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STRATEGY

2002 Voluntary Principles on Security & Human Rights
2002 Cyanide Code
2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio +10)

2003 International Council of Mining and Metals 10 Principles of Sustainable Development
2003 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

2004 UN Global Compact

2004 World Bank Extractive Industries Review

2005Partnering Against Corruption Initiative
2005 GRI Mining Supplement
2005 Cyanide Code Ratification

2005 Five Star Integrated Management Systems Standards

2005 Conservation International Memorandum of Understanding

University of Colorado Medical Program Partnership

Growing Social Focus

Sustainable Development Focus
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This Financial Summary should be read in conjunction with the Company’s 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which provides more detailed financial information, including consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Newmont generated revenues of $4.4 billion in 2005, in line with 2004. The Company realized a 7% higher gold price of $441 per ounce on 3.1% lower sales of 8.6 million consolidated ounces (approximately 6.5 million equity ounces).

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

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

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

Capital expenditures from continuing operations totaled $1.2 billion in 2005, with substantial expenditures at the Leeville, Phoenix and power plant projects in Nevada, at Yanachocha, and at the Ahafo project in Ghana.
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of Newmont Mining Corporation of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, management’s assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 and the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, and in our report dated February 24, 2006 (which included an explanatory paragraph indicating that effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted FIN 46R in accounting for an investment, and effective January 1, 2003, the Company changed its method of accounting for asset retirement obligations) we expressed unqualified opinions thereon. The consolidated financial statements and management’s assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting referred to above (not presented herein) appear in the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Denver, Colorado
February 24, 2006

Management Certification

Newmont filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on May 26, 2005, the annual certification by its Chief Executive Officer, certifying that, as of the date of the certification, he was not aware of any violation by Newmont of the NYSE’s corporate governance listing standards, as required by Section 303A.12(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The Company has also filed the required certifications under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 regarding the quality of its public disclosures as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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

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

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<td>Exploration, research and development</td>
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<td>General and administrative</td>
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<td>Write-down of long-lived assets and goodwill</td>
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<td>Other income, net</td>
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<td>Gain on extinguishment of NYOL liabilities, net</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, net of capitalized interest</td>
<td>(98)</td>
<td>(98)</td>
<td>(89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other income (expense)</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>362</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-tax income from continuing operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,064</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,111</strong></td>
<td><strong>931</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td>(314)</td>
<td>(325)</td>
<td>(212)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority interest in income of subsidiaries</td>
<td>(380)</td>
<td>(335)</td>
<td>(173)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity income (loss) of affiliates</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total pre-tax income from continuing operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td><strong>761</strong></td>
<td><strong>521</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from continuing operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>374</strong></td>
<td><strong>453</strong></td>
<td><strong>511</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss) income from discontinued operations</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(47)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net income</strong></td>
<td><strong>$322</strong></td>
<td><strong>$443</strong></td>
<td><strong>$476</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from continuing operations per common share, basic</td>
<td><strong>$0.84</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.24</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss) income from discontinued operations per common share, basic</td>
<td>(0.12)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle per common share, basic</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(0.11)</td>
<td>(0.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net income per common share, basic</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.72</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding</td>
<td><strong>446</strong></td>
<td><strong>443</strong></td>
<td><strong>411</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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

### Years Ended December 31, (in millions)

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

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

Vincent A. Calarco  
Retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Crompton Corporation

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

Veronica M. Hagen  
President and CEO of Sappi Fine Paper North America

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

Leo I. Higdon, Jr.  
President of College of Charleston

Pierre Lassonde  
President of Newmont Mining Corporation

Robert J. Miller  
Principal of Dutko Worldwide and former Governor of the State of Nevada

Wayne W. Murdy  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Newmont Mining Corporation

Robin A. Plumbridge  
Retired Chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa Limited

John B. Prescott  
Chairman of ASC Pty Ltd and retired Managing Director of The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited

Donald C. Roth  
Managing Partner of EMP Global LLC

Seymour Schulich  
Chairman of Newmont Capital Limited

James V. Taranik  
Director, Mackey School of Earth Sciences and Engineering, University of Nevada

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

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

Compensation and Management Development Committee Members:
Glen A. Barton, Chairman  
John B. Prescott  
Donald C. Roth

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Members:
Leo I. Higdon, Jr., Chairman  
Glen A. Barton  
Robert J. Miller  
Donald C. Roth

Environmental, Health and Safety Committee Members:
James V. Taranik, Chairman  
Veronica M. Hagen  
Robert J. Miller  
John B. Prescott
CORPORATE OFFICERS

Wayne W. Murdy  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pierre Lassonde  
President

Britt D. Banks  
Senior Vice President and General Counsel

Robert J. Bush  
Senior Vice President, Energy Solutions

Thomas L. Enos  
Senior Vice President, Operations

Bruce D. Hansen  
Senior Vice President, Operations Services  
and Development

Richard T. O’Brien  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

David A. Baker  
Vice President, Environmental Affairs  
and Sustainable Development

Russell Ball  
Vice President and Controller

D. Scott Barr  
Vice President, Technical Strategy and Development

Darla Caudle  
Vice President, Human Resources

Paul J. Dowd  
Vice President, Australian Operations

M. Stephen Enders  
Vice President, Worldwide Exploration

Robert J. Gallagher  
Vice President, Australian and Indonesian Operations

David Gutierrez  
Vice President, Tax

David Harquail  
Vice President, Merchant Banking

Brant Hinze  
Vice President, North American Operations

Jeffrey R. Huspeni  
Vice President, Exploration Business Development

Thomas P. Mahoney  
Vice President and Treasurer

Carlos Santa Cruz  
Vice President, South American Operations

Sharon E. Thomas  
Vice President and Secretary

Deborah F. Witmer  
Vice President, Communications

William M. Zisch  
Vice President, African/Asian Operations

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT Safe Harbor Statement

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created by such sections. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, (i) estimates of future gold and other metals production and sales; (ii) estimates of future costs applicable to sales; (iii) estimates regarding timing of future construction, production or closure activities; (iv) statements regarding the company’s hedge position; (v) estimates of future capital expenditures; (vi) statements regarding future exploration spending or results and the replacement of reserves; (vii) statements regarding the US current account deficit, the strength of the US dollar and the price of gold; (viii) statements regarding the timing or results of permitting, construction and production activities; (ix) estimates of costs savings; and (x) statements regarding economic recoverability at the Company's oil sands project. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries in which we operate and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as the Company’s other SEC filings. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.
REGIONAL DIRECTORS & GENERAL MANAGERS

NEVADA, USA
  Director Operations – Nevada
    Phil Brumit
    Carlin
    Scott Santti
    Midas
    Brent Kristof
    Lone Tree
    Joel Lenz
    Twin Creeks
    Tom Kerr

CANADA
  Golden Giant
    Keith Barr
    Holloway
    Luc Guimond

GHANA
  Group Executive African and Central Asian Operations
    Gordan R. Nixon
    Ahafo
    Dave Ingle
    Akyem
    Trent Tempel

PERU
  Minera Yanacocha
    Federico Schwalb

BOLIVIA
  Kori Kollo
    Humberto Rada

INDONESIA
  Batu Hijau
    Patrick Hickey

AUSTRALIA
  Director Operations – Australia
    Russell Clark
    Pajingo
    Jim Beyer
    Tanami
    Ian Bird
    Jundee
    Andrew Lindsay

NEW ZEALAND
  Martha
    Adriaan van Kersen

UZBEKISTAN
  Zarafshan-Newmont
    Brian Anderson
STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

QUARTERLY COMMON SHARE INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Quarter 2005</th>
<th>Second Quarter 2005</th>
<th>Third Quarter 2005</th>
<th>Fourth Quarter 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>$46.24</td>
<td>$42.45</td>
<td>$48.05</td>
<td>$53.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$35.10</td>
<td>$36.86</td>
<td>$42.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>$42.25</td>
<td>$39.03</td>
<td>$47.17</td>
<td>$53.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Daily Volume (million)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend per Share Paid</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.075</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

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

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Newmont paid quarterly dividends per share in 2005 on its Common Stock and Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited Exchangeable Shares as shown in the table above. Beneficial owners of Newmont CHESS Depository Interests receive dividends on a 10-for-one basis.

The Company currently intends to pay dividends on a quarterly basis in 2006 in such amount as determined by the Board of Directors.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

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

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Corporate Headquarters
1700 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado USA 80203
www.newmont.com
(303) 863-7414

TRANSFER AGENTS

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

For holders of Newmont Common Stock (NYSE: NEM)

Address: Mellon Investor Services LLC
480 Washington Blvd.
Jersey City, NJ 07310
Toll-free: (888) 216-8104
(between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time)
Internet: www.melloninvestor.com

For holders of Newmont Exchangeable Shares (TSX: NMC)

Address: Computershare Investor Services Inc.
100 University Avenue, 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1, Canada
Toll-free: (800) 564-6253
Telephone: (514) 982-7555
E-mail: service@computershare.com

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

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

For further information on Newmont Mining Corporation, visit our website at www.newmont.com. You will find investor information such as:

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

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

INVESTING IN THE 21ST CENTURY CD-ROM

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

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

Thank you for your interest in Newmont.
Newmont Mining Corporation
1700 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado USA 80203
Telephone: (303) 863-7414
Facsimile: (303) 837-5837
Website: www.newmont.com