Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Newmont Mining Corporation (“Newmont”) is a leading gold and copper producer. The Company was founded in 1921 and has been publicly traded since 1925. Headquartered in Greenwood Village, Colorado, Newmont has approximately 20,000 employees and contractors with operations primarily in five countries around the world. Newmont is the only gold company listed in the S&P 500 index. In 2007, the Company became the first gold company selected to be part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. Newmont has remained on the prestigious index every year since and was named the mining industry leader in 2015 and 2016.

Newmont’s 100 percent-owned operating assets include the Boddington and Tanami mines in Australia; Ahafo and Akyem operations in Ghana; and in the United States, the Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) mine in Colorado and four operating complexes (Carlin, Long Canyon, Phoenix and Twin Creeks) in Nevada. The Long Canyon operation declared commercial production on November 15, 2016, and data from that operation will be reported as of the 2017 calendar year. Operations where Newmont owns 50 percent or more and/or is the manager or operator include KCGM in Australia (50 percent); Yanacocha in Peru (51.35 percent); and Merian in Suriname (75 percent). The Merian operation declared commercial production on October 3, 2016, and data from the Merian operation will be reported as of the 2017 calendar year. Newmont sold the Batu Hijau mine in Indonesia on November 2, 2016, and Batu Hijau data is not included in the reporting boundary for this response. Newmont’s optimized project pipeline consists of promising growth opportunities in each of its four operating regions.

Our business strategy guides our approach to becoming the world’s most profitable and responsible gold producer. This strategy is to:
- Secure the gold franchise – by running our existing business more efficiently and effectively
- Strengthen the portfolio – by building a longer-life, lower-cost asset portfolio
- Enable the strategy – through capabilities and systems that create competitive advantage

Our focus on taking our performance to the next level applies to our five strategic pillars that form the basis of our business plan; create alignment across regions, sites and functions; and establish the objectives by which we measure our performance:
- Health and safety – working to eliminate all workplace injuries and illness through a focus on fatality prevention, engagement and leadership
- Operational excellence – delivering sustainable cost and efficiency improvements, portfolio optimization and world-class technical fundamentals
- Growth – improving portfolio value and risk profile by progressing promising exploration, project development and inorganic opportunities
- People – achieving a competitive advantage through our people by engaging employees, developing effective leaders and building a more diverse and

inclusive workplace
- Sustainability and external relations – managing risks to maximize opportunities and minimize threats and applying leading social and environmental practices

In 2016, significant changes to the business include:
- Brought the new Merian mine in Suriname into commercial production, on time and $150 million under budget;
- Reached commercial production at the new Long Canyon mine in Nevada two months ahead of schedule and $50 million below budget;
- Completed the Cripple Creek & Victor expansion project, which includes a new mill, a second leach facility and new recovery plant;
- Completed the divestiture of interest in the Batu Hijau mine in Indonesia to PT Amman Mineral International, an Indonesian company;
- Approved full funding for the Northwest Exodus underground extension at the Carlin complex in Nevada;
- Sold 19.45 percent stake in Australian gold mining company Regis Resources LTD;
- Transitioned to new operational leaders in the regions and promoted Tom Palmer to Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer;
- Appointed Nancy Buese as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and
- Signed a Cooperation Agreement – which details collaborative efforts related to safety, local employment and procurement, small-scale mining, and the establishment of a Community Development Fund – with the Pamaka community that resides near the Merian mine in Suriname.
- Additional information about these events can be found in our online newsroom as well as in our 2016 10-K report.

In 2016, we produced 5.7 million consolidated ounces of gold. The gold we produce is sold to international bullion banks, the majority of which is resold to make jewelry. Newmont has interests in gold refining and distribution businesses in Australia. Newmont also produced 619 million consolidated pounds of copper in 2016 and an unreported amount of silver.

CC0.2

Reporting Year
Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.
We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
Australia
Ghana
Peru
United States of America

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD($)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.
If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below in CC0.6.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

The highest level of direct responsibility for climate change lies with the Newmont Board of Directors.

The Board's Safety and Sustainability Committee provides oversight of climate change, sustainable development and environmental affairs. The Committee charter is available at http://www.newmont.com/about-us/governance-and-ethics/board-and-committee-governance/default.aspx.

The Safety and Sustainability Committee has primary responsibility for considering strategic sustainability matters, and reviews and approves Newmont's annual sustainability report. Joseph Carrabba serves as the committee's Chair, and members include Gregory Boyce and Jane Nelson, the latter of whom has a distinguished career advocating for sustainable business practices and is the Founding Director of the Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative at Harvard Kennedy School. Committee member biographies and experience are listed in the 2017 Proxy Statement (pages 6-15) available at: http://d18rn0p25nwr6d.cloudfront.net/CIK-0001164727/9749b87b-f804-40a5-bdcd-7c0c38787a14.pdf.

In 2016, Committee members met five times to consider a number of matters related to promoting a healthy and safe work environment and environmentally sound and socially responsible resource development, including climate change and energy. Each quarterly meeting also included an in-depth review on one of our four regions.

Newmont's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Gary Goldberg, and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Executive Vice President of Sustainability & External Relations, Dr. Elaine Dorward-King, report directly to the Newmont Board of Directors' Safety and Sustainability Committee on all matters relating to climate change strategy, reduction targets and management of climate change issues.

The Executive Leadership Team, which reports to the CEO, provides leadership, establishes priorities and delegates matters relating to sustainability to teams and individuals. The Sustainability & External Relations group plays a central role in developing and implementing management frameworks, supporting implementation strategies and standards, and tracking and reporting on our performance on environmental and social matters.

Also reporting to the CEO and CSO is Newmont's cross-functional Global Energy and Climate Team, which leads the efforts to implement Newmont's global energy and climate strategy.

Members of the Global Energy and Climate Team are regional leaders who ensure implementation of regional- and site-level energy and climate plans to reduce energy-related costs, GHG emissions, and to mitigate risks related to energy security, supply and cost.

In this manner, Newmont's climate governance and strategy implementation ensures clear line-of-sight from the board room to the mine site.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Corporate	Monetary	Energy	Executives are held accountable through Newmont’s performance-based compensation structure, which is

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
executive team	reward	reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	designed to promote sustained performance and mitigate excessive risk taking. This is done to encourage sustained performance aligned with stockholder interests, as stock-based long-term performance incentives represent the largest component of executive pay. Our Corporate Performance Bonus program for executives, as well as for our regional and site operational leaders, includes annual targets that are designed to advance our strategic objectives. For 2016, monetary bonuses of corporate leaders were tied to the strategy map objective of implementing numeric GHG emission reduction targets. Additionally, all employees have monetary incentives to achieve strategic sustainability objectives, which comprise one of five strategic pillars for Newmont and provide a weighted performance-based bonus compensation structure. The Company's above-target 2016 performance against the health, safety and sustainability metrics increased the overall weighting of these targets to around 30 percent of the total Corporate Performance Bonus payout. Other executives across functional areas also have responsibility for sustainability-related issues. For example, general managers at each operation are accountable for implementing policies and standards on the ground, and groups within the Company, including health and safety, security, human resources, supply chain and risk management, directly manage sustainability matters.

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Global	> 6 years	The Global Energy and Climate Team manages all energy and climate change risks and informs the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) global team of major climate change risks to the business, which rates and ranks all risks and tracks the top risks to the company and provides quarterly risk reports to the Board of Directors, CEO, and Executive Leadership Team.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

IDENTIFYING RISKS:
At the company level, a specific climate change risk management process was initiated in 2016 as recent extreme weather events have impacted our sites. In Q4 2016, Newmont developed draft guidelines for adapting to climate change based on International Council on Mining and Metals guidelines. As part of the guidelines, each region will hold a workshop to assess physical risk of climate change based on historical events and climate change models. The North America workshop was held in November 2016 and several regional climate risks and opportunities were identified during the workshop.

Additionally, significant climate change risks may rise to the level of an enterprise risk. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Global Team owns the process of identifying and managing the major risks to the company and our sites. The ERM Global team applies Newmont's Risk and Opportunity Management Guidelines that are based on an industry-standard, semi-quantitative approach to assessing risk that incorporates the use of the two-dimensional evaluation of likelihood and severity. ERM's guidelines are global and all regions and sites follow the same process as the company.

IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES:
At the company level, Newmont's Corporate Asset Management Group identifies climate change opportunities that can be implemented across the company through the corporation's Full Potential Program, which identifies and implements cost savings and operational efficiency opportunities at all Newmont regions and sites.

At the asset level, regional cross-functional Energy and Climate Teams and regional Full Potential Teams identify climate change opportunities, which are evaluated, approved, and implemented at the asset level.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

Once climate change risks and opportunities are identified, Newmont prioritizes those risks and opportunities as follows:

PRIORITIZING RISKS:
To prioritize risks, the Enterprise Risk Management team (ERM) uses a quantitative and qualitative approach that evaluates and ranks risk at the company, regional, and site level in order to assign one of three risk categories. Tier 1 represents an extreme risk to the company; Tier 2 represents a severe to serious risk to the company; and Tier 3 represents a severe to minor risk at a functional (department), site or regional level. Within the ERM process, sensitivity analysis is performed by way of the categorization of the top risk drivers for the Company and analyzing whether the current risk profile is within the risk tolerance bounds established by Senior Leadership per category of risk. The Global Sustainability & External Relations business group also uses sensitivity models for carbon emissions. Once the risk is identified and ranked, assigned risk owner(s) create risk-specific mitigation strategies and communicate risk information to the company's executive and senior leadership.

PRIORITIZING OPPORTUNITIES:
To prioritize opportunities, the Corporate Asset Management Group manages a process that evaluates, ranks and selects initiatives based on their cost savings potential, payback period, impact on company energy, GHG, and other sustainability targets. Once approved, these initiatives are implemented through the Full Potential or Asset Management programs.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

The business strategy has been influenced by the implementation of our Global Energy and Climate Strategy, sponsored by the EVP of Sustainability & External Relations (S&ER) and the EVP of Technical Services. The sponsoring EVPs communicate directly to the CEO, Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors Safety & Sustainability Committee concerning Newmont's Global Energy and Climate Strategy to include greenhouse gas emissions accounting, energy efficiency, renewable energy and carbon offset projects, and target-setting. An Environmental and a Technical Services Global Practice Leader communicate directly to the EVP sponsors on implementation, direction and priorities of Strategy.

The five pillars of Newmont's comprehensive Global Energy and Climate Strategy are:
i.) Securing stable, reliable, consistent quality and cost-effective electric power and fuel supplies to power Newmont's operations
ii). Achieving sustainable cost and efficiency improvements
iii.) Collaborating internally and engaging externally on energy policies and regulations; energy supplies, challenges, and opportunities
iv.) Reducing Newmont's carbon footprint through renewable energy, energy efficiency strategies, and carbon offsetting
v.) Adapting Newmont's operations and provide assistance to local communities to mitigate predictable physical impacts to climate change

The aspects of climate change that have influenced our strategy include the recognition that physical, reputational and regulatory aspects of climate change represent risks, and in some cases, opportunities for our company. We are enhancing our operations and management processes to consider these issues. Climate change could impact our profitability and reputation through physical impacts to our mining operations, disruption of product or supply chains, health and availability of our workforce, or competing demands for water and power. Newmont is taking action to manage the effects of climate change on our business. These effects could occur over a period of many years, affecting mining sites, their operations, the quality of life for communities in these locations, and the local environment.

The specific regulatory aspects of climate change that have influenced our strategy include the UNFCCC COP Series (whether or not the U.S. is a formal party to it, Newmont publicly supports the Paris Agreement); and other climate change rulings and legislation in the U.S. and Australia such as the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that greenhouse gases are air pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act and the subsequent USEPA endangerment finding; the USEPA Mandatory Reporting Requirement for greenhouse gases; and Australia's 2007 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act; Australia's 2011 Clean Energy Act (carbon tax); the 2015 USEPA Clean Power Plan, and various Renewable Portfolio Standards influence Newmont's strategy.

Short-term strategy influenced by climate change includes adaptation measures to severe weather, voluntary and compulsory greenhouse gas reporting, energy efficiency projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, assessment of renewable energy investments to offset Renewable Energy Credit (REC) costs, investment in forestation/reforestation projects, energy/greenhouse gas reduction targets, incorporating a cost of carbon in our investment system financial model, and evaluating all watersheds for a range of risk factors (detailed further in Newmont's 2017 CDP Water response).

Long-term strategy influenced by climate change includes Newmont’s decision to evaluate investments in renewable energy, carbon credits, and fuel switching from coal to natural gas; Newmont's decision to set long-term principles to align with the Paris Agreement goal for the world to become carbon neutral by 2050. Three examples of long-term strategies are to phase out coal-fired power generation, appropriately consider energy source and availability when evaluating new exploration and mine development properties, and developing long-term regional and global climate resilience and adaptation plans.

Our process for integrating climate change into our business strategy allows us to gain these strategic advantage over our competitors: Competitive and reputational advantages, proactive risk management, short- and long-term climate adaptation and resilience planning for business continuity, proactively planning for the health and safety of our global workforce and local communities by anticipating and mitigating risks due to extreme weather events, and coordinating with communities and stakeholders to develop collaborative watershed plans over the coming years.

In 2016, we linked our business strategy to an emissions reduction target by establishing a strategic objective to develop an emissions reduction target in 2016. This strategic objective is tied to Newmont's annual results-based compensation plan.

Our most influential 2016 business decisions based on our Global Energy and Climate Change Strategy were as follows:

i.) The business decision to implement the internal shadow cost of carbon into our investment system financial model allows Newmont to evaluate carbon reduction investments such as solar power and energy efficiency technologies that typically would not be selected due to marginal NPV or longer payback periods. Financial, physical, regulatory, and reputational aspects of climate change influenced this decision.

ii.) The business decision to complete a comprehensive, global climate change resilience and adaptation assessment and guidance manual allows Newmont to prepare and adapt to the financial, physical, regulatory and reputational aspects of climate change. The assessment and findings raise awareness at each mining site of the range of potential impacts of climate change, support managers in evaluating climate risks and opportunities, and support each mining operation to develop its own strategy for dealing with climate change. Each strategy will roll up to the Global Energy and Climate Strategy.

iii) The business decision to implement a series of global climate change workshops to identify risks and opportunities related to climate change at the regional and global level. Our first workshop took place in November 2016 and will continue in 2017 and 2018.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price on carbon

Approved by the Executive Leadership Team in 2016 and implemented in 2017, Newmont's internal price of carbon is a shadow price that is intended to provide visibility into a capital investment's embedded carbon risk and to facilitate comparative evaluation of various energy options based on exposure to anticipated external carbon pricing mechanisms. In addition, incorporating a shadow carbon price will spur innovation in energy efficiency, clean energy and other carbon reduction activities and promote long-term sustainability of the business. In 2016, Newmont set an internal price range for carbon at $25 and $50 per MTCO2e. These prices are based on carbon pricing benchmarks of mining and energy companies. The $25 price is the cost of expected external policy and regulatory changes and cost of Renewable Energy Credits. The $50 price is an aspirational price to drive energy efficiency and GHG emission reductions that have a marginal business case. The $50 price is based on generally accepted pricing proposed by carbon pricing advocates to be high enough to drive sustainable energy choices in investments.

Examples of how Newmont is using the internal price on carbon are to:

(1) Evaluate converting our Nevada coal fired power plant to a natural gas-fired single cycle plant. The capital cost for the conversion is $50M. The payback period using a shadow price of carbon is a little over one year.

(2) Evaluate installation of solar power at our Ghana and Australia operations.

(3) Evaluate installing a natural gas line to one of our sites to replace diesel fuel as a source of onsite (self-generated) power.

(4) We have established a new requirement in our Investment System to evaluate lower-carbon energy supply options for new mining projects that have a carbon footprint > 25,000 MTCO2e per year.

(5) Utilize the "Break Even Cost of Carbon" metric, which is a measure of the resiliency of an investment to an external carbon pricing regime. The "Break Even Cost of Carbon" is the carbon price that forces Investment NPV to zero.

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Neutral	Newmont continued direct engagement with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and USEPA to address concerns over USEPA's draft Clean Power Plan to adjust the state of Nevada GHG emissions baseline. The USEPA Final Rule was released in December 2015 and stayed in January 2016.	Our position was that the Nevada greenhouse gas emissions baseline assessment inappropriately included the TS Power Plant and that it should not be included in the final Rule because it was constructed to provide more than 80% of its generation potential to Newmont's mines and is not an affected Electric-utility Generating Unit (EGU) under the proposed rule.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
International Council on Mining & Metals	Consistent	In October 2015, ICMM released a statement on climate change to offer support for forging an international treaty at the COP21 Paris Accord, which it continues to support in 2016. The ICMM statement reads as follows: Climate change is an undeniable and critical global challenge, and its causes must be addressed by all parts of society. ICMM member companies are committed to being part of the solution. We support an effective binding global agreement on climate change. We support a global price on carbon, and other market mechanisms that drive reduction of greenhouse gas emission and incentivize innovation. We recognize the need to reduce emissions from the use of coal, and support collaborative approaches to accelerate the use of low-emission coal technologies as part of a measured transition to a lower-emissions energy mix. That transition should recognize the importance of coal in the global economy, and particularly in the developing world. We support greater use of renewable energy and other cost effective low-emission technologies, and improved energy efficiency, including in our own operations. We will help our host communities, and equip our operations, to adapt to the physical impact of climate change. We will continue to ensure that climate change is a part of our planning process. We will engage with our peers, governments and society to share solutions and develop effective climate change policy.	ICMM is governed by a council of member organization leaders. Gary J. Goldberg, Newmont President and CEO, represents Newmont on the ICMM council, and he contributed to the content of the statement and publicly endorses the statement.
National Mining Association	Mixed	As stated on the NMA website, the organization's core issues and campaigns highlight issues that matter most to the mining community, to its current and future business needs, and to the entire American supply chain, which begins with mining. Core issues are: economy, energy, environment, infrastructure, innovation, land access, national security, safety and health, and uranium. NMA’s mission is to build support for public policies that will help Americans fully and responsibly benefit from domestic coal and mineral resources. Its objective is to	Newmont is a member of, and pays dues to, various organizations in the U.S. and abroad. Some of these trade associations engage in lobbying activities on behalf of the mining industry, or segments of the mining industry, and also may, either directly or through political action committees, provide contributions to political candidates or causes where permitted by law. Newmont does not control the manner in which trade organizations use any funds contributed by Newmont, and does not necessarily support all of the

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		engage in and influence the public process on the most significant and timely issues that impact mining's ability to safely and sustainably locate, permit, mine, transport and utilize mined resources.	individual initiatives and activities engaged in by these trade associations, but believes that, in general, their activities promote the success of the industry and Newmont's business.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

CC2.3f

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

To ensure that all of Newmont's direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with our overall climate strategy, Newmont utilizes a cascading strategic planning approach, whereby the five strategic pillars of the Global Energy and Climate Strategy establish the strategic framework and focus for the development and implementation of the four Regional Energy and Climate Strategies. The Global Energy and Climate Team provides oversight for the four Regional Energy and Climate Strategies to ensure alignment with the Global Energy and Climate change Strategy. All decisions regarding external engagement on climate change are directed to, and managed by the Global Energy and Climate Team, which reports to the Executive Leadership Team and Board on a quarterly basis. In this manner, Newmont ensures that all direct and indirect activities align with its overall climate strategy.

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

Newmont would like to provide additional information regarding its approach to trade associations and political contributions in order to supplement the required responses to CC2.3a and CC2.3c. POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS: Our Political Contributions Standard, available at newmont.com and included below, details the rules and processes for making political contributions or otherwise engaging in the legislative or political process. This standard states our commitment to report our political contributions to our Board of Directors on a semi-annual basis and annually on our website. We do not make political contributions outside the United States. Newmont has been publishing data regarding our total political contributions in our annual Beyond the Mine (BtM) sustainability report since we started annual sustainability reporting in 2002. Direct political contributions are only made in the U.S. as per law and our Political Contribution Standard. Additionally, starting in 2012, Newmont began to publicly disclose a detailed list of U.S. political contributions on our website. We also track and report the amount of membership dues attributable to lobbying that we pay to U.S. trade organizations in accordance with the Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA) and the trade association amounts above $50,0000. We do not currently report our spend by international trade organizations because these organizations in our operating countries outside the U.S. (e.g. Ghana, Peru and Australia) do not report their lobbying expenses back to Newmont. TRADE ORGANIZATIONS: Newmont is a member of, and pays dues to, various organizations in the U.S. and abroad. Some of these trade associations engage in lobbying activities on behalf of the mining industry, or segments of the mining industry, and also may, either directly or through political action committees, provide contributions to political candidates or causes where permitted by law. Newmont does not control the manner in which trade organizations use any funds contributed by Newmont, and does not necessarily support all of the individual initiatives and activities engaged in by these trade associations, but believes that, in general, their activities promote the success of the industry and Newmont's business. In order to provide transparency, Newmont has asked the trade associations to which it belongs to report the percentage of Newmont's contributions that are used for lobbying or political purposes. The United States trade associations for which that portion of Newmont's dues attributable to political activities exceeded $50,000 in 2016 are the National Mining Association ($107,731.50) and the Nevada Mining Association ($105,165.54). This list is updated annually and posted on Newmont's website, and the link to the 2016 report is included below. PUBLIC DISCLOSURES: 2016 Political Contributions Disclosure is available at: http://s1.q4cdn.com/259923520/files/doc_downloads/political-contributions/2017/2016-Political-Contributions_website.pdf) , 2016 US Trade Association Membership Listing (over $50K) is available at: http://s1.q4cdn.com/259923520/files/doc_downloads/political-contributions/2017/2016-U.S.-Trade-Associations_website.pdf Newmont Political Contribution Standard is available at: http://s1.q4cdn.com/259923520/files/doc_downloads/political-contributions/Political-Contributions-Standard-FINAL-040214.pdf

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Intensity target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	30%	Metric tonnes CO2e per ounce of gold	2013	6305775	2020	No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	Last year, our target year, we achieved our 10% absolute emissions reduction target by reducing our total GHG emissions by 10.4% between 2011 and 2016. For 2016, an objective of our Energy and Climate Strategy was to set new numeric reduction targets in order to drive energy efficiency, manage risks of future regulatory costs in our fuel and power choices, and demonstrate to external stakeholders Newmont's commitment to, and investments in,

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
									sustainable development. Targets support our climate change commitments as an International Council Mining and Metals (ICMM) member and support national commitments made under the Paris Agreement. We set new targets in December 2016 that are retroactive back to our 2013 base year. Our new targets are intensity targets, whereas our previous targets were absolute targets. The primary reason for the change to intensity targets is to moderate the large annual swings of absolute emissions changes due to investments and divestments. In the past few years, we sold four of our major assets - Jundee, Australia; Midas, Nevada; Waihi, New Zealand; and Batu Hijau, Indonesia - and acquired operational control of the KCGM mine in Kalgoorlie, Australia. Additionally, we commenced production at two new mines (Merian, Suriname and Long Canyon, Nevada) in late 2016. Our new targets are summarized as follows: Emission Intensity Reduction Target = 30 % Emission Intensity Numeric Target (MTCO2e/oz.) = 0.735 Baseline Emission Intensity (MTCO2e/oz.) = 1.044 Baseline year = 2013 Target Year = By 2021 The baseline year of 2013 was chosen to align with the substantive beginning of the Full Potential program in Newmont, which is focused on offsetting cost escalation, but also has a concomitant effect of reductions in energy use and GHG emissions.

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
Int1	Decrease	33	No change	0	A 30 percent reduction in emissions intensity corresponds to a 33 percent reduction in absolute emissions. The bulk of the emission reduction to date is divestment of our Batu Hijau coal-fired power plant, decreased power generation of our Nevada coal-fired power plant, and purchase of lower emission intensity commercial power.

CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment

CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Int1	43%	89%	To date, Newmont has reduced our emission intensity by 27 percent. This is 89 percent of our 30 percent target. We expect the remaining 3 percent towards achieving our 2020 target to require additional emission reduction activities. We are currently evaluating 12 potential projects, which are detailed in our response to question 3.3a.

CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Product	Newmont has two primary raw products, gold and copper, and one by-product, silver, which directly enable avoided emissions in renewable energy and energy efficient finished products. Silver is used extensively in solar panels to generate green energy that avoids GHG emissions. Gold is one of the best electricity conductors available. Because of gold's resistance to corrosion, it is often used for high-quality surface to surface contacts. Using gold coated wires improves electrical conductance that reduces GHG emissions. Copper is used in electric and hybrid vehicles, hydroelectric generators, and electric motors in general. Electric motors are much more efficient than gasoline or diesel motors and directly avoid the generation of GHG emissions, especially in hybrid vehicles. We estimate that 5 percent of our gold, silver, and copper go into these uses.	Low carbon product	Other: Demonstrated avoided emissions benefits of renewable energies - solar, hybrid vehicles, etc.	5%	Less than or equal to 10%	Our products -- gold, copper, silver -- are raw materials; R&D renewable energy and energy efficiency investments are made by buyers of our raw materials.

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	12	30000
To be implemented*	3	15000
Implementation commenced*	6	30000
Implemented*	3	120300
Not to be implemented	0	0

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Transportation: fleet	Install Blutip fuel management controllers in large haul trucks at Boddington, Australia gold mine.	9300	Scope 1	Voluntary	2560000	1400000	<1 year	6-10 years	Implemented - installed on 33 haul trucks
Transportation:	Implement new fuel	9000	Scope 1	Voluntary	1355000	300000	<1 year	6-10 years	Implemented - we have

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
use	standards to improve fuel performance.								incorporated the Newmont Diesel Specification, sampling allowance, and provision for secondary additization into the Diesel Fuel supply contracts for North America operations and new mine in Suriname. We are assuming a 2% improvement in fuel economy due to increased cetane requirement.
Low carbon energy purchase	Newmont pays a surcharge for renewable energy supply in the U.S. (Nevada and Colorado) and Western Australia. Emissions of purchased power in Nevada and Western Australia continue to decrease as more renewable power is added to the grid.	102000	Scope 2 (location-based)	Mandatory	0	1500000	<1 year	>30 years	Implemented.

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We have identified many energy efficiency opportunities at our Australian operations as required by the Australian Energy Efficiency Opportunity Act.
Employee engagement	The Global, Regional, and Site Full Potential program managers engage sites on energy efficiency opportunities and provide support for new projects. The program is a corporate directive from the CEO to identify efficiencies and reduce costs.
Internal price on carbon	In 2016, we implemented an internal price of carbon for projects that increase our carbon footprint >25,000 MTCO2e per year.

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In other regulatory filings	Complete	Risks Related to Our Business (pgs. 9, 15, 17, 19, 24)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CDP17_CC4-1_Risks Related to Our Business_10k.pdf	Newmont Mining Corporation 2016 Annual Report and Form 10-K. Full report available at http://s1.q4cdn.com/259923520/files/doc_financials/annual/2016/Newmont-2016-Annual-Report-Bookmarked-PDF-for-website.pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	http://sustainabilityreport.newmont.com/2016/environmental-stewardship/emissions-and-waste-management	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CDP17_CC4-1_Disclosure on Management Approach_2016 GRI Report.pdf	Newmont's annual Beyond the Mine sustainability report follows the GRI G4 framework and our greenhouse gas emissions are independently verified to satisfy all the requirements for emissions reporting under ISO International Standard 14064-3:2006. The 2016 report includes a discussion of material topics, stakeholders engaged, the management approach to energy and climate change, an overview of global and regional strategy (short- and long-term), external commitments, and key performance measures of energy and GHG emissions targets and performance.
In voluntary communications	Complete	http://www.newmont.com/sustainability/environment/default.aspx	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CDP17_CC4-1_Overview of Approach to Climate and Energy.pdf	Newmont.com's website includes a section that provides an overview to its approach to energy and climate change. Available at: http://www.newmont.com/sustainability/environment/default.aspx
In voluntary communications	Complete	http://ourvoice.newmont.com/2016/01/14/partnering-to-address-climate-change/	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CDP17_CC4-1_Partnering to Address Climate Change.pdf	Partnering to Address Climate Change (posted Jan 14, 2016), an online article in the Our Voice Newmont blog that updates readers about Newmont's progress on a recently completed study at our Australia region's diesel fuel reduction effort with an average fuel burn savings and GHG emissions reduction results from the project. The article includes Newmont's support of climate adaptation and GHG emissions reductions and development of its forward-looking energy and climate strategy. Available at: http://ourvoice.newmont.com/2016/01/14/partnering-to-address-climate-change/.
In voluntary	Complete	Pgs 1-4	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change	Newmont Carbon Management Policy posted on the Newmont.com Website at

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
communications			2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CDP17_CC4-1_Carbon Management Policy.pdf	http://sustainabilityreport.newmont.com/2013/_docs/Carbon%20Mgt%20Policy_BtM%20FINAL.pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	Pg. 2	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CDP17_CC4-1_Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy.pdf	Newmont's Sustainability & Stakeholder Engagement Policy posted on our corporate site (newmont.com), which includes this statement, "We are committed to more efficiently managing our global energy consumption to reduce our carbon footprint while exploring and developing renewable energy and low-carbon fuel-switching opportunities. We transparently report our independently verified energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. We manage climate change-related risk through adaptation to present and future-predicted physical impacts of climate change."

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
International agreements	At the time the Paris Agreement entered into force, we had fully expected nationally determined contributions to drive new regulations at the national level to achieve such commitments, many of which are for year 2030. We publicly support an international climate change agreement as a member of the International Council of Mining & Metals prior to COP21.	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium	From 2020 to 2030 at $10/MTCO2e, we estimate increased operating costs of $35M per year at our USA and Australian mines. Beyond 2030 at $25/MTCO2e, we estimate increased operating costs of $75M per year at our USA and Australian mines.	We have both a short-term strategy (period to 2021) and a long-term strategy (period between 2020 and 2050) to align with the Paris international climate agreement. Our short-term strategy includes ongoing GHG emission reduction projects to support international efforts to reduce GHG emissions and an adaptation to climate change program. In 2016, we implemented our climate adaptation program - we developed a business-wide climate adaptation guidance document and held our first adaptation	Cost of management includes $100,000 to complete our long-term strategy; $100,000 to develop our Climate Adaptation Guidance document and conduct climate adaptation workshop in November 2016 (with more in 2017 and 2018). Additionally, $270M to develop the Subika underground mine at our Ahafo, Ghana operation. Newmont recently announced that the project has received its environmental permit and has been approved for

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								workshop in Nevada in November 2016. The outcome of the Nevada workshop was a climate adaption plan to mitigate climate risks to our North America operations. Our 2017-2018 workshops will also include identifying opportunities to help our nearby communities adapt to climate change. Our long-term strategy centers around modeling of opportunities that significantly contribute to the Paris agreement's goals to keep the global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees C and become carbon neutral after mid-century. An example of a significant opportunity is to transition from	full development.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								open-pit mining to underground mining. Underground mines have a significantly smaller carbon footprint vs. open-pit mines. Newmont has implemented this opportunity at our Ahafo, Ghana mine. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.	
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	USEPA promulgated the Clean Power Plan in August 2015 to promote cleaner energy and reduce GHG emissions of power plants in the USA. The rule was stayed by the U.S. Supreme Court in early 2016; however, it will be very difficult to overturn this rule. As a	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium	Financial implications of non-renewal of the PPA between Newmont's TS Power Plant (TSPP) and NV Energy due to implication of the Clean Power Plan are $50M annually in increased power and transmission costs.	We have implemented a feasibility study of options to mitigate risks of the Clean Power Plan. Options include: (1) pay NV Energy to use their transmission lines to supply power to our Nevada operations ,and (2) convert TSPP from coal fuel to natural gas as an incentive to renew the PPA	Less than $1M over the next two to three years to conduct feasibility study. Cost to convert TSPP from coal to natural gas, single cycle is $50M, which includes the cost of constructing a new natural gas pipeline to the plant site.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	result of this rule and other factors, coal plants in Nevada are being closed. NV Energy has closed all of its solely-owned Nevada coal plants and is being pressured to close the last utility-owned coal plant in Nevada, i.e., the North Valmy plant that is co-owned by NV Energy and Idaho Power, before 2025. NV Energy is also considering non-renewal of its power purchase agreement (expires in 2022) with Newmont's coal-fired TS Power Plant (TSPP).							with NV Energy and reduce GHG emissions to comply with the Clean Power Plan. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.	
Emission reporting obligations	Australia (National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007) and the U.S. (EPA	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low	USEPA reporting non-compliance = $32,500/day. Australian	Implement greenhouse gas emissions data collection and reporting system	$200,000/year for employee and contractor costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule, 2009) have compulsory GHG emission reporting requirements. This impacts all of our Australian sites, our Carlin operations, and our TS Power Plant in Nevada.						NGERs non-compliance = $220,000 plus $11,000/day.	and assign responsibilities.	
Renewable energy regulation	Nevada has a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) of 20% renewable energy in 2016, increasing to 25% in 2025. Our Nevada TS Power plant pays NV Energy for Renewable Energy Credits. Colorado has a 30% RPS by 2020 that impacts cost of power at our Cripple Creek & Victor mine, corporate office, and metallurgical	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low-medium	$380M total for years 2016 to 2025. Presently = $20M/year growing to $40M per year in 2020 and $50M in 2025.	Newmont has solicited proposals from renewable energy credits (RECs) developers to lower the costs of RECs. To date, it has been most cost effective to pay utility companies directly for REC costs. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.	Solar projects would be financed as power purchase agreements (PPAs). Estimated REC management requires $20,000/year in operational expenses to manage.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	laboratory. Australia has a 20% RPS by 2020 that impacts cost of power at our three mines there.								

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Water shortages and flooding are impacting our operations. Flooding is a long term risk to our Tanami, Australia operation. Long term water shortages are a risk in Ghana where 52 percent of the	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	>6 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium-high	Shutdowns at Tanami mine due to flooding are estimated at $10M per week in lost revenue. Load shedding in Ghana due to drought is estimated to be $3M per day in lost production. Lost	Newmont conducted a power option study in Ghana that resulted in the installation of diesel powered generators at our Ahafo, Ghana mine in 2015-2016 to provide power during periods of load	$30M for backup power generation capacity at our Ahafo, Ghana mine. Implementation was completed in 2016. $83M for natural gas pipeline and natural gas power generators to prevent power disruptions and subsequent shut-

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	power supply is from hydroelectric dams. Low water levels in hydro dams have resulted in load shedding and production in the recent past. Our Yanacocha Mine can be impacted by severe El Nino weather that causes damage to access roads and impacts delivery of supplies and damage power infrastructure. El Nino is a perpetual phenomenon.						production in Peru and infrastructure damage due to El Nino could range from $10M to $50M.	shedding (drought is a significant contributor). Newmont also negotiated a contract with the Ghana Volta River Authority to guarantee us 90 % of our power needs for the next three years. Newmont is conducting climate adaptation workshops to identify climate risks and develop action plans to mitigate risks at the regional and site levels. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.	down of the Tanami mine. $2M to provide additional storage capacity for process chemicals, diesel fuel, and other supplies at our Yanacocha mine.
Sea level rise	Newmont has a port facility in	Increased capital cost	>6 years	Direct	Very unlikely	Medium	$50M to construct a	Newmont monitors sea	Monitoring costs are not additional

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Western Australia from which we ship copper concentrate product. The port could be impacted by long-term rising sea levels.						new port facility If sea level rise occurs faster than expected.	levels at our port facility. If the rate of rise is expected to impact our operations, a risk assessment will be performed by a risk management team long before actual impacts occur. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.	to our operating costs. A risk assessment is estimated at $500,000.

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Long-term viability of our	Inability to do	>6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium	$100M to $1B depending on the	Securing the long-term support and acceptance	Newmont invested a total of

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	business requires continued access to land, water, and capital. A negative reputation limits our access to these necessary elements, leading to increased capital costs and operating expenses.	business					asset. Newmont was unable to develop our Conga, Peru project because of anti-mining sentiment. The financial implications of the Conga project lie within the range provided.	of our host communities is essential to our sustainability as a business. We strive to build relationships based on mutual respect and trust so that together with our host communities we contribute toward social and economic development, improved standards and long-term benefits. Our Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy outlines this commitment and is supported by our Stakeholder Relationship Management Standard, which requires sites to have a comprehensive strategic stakeholder engagement plan and conduct and/or update baseline studies and impact assessments to inform our approach and identify opportunities for improving the communities' long-term outlook. An example of successful stakeholder	$16 million globally in 2016 to support a wide range of community investments and will continue to invest similar amounts annually as it is a core value of our business.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								engagement in 2016 is as follows: Yanacocha, Peru conducted a communication and consultation process to assess the level of support from the surrounding communities for continuing its operations and developing future projects. More than 80 workshops were conducted with the participation of more than 2,000 urban stakeholders, institutions, local organizations and rural stakeholders from the Yanacocha area of influence. Workshop results indicate that 75 to 80 percent of the participants support the continuation of operations and the development of future projects. The majority of the support is based upon employment and community development opportunities; opposition is related to concerns over water	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								scarcity and pollution.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Renewable energy regulation	In 2016 as part of the Tanami Power Options Study, we evaluated a 10 MW solar project at our Tanami, Australia mine to offset annual Australia Renewable Energy Credit (REC) costs and reduce our Scope 1	Reduced operational costs	>6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium	$380M total for years 2016 to 2025. Presently at $20M/year growing to $40M per year in 2020 and $50M in 2025.	If we construct a 10 MW solar plant at Tanami, we will offset about $2M per year of REC costs. We will directly pay the additional utility pass-through REC costs. Our present management method in Nevada is to	$3M to $5M for stage gate Tanami Power Generation Study. $100,000 for an in-house solar plant pre-feasibility study in Nevada.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	emissions. We are evaluating a Nevada solar plant to offset our Nevada REC requirements that we pay for our coal-fired TS Power Plant. The Nevada Renewable Portfolio Standard requires 25% renewables in 2025.							direct pay NV Energy the REC costs as a surcharge to our PPA. Our PPA allows us to self-generate RECs. We have implemented a study to off-set our TS Power Plant REC costs constructing a large solar plant and self-generating solar RECs.	
International agreements	Register forestry carbon credits at our Yanacocha, Peru mine. The mine site has planted approx. one million trees both on our property and in nearby communities to offset our carbon emissions but has not registered the carbon credits. This action is voluntary.	Wider social benefits	>6 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low-medium	$6.78M over 40 years if forestry carbon credits are registered as Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits and sold. The average price of VCS credits was $4.25 in 2016. The total cost assumes an average price of $6/MTCO2e over the life of	The Yanacocha mine has already planted the trees, which are in various stages of maturity. The forestation program is estimated to capture 1.13 million MTCO2e over 40 years. The project is estimated to have already sequestered over 272,000 MTCO2e. The opportunity is to	$1M for both on-site and off-site plantings and for engagement with the local communities. Registering the forestry carbon credits is estimated at $200,000 in year one and $20,000 per year thereafter to estimate the annual carbon credits generated. Total

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							the project.	register the carbon credits as VCS credits to offset our GHG emissions.	costs are $1.9M.
Carbon taxes	Australia has implemented a Carbon Fee Program in 2016. Our Tanami, Australia operation is expected to exceed baseline emissions as early as 2017 due to mine expansions. All emissions above the established baseline would exact a fee/fine. The site now has a mandate to evaluate fuel switching from diesel to natural gas to reduce their GHG emissions.	Reduced operational costs	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low-medium	Approx. $0.8M per year in reduced fines/fees.	Tanami, Australia mine has implemented a stage gate study, Tanami Power Option Study, to evaluate fuel switching from diesel fuel to natural gas in their diesel-fired power generators to reduce emission fees/fines.	$83M to construct a new 480 kilometers of natural gas line to site and install new dual-fuel generators.

CC6.1b

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in mean (average) temperature	Increased temperatures in the arctic and Canadian Yukon allow for easier access and prolonged periods for exploration work during the summer months.	Investment opportunities	>6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium	$300M to $600M per year in annual revenue if new gold deposit found and developed in the arctic region.	Secure the right to access and explore a highly prospective gold district in Canada's Yukon Territory.	$4.7M investment in Goldstrike Resources to fund a 2017 exploration program on the Plateau property. Newmont may subsequently choose to invest another $19 million by 2021. Another $16.2M by the end of 2027 if Newmont decides to develop a mine on the site.

CC6.1c

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Reputational advantages with stakeholders and investors by demonstrating action and	Increased stock price (market valuation)	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	While the intangible value of reputational advantage through our Global Energy and Climate	Continued implementation of our Global Energy and Climate Strategy to set energy and emission reduction	Internal costs of developing, communicating, and implementing our Global Energy

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	commitment through our Global Energy and Climate Strategy and results.						Strategy is difficult to quantify, and the price of gold is the largest driver of our stock price, positive stakeholder perception and reputation enhances the long-term viability of our business and continued access to land, water, and capital. The financial value of this can range from $100M to $1B depending on the asset. Newmont was unable to develop our Conga, Peru project because of anti-mining sentiment. The financial implications of the Conga project lie within the range provided. .	targets, institute a cost of carbon, add renewable energy to our portfolio, adapt to climate change, and engage externally with the Vatican and other religious groups and aligning our long-term emission reduction strategy with the Paris Agreement. Newmont also manages climate change in collaboration with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). Newmont fully supports ICMM's statement on climate change that supports a price on carbon, reducing coal emissions, greater use of renewable energy and other cost effective low-emission technologies, improved energy efficiency, and helping our host communities and equipping our	and Climate Strategy are approximately $2M per year.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								operations to adapt to the physical impact of climate change.	

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Sat 01 Jan 2011 - Sat 31 Dec 2011	4572250
Scope 2 (location-based)	Sat 01 Jan 2011 - Sat 31 Dec 2011	1587100
Scope 2 (market-based)	Sat 01 Jan 2011 - Sat 31 Dec 2011	0

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CH4	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
PFCs	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
SF6	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
CO2	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference

Further Information

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/2016 Emission Factors UPDATED March 1 2017.xlsx

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

2704476.44

CC8.3

Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emissions factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	Newmont tracks and reports its Scope 2 emissions using a location-based approach.

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
1640444	0	Reductions can be attributed to an increase in renewable energy sources in our purchased electricity.

CC8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	No Sources of Uncertainty	Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are externally assured and found to be accurate to within the acceptable 1-2% uncertainty range.
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Assumptions Data Management	Newmont uses The Climate Registry's default values to determine the electrical generation portfolio mix of its Scope 2 emissions. Newmont believes that these factors overestimate our actual Scope 2 emissions due to Newmont's operations in Ghana, Peru, and Nevada. In 2016, Newmont used 67,000 MWh of biofuels and purchased 992,000 MWh of grid electricity from renewable energy sources. Major sources of grid electricity from renewable energy sources are from the following jurisdictions: Ghana - purchased grid electricity is 52 percent renewable; Peru - purchased grid electricity is 52.2 percent renewable; and Nevada - purchased grid electricity is 53.2 percent renewable.
Scope 2 (market-based)			We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emissions factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure.

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/CDP17_GHG Scope 1 2 3 External Assurance Statement.pdf	Pages 1-3.	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/CDP17_GHG Scope 1 2 3 External Assurance Statement.pdf	Pages 1-3.	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Other:	As part of our on-going external assurance process, our third-party verifiers perform rotating annual on-site GHG emissions verifications audit "spot check" visits to different regions and mine sites each year. In addition to the corporate GHG inventory, our external assurance providers (Bureau Veritas) performed on-site visits to review and assure sample 2016 data from our Africa region (the Achyem and Accra mine sites in Ghana). The external assurance providers also conducted remote reviews of 2016 site data for our CC&V (Colorado) and KCGM (Australia) operations.

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

16542

Further Information

8.9a emissions are for bio-diesel.

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Ghana	172012.59
Australia	599633.65
Peru	254447.32
United States of America	1678382.88

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
North America	1677815.43
South America	254447.32
Australia Pacific	599633.65
Africa	172012.59
Corporate	567.45

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Newmont has four business divisions - North America, South America, APAC (Australia, Pacific) Africa - and the corporate offices in Greenwood Village, Colorado. Regions consist of the following countries: North America – USA; South America – Peru and Suriname; Australia Pacific – Australia; and Africa – Ghana. In 2016, Newmont worked to implement the necessary GHG and energy data tracking and accounting mechanisms for these two operations, which reached commercial production in late 2016: In the North America business division, the Long Canyon operation in Nevada declared commercial production on November 15, 2016; Scope 1 and 2 GHG data is not included in the 2016 inventory and will be reported as of 2017. In the South America business division, the Merian operation in Suriname declared commercial production on October 3, 2016; Scope 1 and 2 GHG data is not included in the 2016 inventory and will be reported as of 2017. Additionally, Newmont sold the Batu Hijau mine in Indonesia on November 2, 2016, and Batu Hijau data is not included in this response.

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Ghana	102389.8	0	476231.61	0
Australia	992211.05	0	1378070.91	0
Peru	132513.43	0	446173.17	0
United States of America	413329.45	0	1108111.35	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
North America	408063.07	0
South America	132513.43	0
Australia Pacific	992211.05	0
Africa	102389.8	0
Corporate	5266.38	0

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Newmont has four business divisions - North America, South America, APAC (Australia, Pacific) Africa - and the corporate offices in Denver. Regions consist of the following countries: North America – USA; South America – Peru and Suriname; Australia Pacific – Australia; and Africa – Ghana. In 2016, Newmont worked to implement the necessary GHG and energy data tracking and accounting mechanisms for these two operations, which reached commercial production in late 2016: - In the North America business division, the Long Canyon operation in Nevada declared commercial production on November 15, 2016; Scope 1 and 2 GHG data is not included in the 2016 inventory and will be reported as of 2017. - In the South America business division, the Merian operation in Suriname declared commercial production on October 3, 2016; Scope 1 and 2 GHG data is not included in the 2016 inventory and will be reported as of 2017. Additionally, Newmont sold the Batu Hijau mine in Indonesia on November 2, 2016, and Batu Hijau data is not included in this response.

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

8627585

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh

Fuels	MWh
Aviation gasoline	55600
Sub bituminous coal	2805556
Biodiesels	65202
Distillate fuel oil No 2	5083333
Distillate fuel oil No 6	0
Waste oils	1223
Natural gas	583333
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	55600
Motor gasoline	27778

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor	0	0	Newmont did not purchase or generate low carbon emission factor electricity, heat, steam or cooling; Newmont also tracks and reports location-based Scope 2 emissions (rather than market-based).

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
4416667	3375000	1041667	0	0	Total electricity produced went down by 40 percent largely due to the divestment of our Indonesia coal plant.

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	4.2	Decrease	In 2016, Newmont reduced its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 1.38 million MTCO2e. Our emission reduction activities reduced emissions by 57,800 MTCO2e. Through our Full Potential program (a global approach focused on continuous business improvement, efficiencies and cost reductions) and our Global and Energy Climate Strategy, we estimate that our Full Potential program decreased GHG emissions

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
			by an additional 38,000 MTCO2e through improved road conditions, optimized truck loading, reduced idle time, increased process efficiencies, and other energy efficiency projects. Examples of 2016 emissions reduction activities in addition to Full Potential include: i) Establishing new fuel specifications for diesel and biodiesel based on the ASTM-975 standard and other widely recognized global standards, and entering into a new global fuel contract based on the new specifications reduced emissions by 9,000 MTCO2e. ii) Implementing Blutip power technology at our Boddington mine in Australia with demonstrated 5.2 percent fuel savings. Our Boddington Blutip engine controller program reduced GHG emissions by 9,300 MTCO2e. Operational results show Blutip technology reduced diesel fuel consumption by 5.2% for our Boddington Gold Mine in Australia. For the 33 Caterpillar 793 haul trucks at Boddington, the annual savings are $2,800,000. iii) After a natural gas pipeline was expanded to Elko, Nevada, we replaced propane with natural gas as the primary fuel at the Carlin roaster to decrease costs and GHG emissions to reduce emissions by 1,500 MTCO2e.
Divestment	88.4	Decrease	Newmont decreased global emissions by 1.22 million MTCO2e by divesting our Batu Hijau operation in Indonesia. In 2015, Batu Hijau emissions represented 22 percent of our overall emissions. The divestiture directly contributed to a decrease in emissions compared to 2016 emissions.
Acquisitions	3.9	Increase	Newmont acquired the Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) Mine from AngloGold Ashanti in late 2015. This increased our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 216,848 MTCO2e.
Mergers	0	No change	There was no merger activity in 2016.
Change in output	0	No change	Change in output has been included in acquisitions reasons section above.
Change in methodology	0	No change	Newmont did not change its GHG calculation methodology in 2016, so there was no change in global emissions attributable to this factor.
Change in boundary	0	No change	Newmont did not change its GHG reporting boundary in 2016, so there was no change in global emissions attributable to this factor.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	No change There was no change in emissions due to changes in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change	There are no unidentified emissions reductions.
Other	7.4	Decrease	Nevada's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) increased the availability of commercial renewable power in Nevada, which contributed to Newmont's decline in emissions. RPSs require increasing amounts of renewable energy supply in the portfolios of electricity providers; increasing amounts of renewable energy decreases the emission factor of grid electricity. Newmont pays for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) through surcharges added to our electric rates. In 2016, Newmont spent $4.96M in Nevada and $16.2M in Australia for RECs.

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
			We estimate that RECs decreased our 2016 Scope 2 emissions by 102,000 t MTCO2e.

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.000647	metric tonnes CO2e	6711000000	Location-based	10	Decrease	Total GHG emissions decreased 22 percent between 2015 and 2016. The decrease was due to: (1) the divestiture of Batu Hijau, (2) ongoing Full Potential program to continuously improve operational efficiencies, including many energy efficiency projects, (3) emission reduction activities - Blutip engine efficiency technology and new Newmont fuel standards, and (4) increase in commercial renewable

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
						power in Nevada.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.769	metric tonnes CO2e	ounce of gold	5649755	Location-based	5	Decrease	Total GHG emissions decreased 22 percent between 2015 and 2016. The decrease was due to: (1) the divestiture of Batu Hijau, (2) ongoing Full Potential program to continuously improve operational efficiencies, including many energy efficiency projects, (3) emission reduction activities - Blutip engine efficiency technology and new Newmont fuel standards, and (4) increase in commercial renewable power in Nevada and Australia.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits canceled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
Credit origination	Forests	New South Wales and Western Australia Mallee tree forestry projects. Data presented is Potential Australian Carbon Credits Units generated for the 2016-2017 reporting period as determined by CO2 Australia in Section 4.3 of the attached document.	Other: Australian Emission Reduction Fund	7603	7603	No	Voluntary Offsetting

Further Information

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC13.EmissionsTrading/170403-CO2A-REPORT-Management Services Performance Report 2016.pdf

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont purchased the following goods that are relevant to scope 3 emissions but not yet calculated: 65,100 tonnes of cement, 57,800 tonnes of cyanide, 513,100 tonnes of lime, 83,200 tonnes of steel grinding media, and 9,200 tonnes of tires.
Capital goods	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont purchased capital goods such as large steel tanks, ball mills and CAT heavy equipment in 2016 for construction of new mines in Long Canyon, Nevada and Merian, Suriname. Additionally, Newmont purchased sustaining capital goods such as CAT heavy equipment and light weight vehicles to replace aging equipment.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont has not yet implemented the data and reporting mechanisms to track, internally audit, externally assure, and publicly report this data.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont has not yet implemented the data and reporting mechanisms to track, internally audit, externally assure, and publicly report this data.
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	2870	Newmont uses the US EPA WARM Tool (V14) to calculate scope 3 waste emissions. https://www.epa.gov/warm/versions-waste-reduction-model-warm#WARM Tool V14.	100.00%	Reported emissions do not include transportation of wastes. This data is externally assured (see attached statement).
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	6500	Business air travel emissions calculated using methodology from EPA Climate Leaders, Optional	100.00%	Employee business air travel calculated from mileage. Chartered jet for Executive

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			Emissions from Commuting, Business Travel and Product Transport, May 2008. Emissions from chartered jet travel calculated from jet fuel consumed times an emissions factor (The Climate Registry, Table 12.1).		air travel calculated from gallons of jet fuel. This data is externally assured (see attached statement).
Employee commuting	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont does not collect data on employee commuting.
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided		Not applicable	0.00%	Newmont does not lease any assets.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont has not yet implemented the data and reporting mechanisms to track, internally audit, externally assure, and publicly report this data.
Processing of sold products	Relevant, calculated	5	Newmont calculated an emission factor (EF) for product refined at the Valcambi metals refinery and applied that EF globally to all of our dore product. The Valcami EF = 0.88 tonnes MTCO2e/precious metal refined.	14.40%	Newmont sells dore bars that are a mixture of gold and silver. Buyers refine these dore bar to produce high purity gold and silver products. Note that this data was estimated for purposes of completing the CDP response to the greatest extent possible. This data, which reflects 0.053 percent of the total Scope 3 emissions calculated for this response, was estimated and internally reviewed, but not externally assured.
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided		Not applicable	0.00%	About 90 percent of annual gold production is gold bars that are stored in vaults and jewelry that is worn. Remaining uses are dentistry (1 percent), electronics (8 percent) and other

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					industrial (1 percent). None of these uses are sources of GHG emissions.
End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, calculated	1.7	Assuming recycled gold is processed in a refinery, Newmont's estimated calculated emissions factor (EF) for products refined at the Valcambi metals refinery and applied globally to all of our dore products assumes that the Valcami EF is 0.88 per MTCO2e precious metal refined.	100.00%	According to the World Gold Council, 34 percent of gold is recycled. Recycling is a source of GHG emissions. Note that this data was estimated for purposes of completing the CDP response to the greatest extent possible. This data, which reflects 0.018 percent of the total Scope 3 emissions calculated for this response, was estimated and internally reviewed, but not externally assured.
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided		Not applicable	0.00%	Newmont does not lease out any assets.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided		Not applicable	0.00%	Newmont does not franchise.
Investments	Relevant, not yet calculated		To be determined (not yet calculated)	0.00%	Newmont has not yet implemented the data and reporting mechanisms to track, internally audit, externally assure, and publicly report this data.
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated		optional		
Other (downstream)	Not evaluated		optional		

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/17/13117/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/CDP17_GHG Scope 1 2 3 External Assurance Statement.pdf	Pages 1-3.	ISO14064-3	100

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Business travel	Other: Cost cutting	17.7	Decrease	Reductions are due to Newmont's cost-cutting measures to reduce travel expenses.
Waste generated in operations	Other: 2015 calculation error	65.5		The 2015 emission calculations applied a mixed municipal solid waste emissions factor to used tires. In 2016, we did not include used tires in solid waste category.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

Newmont prioritizes engagements and measures success based on its corporate strategic planning process, which utilizes key strategic objectives and a three-tiered quantitative performance-based compensation structure for meeting success measures established and quantified for threshold, target, and optimal performance towards a successful outcome.

Implementing Newmont's key strategic supply chain objective to develop and implement a holistic, consistent and sustainable supplier risk identification, mitigation and management program across all Newmont regions with clear roles and responsibilities. This includes proactive management of elements such as environmental impact of our commodities (including climate change, energy, and emissions). This strategy is linked to Newmont's Operational Excellence and Sustainability & External Relations strategy pillars and supports Newmont's Full Potential Program (through which energy efficiency and emissions and cost reductions projects are implemented).

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT:
Our Supply Chain Management Group issued new fuel specifications in 2016 to our diesel fuel suppliers to improve fuel economy and reduce emissions (GHGs,

SOx, NOx, particulates) through fuel additives and higher cetane number.

Newmont's Supply Chain Management Group has also formed a strategic partnership with its key fuel supplier to improve fuel economy and reduce emissions. This supplier is partnering with us to identify opportunities to utilize renewable energy and alternative fuels, advanced lubricants, energy management, and carbon mitigation.

Newmont's asset management group continues to work with a key supplier of most of our heavy equipment, to modify their OEM engines to run on liquefied natural gas.

We have also reached out to another key heavy mining equipment supplier to request they adopt available technology such as Blutip engine controllers and Sturman digital hydraulic valves to improve fuel efficiency and reduce GHG emissions of their engines.

Newmont also works to ensure that Newmont suppliers adhere to environmental requirements through a pre-qualification process and contract terms and conditions.

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT:
Our public emissions and emissions intensity reporting provides information to our customers such as Wal-Mart (Newmont is a supplier of green gold to Wal-Mart's "Love, Earth" line of sustainable jewelry). Besides Wal-Mart, no other customers have requested GHG emissions of our products. This may be because gold is an unbranded producer commodity; it is sold as gold bullion or gold coins that may be marked by the refinery or mint, but not branded as gold mined and produced by Newmont. In 2016, Newmont developed new emission intensity targets in terms of MTCO2e per ounce gold produced so customers can more easily track our progress at emissions reduction.

VALUE CHAIN ENGAGEMENT
Newmont demonstrates value chain engagement through involvement in and promotion of the International Council Mining and Metals (ICMM) 10 Principles, which includes specific language to, "Pursue continual improvement in environmental performance issues, such as water stewardship, energy use and climate change". Through ICMM, Newmont participated in the CDP Reimagining Project to provide stakeholder feedback by reviewing, evaluating, and responding to the Mining and Metals Sector CDP Climate and Water Questionnaires proposed for 2018 and beyond. This active participation in ICMM and CDP influences the sector up and down the value stream and demonstrates support for responsible mining practices.

WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT
For 2016, monetary bonuses of corporate leaders were tied to the strategy map objective of implementing numeric GHG emission reduction targets. Further, regional workshops to assess physical risk of climate change based on historical events and climate change models began in 2016. The North America workshop was held in November 2016; several regional climate risks and opportunities were identified during the workshop. Other regional workshops will be held in 2017 and 2018 to ensure that all regions are engaged in climate and energy strategy implementation.

Newmont continues to expand use of videoconferencing, teleconferencing, telecommuting, and web-based tools (e.g., WebEx) for global communications to reduce business travel and personal commuting. Newmont provides employee rail and/or bus access to the work place at our Denver offices and our Nevada, Peru, Ghana, & Suriname operations to reduce Scope 3 commuting emissions. Newmont provides all full time Denver employees (>300) with a free RTD Light Rail Eco Pass. The Denver light rail system is electric powered and reduces Scope 3 emissions for employees commuting to work.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Active engagement	3	12%	Engagement with our key fuel, heavy mining equipment and technology suppliers (detailed in CC14.4a) result in current and ongoing reductions in GHG emissions reductions, energy, improved productivity, reduced costs, and innovation opportunities. In 2016, these direct expenditures with three key suppliers totaled $441M, which represented 12% of our $3.8B global supplier spend.

CC14.4c

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Dr. Elaine Dorward-	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Executive Vice President,	Other C-Suite Officer

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
King	Sustainability & External Relations, Newmont Mining Corporation	

Further Information

CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request