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NEWMONT MINING CORP /DE/

FORM 10-Q
(Quarterly Report)

Filed 11/01/12 for the Period Ending 09/30/12

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CIK	0001164727
Symbol	NEM
SIC Code	1040 - Gold And Silver Ores
Industry	Gold & Silver
Sector	Basic Materials
Fiscal Year	12/31

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2012

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-31240

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**84-1611629**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
6363 South Fiddler's Green Circle Greenwood Village, Colorado	**80111**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (303) 863-7414

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12-b2 of the Exchange Act.

(Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)	Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12-b2 of the Exchange Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

There were 491,536,089 shares of common stock outstanding on October 25, 2012 (and 4,898,042 exchangeable shares).

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(unaudited, in millions except per share)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Sales (Note 3)	$ 2,480	$ 2,744	$7,392	$7,593
Costs and expenses				
Costs applicable to sales [1] (Note 3)	1,088	1,008	3,107	2,865
Amortization	272	270	751	776
Reclamation and remediation (Note 4)	17	6	49	63
Exploration	115	104	309	255
Advanced projects, research and development	74	93	258	247
General and administrative	51	50	162	145
Other expense, net (Note 5)	131	36	377	196
	1,748	1,567	5,013	4,547
Other income (expense)				
Other income, net (Note 6)	52	(76)	121	3
Interest expense, net	(67)	(65)	(190)	(193)
	(15)	(141)	(69)	(190)
Income before income and mining tax and other items	717	1,036	2,310	2,856
Income and mining tax expense (Note 9)	(228)	(371)	(746)	(863)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	(9)	10	(39)	12
Income from continuing operations	480	675	1,525	2,005
Loss from discontinued operations (Note 10)	(33)	—	(104)	(136)
Net income	447	675	1,421	1,869
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests (Note 11)	(80)	(182)	(285)	(475)
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 367	$ 493	$1,136	$1,394
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders:				
Continuing operations	$ 400	$ 493	$1,240	$1,530
Discontinued operations	(33)	—	(104)	(136)
	$ 367	$ 493	$1,136	$1,394
Income per common share (Note 12)				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.81	$ 1.00	$ 2.50	$ 3.10
Discontinued operations	(0.07)	—	(0.21)	(0.28)
	$ 0.74	$ 1.00	$ 2.29	$ 2.82
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.81	$ 0.98	$ 2.48	$ 3.05
Discontinued operations	(0.07)	—	(0.21)	(0.27)
	$ 0.74	$ 0.98	$ 2.27	$ 2.78
Cash dividends declared per common share	$ 0.35	$ 0.30	$ 1.05	$ 0.65

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited, in millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	$ 447	$ 675	$1,421	$1,869
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities, net of $(62), $(6), $(67) and $74 tax benefit and (expense), respectively	184	(270)	(129)	(345)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	16	(163)	16	(36)
Change in pension and other post-retirement benefits, net of $3, $2, $7 and $5 tax expense, respectively	4	3	12	11
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge instruments, net of $(16), $70, $(34) and $222 tax benefit and (expense), respectively				
Net change from periodic revaluations	55	(389)	128	(172)
Net amount reclassified to income	(24)	(32)	(83)	(104)
Net unrecognized gain (loss) on derivatives	31	(421)	45	(276)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	235	(851)	(56)	(646)
Comprehensive income	$ 682	$ (176)	$1,365	$1,223
Comprehensive income attributable to:				
Newmont stockholders	$ 601	$ (355)	$1,079	$ 748
Noncontrolling interests	81	179	286	475
	$ 682	$ (176)	$1,365	$1,223

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited, in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Operating activities:		
Net income	$ 1,421	$ 1,869
Adjustments:		
Amortization	751	776
Loss from discontinued operations	104	136
Reclamation and remediation	49	63
Deferred income taxes	25	(106)
Stock based compensation and other non-cash benefits	55	62
Impairment of marketable securities	39	175
Gain on asset sales, net	(12)	(68)
Other operating adjustments and write-downs	149	102
Net change in operating assets and liabilities (Note 23)	(1,039)	(343)
Net cash provided from continuing operations	1,542	2,666
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(12)	(4)
Net cash provided from operations	1,530	2,662
Investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(2,394)	(1,781)
Sale of marketable securities	209	74
Purchases of marketable securities	(209)	(17)
Acquisitions, net	(22)	(2,301)
Proceeds from sale of other assets	13	6
Other	(48)	(9)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,451)	(4,028)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt, net	3,343	1,798
Repayment of debt	(1,956)	(2,086)
Payment of conversion premium on debt	(172)	—
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(521)	(321)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(3)	(17)
Proceeds from stock issuance, net	20	35
Other	(2)	3
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	709	(588)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1	33
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(211)	(1,921)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,760	4,056
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,549	$ 2,135

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited, in millions)

	At September 30, 2012	At December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,549	$ 1,760
Trade receivables	314	300
Accounts receivable	470	320
Investments (Note 17)	89	94
Inventories (Note 18)	842	714
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 19)	720	671
Deferred income tax assets	251	396
Other current assets (Note 20)	1,089	1,133
Current assets	5,324	5,388
Property, plant and mine development, net	17,472	15,881
Investments (Note 17)	1,397	1,472
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 19)	2,775	2,271
Deferred income tax assets	1,659	1,605
Other long-term assets (Note 20)	896	857
Total assets	$ 29,523	$ 27,474
LIABILITIES		
Debt (Note 21)	$ 25	$ 689
Accounts payable	612	561
Employee-related benefits	320	307
Income and mining taxes	87	250
Other current liabilities (Note 22)	1,527	2,133
Current liabilities	2,571	3,940
Debt (Note 21)	6,099	3,624
Reclamation and remediation liabilities (Note 4)	1,276	1,169
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,186	2,147
Employee-related benefits	479	459
Other long-term liabilities (Note 22)	396	364
Total liabilities	13,007	11,703
Commitments and contingencies (Note 26)		
EQUITY		
Common stock	786	784
Additional paid-in capital	8,307	8,408
Accumulated other comprehensive income	595	652
Retained earnings	3,667	3,052
Newmont stockholders' equity	13,355	12,896
Noncontrolling interests	3,161	2,875
Total equity	16,516	15,771
Total liabilities and equity	$ 29,523	$ 27,474

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements ("interim statements") of Newmont Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Newmont" or the "Company") are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments and disclosures necessary for a fair presentation of these interim statements have been included. The results reported in these interim statements are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be reported for the entire year. These interim statements should be read in conjunction with Newmont's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed February 24, 2012 on Form 10-K. The year-end balance sheet data was derived from the audited financial statements and, in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q, certain information and footnote disclosures required by United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted. References to "A$" refer to Australian currency, "NZ$" to New Zealand currency and "$" to United States currency.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Goodwill Impairment

In September 2011, ASC guidance was issued related to goodwill impairment. Under the updated guidance, an entity will have the option to first assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If the Company believes, as a result of its qualitative assessment, that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. The update does not change how the Company performs the two-step impairment test under previous guidance. The Company's January 1, 2012 adoption of the guidance had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Fair Value Accounting

In May 2011, ASC guidance was issued related to disclosures around fair value accounting. The updated guidance clarifies different components of fair value accounting including the application of the highest and best use and valuation premise concepts, measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity and disclosing quantitative information about the unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements that are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company's January 1, 2012 adoption of the updated guidance had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012					
Nevada	$ 734	$ 292	$ 61	$ 47	$ 330
La Herradura	88	31	5	11	39
Other North America	—	—	—	1	(24)
North America	822	323	66	59	345
Yanacocha	585	185	83	14	254
Conga	—	—	—	9	(12)
Other South America	—	—	—	15	(10)
South America	585	185	83	38	232
Boddington:					
Gold	281	155	37	NA	NA
Copper	60	39	7	NA	NA
Total	341	194	44	2	98
Batu Hijau:					
Gold	24	17	2	NA	NA
Copper	146	99	21	NA	NA
Total	170	116	23	8	10
Other Australia/New Zealand	358	201	34	18	98
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	—	5	(16)
Asia Pacific	869	511	101	33	190
Ahafo	204	69	18	20	98
Akyem	—	—	—	6	(6)
Other Africa	—	—	—	3	(4)
Africa	204	69	18	29	88
Corporate and Other	—	—	4	30	(138)
Consolidated	$2,480	$ 1,088	$ 272	$ 189	$ 717

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011					
Nevada	$ 712	$ 267	$ 69	$ 39	$ 333
La Herradura	92	31	6	5	54
Other North America	—	—	3	52	(56)
North America	804	298	78	96	331
Yanacocha	544	194	67	8	280
Conga	—	—	—	11	(10)
Other South America	—	—	—	11	(11)
South America	544	194	67	30	259
Boddington:					
Gold	245	112	28	N/A	N/A
Copper	40	28	6	N/A	N/A
Total	285	140	34	3	124
Batu Hijau:					
Gold	198	58	14	N/A	N/A
Copper	233	73	16	N/A	N/A
Total	431	131	30	2	258
Other Australia/New Zealand	437	174	36	14	218
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	1	5	3
Asia Pacific	1,153	445	101	24	603
Ahafo	243	71	19	11	134
Akyem	—	—	—	2	(3)
Other Africa	—	—	—	2	(3)
Africa	243	71	19	15	128
Corporate and Other	—	—	5	32	(285)
Consolidated	$2,744	$ 1,008	$ 270	$ 197	$ 1,036

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures [1]
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012							
Nevada	$2,028	$ 817	$ 161	$ 124	$ 916	$ 7,420	$ 520
La Herradura	274	96	16	28	130	388	41
Other North America	—	—	—	2	(130)	204	9
North America	2,302	913	177	154	916	8,012	570
Yanacocha	1,793	523	195	49	936	2,812	392
Conga	—	—	—	48	(51)	1,617	467
Other South America	—	—	—	59	(54)	30	—
South America	1,793	523	195	156	831	4,459	859
Boddington:							
Gold	843	449	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copper	163	107	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,006	556	143	7	278	4,678	77
Batu Hijau:							
Gold	76	47	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copper	406	254	51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	482	301	59	22	42	3,662	98
Other Australia/New Zealand	1,116	573	103	51	378	1,390	214
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	3	15	(20)	827	12
Asia Pacific	2,604	1,430	308	95	678	10,557	401
Ahafo	693	241	58	42	348	1,350	176
Akyem	—	—	—	15	(16)	888	305
Other Africa	—	—	—	8	(8)	6	—
Africa	693	241	58	65	324	2,244	481
Corporate and Other	—	—	13	97	(439)	4,251	76
Consolidated	$7,392	$ 3,107	$ 751	$ 567	$2,310	$29,523	$ 2,387

[1] Includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of $7; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were $2,394.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Amortization	Advanced Projects and Exploration	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures [1]
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011							
Nevada	$1,823	$ 763	$ 197	$ 94	$ 744	$ 6,820	$ 380
La Herradura	238	76	15	14	134	308	55
Other North America	—	—	10	149	(114)	2,226	74
North America	2,061	839	222	257	764	9,354	509
Yanacocha	1,430	537	186	25	661	2,683	244
Conga	—	—	—	21	(21)	776	448
Other South America	—	—	—	25	(26)	36	—
South America	1,430	537	186	71	614	3,495	692
Boddington:							
Gold	746	329	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copper	147	83	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	893	412	107	6	368	4,439	122
Batu Hijau:							
Gold	430	122	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copper	844	241	54	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,274	363	82	3	767	3,690	149
Other Australia/New Zealand	1,227	498	102	36	583	1,169	212
Other Asia Pacific	—	—	2	11	(31)	415	8
Asia Pacific	3,394	1,273	293	56	1,687	9,713	491
Ahafo	708	216	61	26	389	1,103	71
Akyem	—	—	—	4	(5)	420	127
Other Africa	—	—	—	5	(9)	4	—
Africa	708	216	61	35	375	1,527	198
Corporate and Other	—	—	14	83	(584)	5,050	23
Consolidated	$7,593	$ 2,865	$ 776	$ 502	$2,856	$29,139	$ 1,913

[1] Includes an increase in accrued capital expenditures of $132; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were $1,781.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 4 RECLAMATION AND REMEDIATION

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, $1,149 and $1,070, respectively, were accrued for reclamation obligations relating to mineral properties. In addition, the Company is involved in several matters concerning environmental obligations associated with former, primarily historic, mining activities. Generally, these matters concern developing and implementing remediation plans at the various sites involved. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, $189 and $170, respectively, were accrued for such obligations. These amounts are also included in *Reclamation and remediation liabilities* .

The following is a reconciliation of *Reclamation and remediation liabilities* :

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	$1,240	$1,048
Additions, changes in estimates and other	106	20
Liabilities settled	(57)	(24)
Accretion expense	49	44
Balance at end of period	$1,338	$1,088

The current portion of *Reclamation and remediation liabilities* of $62 and $71 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, are included in *Other current liabilities* (see Note 22).

The Company's reclamation and remediation expenses consisted of:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Reclamation	$ —	$ (9)	$ —	$ 19
Accretion - operating	14	13	41	38
Accretion - non-operating	3	2	8	6
	$ 17	$ 6	$ 49	$ 63

NOTE 5 OTHER EXPENSE, NET

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Hope Bay care and maintenance	$ 27	$ —	$ 129	$ —
Regional administration	22	18	72	55
Community development	18	6	69	46
Restructuring and other	48	—	48	—
Western Australia power plant	5	3	13	12
Acquisition costs	—	1	12	22
Indonesian value added tax settlement	—	—	—	21
Other	11	8	34	40
	$ 131	$ 36	$ 377	$ 196

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 6 OTHER INCOME, NET

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Development projects, net	$ 16	$ 16	$ 49	$ 36
Canadian Oil Sands dividends	11	9	31	25
Refinery income, net	20	24	27	30
Reduction of allowance for loan receivable	—	—	21	—
Gain on asset sales, net	2	1	12	4
Interest	2	2	9	8
Gain on sale of investments, net	—	14	—	64
Foreign currency exchange, net	(1)	39	(4)	10
Impairment of marketable securities	(7)	(174)	(39)	(175)
Other	9	(7)	15	1
	$ 52	$ (76)	$ 121	$ 3

NOTE 7 EMPLOYEE PENSION AND OTHER BENEFIT PLANS

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Pension benefit costs, net				
Service cost	$ 7	$ 7	$ 22	$ 19
Interest cost	10	9	31	29
Expected return on plan assets	(11)	(10)	(33)	(31)
Amortization, net	6	5	20	17
	$ 12	$ 11	$ 40	$ 34

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Other benefit costs, net				
Service cost	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2	$ 2
Interest cost	1	2	4	4
Amortization, net	—	(1)	—	(1)
	$ 2	$ 2	$ 6	$ 5

NOTE 8 STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stock options	$ 4	$ 5	$ 11	$ 15
Restricted stock units	8	4	19	24
Performance leveraged stock units	2	3	8	7
Strategic stock units	1	—	2	—
	$ 15	$ 12	$ 40	$ 46

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 9 INCOME AND MINING TAXES

During the third quarter of 2012, the Company recorded estimated income and mining tax expense of $228, resulting in an effective tax rate of 32%. Estimated income and mining tax expense during the third quarter of 2011 was $371 for an effective tax rate of 36%. The lower effective tax rate in the third quarter of 2012 is a result of the following: (i) composition of income earned in 2012 is more heavily weighted to those jurisdictions for which the Company claims percentage depletion, (2) lower pretax book income in the current year is resulting in a larger favorable tax rate impact from the benefit of percentage depletion, and (iii) a small decrease in the valuation allowance recorded during the current quarter on the Company's Canadian deferred tax assets generated in 2012 due to care and maintenance expenditures at Hope Bay compared to the prior quarter valuation allowance resulting from the impairment of certain marketable equity securities.

During the first nine months of 2012, estimated income and mining tax expense was $746, resulting in an effective tax rate of 32%. Estimated income and mining tax expense during the first nine months of 2011 was $863 for an effective tax rate of 31%. The slightly higher effective tax rate in the first nine months of 2012 is primarily due to the change in valuation allowances recorded on the Company's deferred tax assets.

The Company operates in numerous countries around the world and accordingly it is subject to, and pays annual income taxes under, the various income tax regimes in the countries in which it operates. Some of these tax regimes are defined by contractual agreements with the local government, and others are defined by the general corporate income tax laws of the country. The Company has historically filed, and continues to file, all required income tax returns and pay the income taxes reasonably determined to be due. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are highly complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time the Company is subject to a review of its historic income tax filings and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation or application of certain rules to the Company's business conducted within the country involved.

At September 30, 2012, the Company's total unrecognized tax benefit was $237 for uncertain income tax positions taken or expected to be taken on income tax returns. Of this, $19 represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective income tax rate.

As a result of the statute of limitations that expire in the next 12 months in various jurisdictions, and possible settlements of audit-related issues with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions with respect to which none of the issues are individually significant, the Company believes that it is reasonably possible that the total amount of its net unrecognized income tax benefits will decrease by approximately $10 to $15 in the next 12 months.

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The Company's income and mining tax expense differed from the amounts computed by applying the United States statutory corporate income tax rate for the following reasons:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
Income before income and mining tax and other items		$717		$1,036		$2,310		$2,856
Tax at statutory rate	35%	$251	35%	$ 363	35%	$ 809	35%	$1,000
Reconciling items:								
Tax benefit generated on change in form of a non-U.S. subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)%	(65)
Percentage depletion	(7)%	(53)	(4)%	(45)	(7)%	(161)	(5)%	(156)
Change in valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	3%	19	4%	38	3%	65	1%	38
Other	1%	11	1%	15	1%	33	2%	46
Income and mining tax expense	32%	$228	36%	$ 371	32%	$ 746	31%	$ 863

NOTE 10 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Discontinued operations include Holloway Mining Company, which owned the Holt-McDermott property ("Holt property") and was sold to St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. ("St. Andrew") in 2006. In 2009, the Superior Court issued a decision finding Newmont Canada Corporation ("Newmont Canada") liable for a sliding scale royalty on production from the Holt property, which was upheld in 2011 by the Ontario Court of Appeal. During the third quarter of 2012, the Company recorded an additional $33 charge, net of tax benefits of $2, to reflect higher gold prices offset by a decrease in future expected production at the Holt property due to new resource estimates. The total charges for the first nine months of 2012 are $104, net of tax benefits of $6.

Net operating cash used in discontinued operations of $12 and $4 in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, relate to payments on the Holt property royalty.

NOTE 11 NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Yanacocha	$ 73	$ 94	$ 268	$ 226
Batu Hijau	3	85	11	251
Other	4	3	6	(2)
	$ 80	$ 182	$ 285	$ 475

At September 30, 2012 and for all periods presented, Newmont had a 48.5% effective economic interest in PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara ("PTNNT"). PTNNT operates the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine in Indonesia. Based on ASC guidance for variable interest entities, Newmont consolidates PTNNT in its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Newmont has a 51.35% ownership interest in Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. ("Yanacocha"), with the remaining interests held by Compañia de Minas Buenaventura, S.A.A. (43.65%) and the International Finance Corporation (5%).

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NOTE 12 INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic income per common share is computed by dividing income available to Newmont common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per common share is computed similarly except that weighted average common shares is increased to reflect all dilutive instruments.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders				
Continuing operations	$ 400	$ 493	$1,240	$1,530
Discontinued operations	(33)	—	(104)	(136)
	$ 367	$ 493	$1,136	$1,394
Weighted average common shares:				
Basic	496	494	496	494
Effect of employee stock-based awards	1	2	1	1
Effect of convertible notes	2	8	3	7
Diluted	499	504	500	502
Income per common share				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.81	$ 1.00	$ 2.50	$ 3.10
Discontinued operations	(0.07)	—	(0.21)	(0.28)
	$ 0.74	$ 1.00	$ 2.29	$ 2.82
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.81	$ 0.98	$ 2.48	$ 3.05
Discontinued operations	(0.07)	—	(0.21)	(0.27)
	$ 0.74	$ 0.98	$ 2.27	$ 2.78

Options to purchase 2 and 3 million shares of common stock at average exercise prices of $57 and $57 were outstanding at September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted weighted average common shares because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Under its convertible note indentures, Newmont is required to settle the principal amount of its 2014 and 2017 Convertible Senior Notes in cash and may elect to settle the remaining conversion premium (average share price in excess of the conversion price), if any, in cash, shares or a combination thereof. The effect of contingently convertible instruments on diluted earnings per share is calculated under the net share settlement method in accordance with ASC guidance. The average price of the Company's common stock exceeded the conversion prices for all periods presented, resulting in additional shares included in the computation of diluted weighted average common shares.

In February 2012, the holders of the Company's 2012 Convertible Senior Notes exercised their election to convert the notes. The Company elected to pay the $172 conversion premium with cash, and as a result no common shares were issued.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
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NOTE 13 CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Common stock:		
At beginning of period	$ 784	$ 778
Stock based awards	2	3
At end of period	786	781
Additional paid-in capital:		
At beginning of period	8,408	8,279
Conversion premium on convertible notes	(172)	—
Stock based awards	71	86
Shares issued in exchange for exchangeable shares	—	(1)
At end of period	8,307	8,364
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
At beginning of period	652	1,108
Other comprehensive income	(57)	(646)
At end of period	595	462
Retained earnings:		
At beginning of period	3,052	3,180
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	1,136	1,394
Dividends paid	(521)	(321)
At end of period	3,667	4,253
Noncontrolling interests:		
At beginning of period	2,875	2,371
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	285	475
Dividends paid	—	(2)
Other comprehensive income	1	—
At end of period	3,161	2,844
Total equity	$16,516	$16,704

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NOTE 14 ACQUISITIONS

On April 6, 2011, Newmont completed the acquisition of Fronteer Gold, Inc. ("Fronteer"). Under the Arrangement, shareholders of Fronteer received C$14.00 in cash and one-fourth of a common share in Pilot Gold, which retained certain exploration assets of Fronteer, for each common share of Fronteer. In connection with the acquisition, Newmont incurred transaction costs of $22, which were recorded in *Other Expense, net* in the first nine months of 2011.

NOTE 15 FAIR VALUE ACCOUNTING

Fair value accounting establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
Level 2	Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
Level 3	Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

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The following table sets forth the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually) by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by accounting guidance, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Fair Value at September 30, 2012			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	$ 274	$ 274	$ —	$ —
Marketable equity securities:				
Extractive industries	1,364	1,364	—	—
Other	8	8	—	—
Marketable debt securities:				
Asset backed commercial paper	20	—	—	20
Corporate	8	—	8	—
Auction rate securities	5	—	—	5
Trade receivable from provisional copper and gold concentrate sales, net	237	237	—	—
Derivative instruments, net:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	256	—	256	—
Diesel forward contracts	5	—	5	—
	$2,177	$1,883	$ 269	$ 25
Liabilities:				
Boddington contingent consideration	44	—	—	44
Holt property royalty	274	—	—	274
	$ 318	$ —	$ —	$ 318

The Company's cash equivalent instruments are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices. The cash equivalent instruments that are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets are primarily money market securities and U.S. Treasury securities.

The Company's marketable equity securities are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The securities are segregated based on industry. The fair value of the marketable equity securities is calculated as the quoted market price of the marketable equity security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company.

The Company's corporate marketable debt securities are valued using quoted market prices in non-active markets and as such are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company's marketable debt securities include investments in auction rate securities and asset backed commercial paper. The Company reviews the fair value for auction rate securities and asset backed commercial paper on a quarterly basis. The auction rate securities are traded in markets that are not active, trade infrequently and have little price transparency. The Company estimated the fair value of the auction rate securities based on weighted average risk calculations using cash flow assumptions discounted approximately 42%, which reflects an estimated discount for lack of marketability. The Company estimated the fair value of its asset backed commercial paper using a probability of return ranging from 13%-74% for each class of notes, which is reflective of information reviewed regarding the separate classes of securities. As a result of utilizing the unobservable inputs noted above in its fair value estimation of the Company's auction rate securities and asset backed commercial paper, both fair value estimates are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's net trade receivable from provisional copper and gold concentrate sales, subject to final pricing, is valued using quoted market prices based on forward curves and, as such, is classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's derivative instruments are valued using pricing models and the Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit spreads, measures of volatility, and correlations of such inputs. The Company's derivatives trade in liquid markets, and as such, model inputs can generally be verified and do not involve significant management judgment. Such instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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The estimated value of the Boddington contingent royalty was determined using a Monte Carlo valuation model which simulates future gold and copper prices and costs applicable to sales. This contingent royalty is capped at $100, and at June 30,2012, the Company increased the accrual to the maximum of $100 using the following long-term price assumptions: 1) $1,500 per ounce gold price, 2) $3.50 per pound copper price, 3) $90 per barrel of oil, and 4) a $1.00 A$/US$ exchange rate. The Company used an approximate 4% discount rate in the model. The contingent royalty liability is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair value of the Holt sliding scale royalty was determined using a Monte Carlo valuation model to simulate future gold prices utilizing a long-term gold price assumption of $1,500 per ounce, various gold production scenarios based on publicly available reserve and resource information for the Holt property and an approximate 3% weighted average discount rate. The sliding scale royalty liability is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The table below sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial assets and liabilities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012:

	Auction Rate Securities	Asset Backed Commercial Paper	Total Assets	Boddington Contingent Royalty	Holt Property Royalty	Total Liabilities
Balance at beginning of period	$ 5	$ 19	$ 24	$ 54	$ 176	$ 230
Settlements	—	—	—	(22)	(12)	(34)
Revaluation	—	1	1	12	110	122
Balance at end of period	$ 5	$ 20	$ 25	$ 44	$ 274	$ 318

At September 30, 2012, assets and liabilities classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy represent 1% and 100%, respectively, of total assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

NOTE 16 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company's strategy is to provide shareholders with leverage to changes in gold and copper prices by selling its production at spot market prices. Consequently, the Company does not hedge its gold and copper sales. The Company continues to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market. All of the derivative instruments described below were transacted for risk management purposes and qualify as cash flow or fair value hedges.

Cash Flow Hedges

The foreign currency, diesel and forward starting swap contracts are designated as cash flow hedges, and as such, the effective portion of unrealized changes in market value have been recorded in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* and are reclassified to earnings during the period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses from hedge ineffectiveness are recognized in current earnings .

Foreign Currency Contracts

Newmont utilizes foreign currency contracts to reduce the variability of the US dollar amount of forecasted foreign currency expenditures caused by changes in exchange rates. Newmont hedges a portion of the Company's A$ and NZ$ denominated operating expenditures which results in a blended rate realized each period. The hedging instruments are fixed forward contracts with expiration dates ranging up to five years from the date of issue. The principal hedging objective is reduction in the volatility of realized period-on-period $/A$ and $/NZ$ rates, respectively.

In June 2011, Newmont began hedging a portion of the Company's A$ denominated capital expenditures related to the Akyem project in Africa utilizing fixed forward contracts with expiration dates up to two years.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
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In July 2011, Newmont began hedging a portion of the Company's A$ denominated capital expenditures related to the planned construction of a mine shaft at Tanami in Australia utilizing foreign currency contracts. The hedging instruments are fixed forward contracts with expiration dates up to three years.

Newmont had the following foreign currency derivative contracts outstanding at September 30, 2012:

	Expected Maturity Date						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total/ Average
A$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:							
A$ notional (millions)	332	1,130	833	534	298	62	3,189
Average rate ($/A$)	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92
Expected hedge ratio	84%	73%	53%	35%	19%	5%	
A$ Capital Fixed Forward Contracts:							
A$ notional (millions)	12	14	59	—	—	—	85
Average rate ($/A$)	0.99	0.98	0.96	—	—	—	0.97
Expected hedge ratio	49%	87%	91%	—	—	—	
NZ$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:							
NZ$ notional (millions)	22	50	16	—	—	—	88
Average rate ($/NZ$)	0.78	0.78	0.78	—	—	—	0.78
Expected hedge ratio	67%	41%	18%	—	—	—	

Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts

Newmont hedges a portion of its operating cost exposure related to diesel consumed at its Nevada operations to reduce the variability in realized diesel prices. The hedging instruments consist of a series of financially settled fixed forward contracts with expiration dates up to three years.

Newmont had the following diesel derivative contracts outstanding at September 30, 2012:

	Expected Maturity Date				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total/ Average
Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts:					
Diesel gallons (millions)	8	24	11	2	45
Average rate ($/gallon)	2.94	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.92
Expected hedge ratio	69%	54%	27%	8%	

Forward Starting Swap Contracts

During 2011, Newmont entered into forward starting interest rate swap contracts with a total notional value of $2,000. These contracts hedged movements in treasury rates related to a debt issuance that occurred in the first quarter of 2012. On March 8, 2012, Newmont closed its sale of $2,500 senior notes consisting of 3.5% senior notes due 2022 in the principal amount of $1,500 (10-year notes), and 4.875% senior notes due 2042 in the principal amount of $1,000 (30-year notes). As a result, the forward-starting interest rate swaps were settled for $362, of which $349 represented the effective portion of the hedging instrument included in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* . The net proceeds from the debt issuance were adjusted by the settlement amount of the swap contracts and included as a financing activity in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
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Fair Value Hedges

Interest Rate Swap Contracts

Newmont had $222 fixed to floating swap contracts designated as a hedge against 8 5/8% debentures which matured in May 2011.

Derivative Instrument Fair Values

Newmont had the following derivative instruments designated as hedges at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Fair Value At September 30, 2012			
	Other Current Assets	Other Long-Term Assets	Other Current Liabilities	Other Long-Term Liabilities
Foreign currency exchange contracts:				
A$ operating fixed forwards	$ 109	$ 140	$ —	$ —
A$ capital fixed forwards	3	1	—	—
NZ$ operating fixed forwards	3	—	—	—
Diesel fixed forwards	5	1	1	—
Total derivative instruments (Note 20 and 22)	$ 120	$ 142	$ 1	$ —

	Fair Value At December 31, 2011			
	Other Current Assets	Other Long-Term Assets	Other Current Liabilities	Other Long-Term Liabilities
Foreign currency exchange contracts:				
A$ operating fixed forwards	$ 121	112	6	4
A$ capital fixed forwards	—	—	—	1
NZ$ operating fixed forwards	2	—	1	—
Diesel fixed forwards	4	—	2	1
Forward starting interest rate swaps	—	—	399	—
Total derivative instruments (Note 20 and 22)	$ 127	$ 112	$ 408	$ 6

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The following tables show the location and amount of gains (losses) reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements related to the Company's cash flow and fair value hedges and the gains (losses) recorded for the hedged item related to the fair value hedges.

	Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts		Diesel Forward Contracts		Forward Starting Swap Contracts	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
For the three months ended September 30,						
Cash flow hedging relationships:						
Gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (effective portion)	$ 70	$ (263)	$ 14	$ (7)	$ —	$ (345)
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income into income (effective portion) [1]	40	50	2	3	(3)	—
(Loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income into income (ineffective portion) [2]	—	—	—	—	—	(10)
For the nine months ended September 30,						
Cash flow hedging relationships:						
Gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (effective portion)	$ 156	$ (70)	$ 10	$ 3	$ 36	$ (356)
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income into income (effective portion) [1]	125	141	6	12	(7)	—
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income into income (ineffective portion) [2]	—	—	—	—	2	(10)

[1] The gain (loss) for the effective portion of the foreign exchange and diesel cash flow hedges reclassified from *Accumulated other comprehensive income* is included in *Costs applicable to sales* . The loss for the effective portion of the forward starting swaps reclassified from *Accumulated other comprehensive income* is included in *Interest Expense* .

[2] The ineffective portion recognized for cash flow hedges is included in *Other Income, net* .

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Interest Rate Swap Contracts		8 5/8 % Debentures (Hedged Portion)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
For the nine months ended September 30,				
Fair value hedging relationships:				
Gain (loss) recognized in income (effective portion) [1]	$ —	$ 3	$ —	$ (6)
(Loss) recognized in income (ineffective portion) [2]	—	(2)	—	—

[1] The gain (loss) recognized for the effective portion of fair value hedges and the underlying hedged debt is included in *Interest expense , net* .

[2] The ineffective portion recognized for fair value hedges and the underlying hedged debt is included in *Other income , net* .

The amount to be reclassified from *Accumulated other comprehensive income* , net of tax to income for derivative instruments during the next 12 months is a gain of approximately $61.

Provisional Copper and Gold Sales

The Company's provisional copper and gold sales contain an embedded derivative that is required to be separated from the host contract for accounting purposes. The host contract is the receivable from the sale of the gold and copper concentrates at the prevailing indices' prices at the time of sale. The embedded derivative, which does not qualify for hedge accounting, is marked to market through earnings each period prior to final settlement.

London Metal Exchange ("LME") copper prices averaged $3.50 per pound during the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared with the Company's recorded average provisional price of $3.53 per pound before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. LME copper prices averaged $3.61 per pound during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared with the Company's recorded average provisional price of $3.60 per pound before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, changes in copper prices resulted in a provisional pricing mark-to-market gain of $18 ($0.30 per pound) and gain of $31 ($0.19 per pound), respectively. At September 30, 2012, Newmont had copper sales of 67 million pounds priced at an average of $3.74 per pound, subject to final pricing over the next several months.

The average London P.M. fix for gold was $1,652 per ounce during the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared with the Company's recorded average provisional price of $1,653 per ounce before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. The average London P.M. fix for gold was $1,652 per ounce during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to the Company's recorded average provisional price of $1,652 per ounce before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, changes in gold prices resulted in a provisional pricing mark-to-market gain of $13 ($9 per ounce) and gain of $17 ($4 per ounce), respectively. At September 30, 2012, Newmont had gold sales of 87,000 ounces priced at an average of $1,777 per ounce, subject to final pricing over the next several months.

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NOTE 17 INVESTMENTS

	At September 30, 2012			
	Cost/Equity Basis	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss	Fair/Equity Basis
Current:				
Marketable Equity Securities:				
Paladin Energy Ltd.	$ 59	$ 8	$—	$ 67
Other	14	9	(1)	22
	$ 73	$ 17	$ (1)	$ 89
Long-term:				
Marketable Debt Securities:				
Asset backed commercial paper	$ 26	$—	$ (6)	$ 20
Auction rate securities	8	—	(3)	5
Corporate	6	2	—	8
	40	2	(9)	33
Marketable Equity Securities:				
Canadian Oil Sands Ltd.	314	347	—	661
Gabriel Resources Ltd.	79	29	—	108
Regis Resources Ltd.	36	402	—	438
Other	59	18	(1)	76
	488	796	(1)	1,283
Other investments, at cost	11	1	—	12
Investment in Affiliates:				
Minera La Zanja S.R.L.	69	—	—	69
	$ 608	$799	$ (10)	$ 1,397

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	At December 31, 2011			
	Cost/Equity	Unrealized		Fair/Equity
	Basis	Gain	Loss	Basis
Current:				
Marketable Equity Securities:				
Paladin Energy Ltd.	$ 60	$ 13	$—	$ 73
Other	15	7	(1)	21
	$ 75	$ 20	$ (1)	$ 94
Long-term:				
Marketable Debt Securities:				
Asset backed commercial paper	$ 25	$—	$ (6)	$ 19
Auction rate securities	7	—	(2)	5
Corporate	10	1	—	11
	42	1	(8)	35
Marketable Equity Securities:				
Canadian Oil Sands Trust	302	401	—	703
Gabriel Resources Ltd.	76	236	—	312
Regis Resources Ltd.	36	218	—	254
Other	92	16	(17)	91
	506	871	(17)	1,360
Other investments, at cost	11	—	—	11
Investment in Affiliates:				
Minera La Zanja S.R.L.	66	—	—	66
	$ 625	$872	$ (25)	$ 1,472

Included in *Investments* at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are $9 and $11 of long-term marketable debt securities, respectively, and $8 and $4 of long-term marketable equity securities, respectively, that are legally pledged for purposes of settling asset retirement obligations related to the San Jose Reservoir at Yanacocha.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company recognized impairments for other-than-temporary declines in value of $7 and $39 for marketable equity securities. During the third quarter of 2011, the Company recognized impairments for other-than-temporary declines in value of $148 related to its holdings of Paladin Energy Ltd. and $26 for other marketable equity securities.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

The following tables present the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, aggregated by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
At September 30, 2012	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable equity securities	$ 7	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 7	$ 2
Asset backed commercial paper	—	—	20	6	20	6
Auction rate securities	—	—	5	3	5	3
	$ 7	$ 2	$ 25	$ 9	$ 32	$ 11

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
At December 31, 2011	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable equity securities	$ 42	$ 18	$ —	$ —	$ 42	$ 18
Asset backed commercial paper	—	—	19	6	19	6
Auction rate securities	—	—	5	2	5	2
	$ 42	$ 18	$ 24	$ 8	$ 66	$ 26

While the fair values of the Company's investments in asset backed commercial paper and auction rate securities are below their respective cost, the Company views these declines as temporary. The Company intends to hold its investment in auction rate securities and asset backed commercial paper until maturity or such time that the market recovers and therefore considers these losses temporary.

NOTE 18 INVENTORIES

	At September 30, 2012	At December 31, 2011
In-process	$ 122	$ 159
Concentrate	192	116
Precious metals	39	12
Materials, supplies and other	489	427
	$ 842	$ 714

NOTE 19 STOCKPILES AND ORE ON LEACH PADS

	At September 30, 2012	At December 31, 2011
Current:		
Stockpiles	$ 560	$ 506
Ore on leach pads	160	165
	$ 720	$ 671
Long-term:		
Stockpiles	$ 2,384	$ 1,904
Ore on leach pads	391	367
	$ 2,775	$ 2,271

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	At September 30, 2012	At December 31, 2011
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads:		
Nevada	$ 649	$ 536
La Herradura	39	6
Yanacocha	509	512
Boddington	476	435
Batu Hijau	1,436	1,119
Other Australia/New Zealand	175	161
Ahafo	211	173
	$ 3,495	$ 2,942

NOTE 20 OTHER ASSETS

	At September 30, 2012	At December 31, 2011
Other current assets:		
Refinery metal inventory and receivable	$ 636	$ 796
Prepaid assets	224	93
Derivative instruments	120	127
Restricted cash	—	20
Note receivable	—	12
Other	109	85
	$ 1,089	$ 1,133
Other long-term assets:		
Goodwill	$ 188	$ 188
Derivative instruments	142	112
Intangible assets	139	147
Restricted cash	98	48
Debt issuance costs	76	59
Income tax receivable	57	142
Other receivables	11	17
Other	185	144
	$ 896	$ 857

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 21 DEBT

	At September 30, 2012		At December 31, 2011	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Sale-leaseback of refractory ore treatment plant	$ 15	$ —	$ 165	$ —
Corporate revolving credit facility	—	—	—	33
2012 Convertible Senior Notes, net	—	—	514	—
2014 Convertible Senior Notes, net	—	529	—	512
2017 Convertible Senior Notes, net	—	466	—	452
2019 Senior Notes, net	—	897	—	896
2022 Senior Notes, net	—	1,489	—	—
2035 Senior Notes, net	—	598	—	598
2039 Senior Notes, net	—	1,087	—	1,087
2042 Senior Notes, net	—	992	—	—
Ahafo project finance facility	10	40	10	45
Other capital leases	—	1	—	1
	$ 25	$6,099	$ 689	$3,624

Scheduled minimum debt repayments are $20 for the remainder of 2012, $10 in 2013, $539 in 2014, $10 in 2015, $10 in 2016 and $5,535 thereafter.

Corporate Revolving Credit Facility

In May 2012, the Company's Corporate Revolving Credit Facility was amended to increase the capacity to $3,000 and extend the facility one year to 2017. The available capacity under the Corporate Revolving Credit Facility prior to the amendment was $2,500.

2012 Convertible Senior Notes

In February 2012, the Company's 2012 Convertible Senior Notes matured, resulting in a principal payment of $517. The Company elected to pay the conversion premium of $172 in cash in lieu of issuing common shares.

2022 and 2042 Senior Notes

In March 2012, the Company completed a public offering of $1,500 and $1,000 uncollateralized Senior Notes maturing on March 15, 2022 and March 15, 2042, respectively; net proceeds were $1,479 and $983, respectively. The 2022 Senior Notes pay interest semi-annually at a rate of 3.50% per annum and the 2042 Senior Notes pay semi-annual interest of 4.875% per annum.

Consistent with the Company's other Notes included in the table above, the 2022 and 2042 Senior Notes contain various covenants and default provisions including payment defaults, limitation on liens, limitation on sales and leaseback agreements and merger restrictions.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 22 OTHER LIABILITIES

	At September 30, 2012	At December 31, 2011
Other current liabilities:		
Refinery metal payable	$ 636	$ 796
Accrued capital expenditures	228	248
Accrued operating costs	194	231
Taxes other than income and mining	86	93
Interest	86	55
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	62	71
Deferred income tax	58	50
Boddington contingent consideration	44	24
Royalties	40	53
Holt property royalty	24	17
Derivative instruments	1	408
Other	68	87
	$ 1,527	$ 2,133
Other long-term liabilities:		
Holt property royalty	$ 250	$ 159
Income and mining taxes	71	88
Power supply agreements	45	45
Boddington contingent consideration	—	30
Derivative instruments	—	6
Other	30	36
	$ 396	$ 364

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 23 NET CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Net cash provided from operations attributable to the net change in operating assets and liabilities is composed of the following:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Trade and accounts receivable	$ (7)	$ 125
Inventories, stockpiles and ore on leach pads	(603)	(332)
EGR refinery assets	177	(855)
Other assets	(81)	(109)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(291)	(3)
EGR refinery liabilities	(177)	855
Reclamation liabilities	(57)	(24)
	$(1,039)	$(343)

NOTE 24 SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Income and mining taxes, net of refunds	$1,041	$1,301
Pension plan and other benefits and contributions	$ 32	$ 12
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	$ 123	$ 101

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 25 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Newmont USA, a 100% owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation, has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the 2019, 2022, 2035, 2039 and 2042 Senior Notes, the 2014 and 2017 Convertible Senior Notes and the corporate revolving credit facility. The following consolidating financial statements are provided for Newmont USA, as guarantor, and for Newmont Mining Corporation, as issuer, as an alternative to providing separate financial statements for the guarantor. The accounts of Newmont Mining Corporation are presented using the equity method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income	Newmont Mining Corporation	Newmont USA	Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Sales	$ —	$ 1,577	$ 903	$ —	$ 2,480
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales [1]	—	623	465	—	1,088
Amortization	—	174	98	—	272
Reclamation and remediation	—	12	5	—	17
Exploration	—	72	43	—	115
Advanced projects, research and development	—	55	20	(1)	74
General and administrative	—	52	(1)	—	51
Other expense, net	—	72	58	1	131
	—	1,060	688	—	1,748
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	(1)	16	37	—	52
Interest income—intercompany	46	4	—	(50)	—
Interest expense—intercompany	(3)	—	(47)	50	—
Interest expense, net	(66)	(7)	6	—	(67)
	(24)	13	(4)	—	(15)
Income before income and mining tax and other items	(24)	530	211	—	717
Income and mining tax expense	8	(245)	9	—	(228)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	383	(6)	40	(426)	(9)
Income from continuing operations	367	279	260	(426)	480
Loss from discontinued operations	—	2	(35)	—	(33)
Net income	367	281	225	(426)	447
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(74)	(29)	23	(80)
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 367	$ 207	$ 196	$ (403)	$ 367
Comprehensive income	$ 601	$ 299	$ 497	$ (715)	$ 682
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(75)	(29)	23	(81)
Comprehensive income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 601	$ 224	$ 468	$ (692)	$ 601

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Sales	$ —	$ 1,779	$ 965	$ —	$ 2,744
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales [1]	—	623	385	—	1,008
Amortization	—	175	96	(1)	270
Reclamation and remediation	—	2	4	—	6
Exploration	—	52	52	—	104
Advanced projects, research and development	—	47	46	—	93
General and administrative	—	50	—	—	50
Other expense, net	—	8	27	1	36
	—	957	610	—	1,567
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	(157)	31	50	—	(76)
Interest income—intercompany	39	2	7	(48)	—
Interest expense—intercompany	(8)	—	(40)	48	—
Interest expense, net	(59)	(6)	—	—	(65)
	(185)	27	17	—	(141)
Income before income and mining tax and other items	(185)	849	372	—	1,036
Income and mining tax expense	30	(288)	(113)	—	(371)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	648	(19)	81	(700)	10
Net income (loss)	493	542	340	(700)	675
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(186)	(17)	21	(182)
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 493	$ 356	$ 323	$ (679)	$ 493
Comprehensive income	$ (357)	$ 530	$ (363)	$ 14	$ (176)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(186)	(14)	21	(179)
Comprehensive income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ (357)	$ 344	$ (377)	$ 35	$ (355)

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Sales	$ —	$ 4,577	$ 2,815	$ —	$ 7,392
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales [1]	—	1,736	1,371	—	3,107
Amortization	—	439	312	—	751
Reclamation and remediation	—	35	14	—	49
Exploration	—	196	113	—	309
Advanced projects, research and development	—	207	51	—	258
General and administrative	—	160	2	—	162
Other expense, net	—	139	238	—	377
	—	2,912	2,101	—	5,013
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	2	41	78	—	121
Interest income—intercompany	125	7	11	(143)	—
Interest expense—intercompany	(11)	(1)	(131)	143	—
Interest expense, net	(186)	(19)	15	—	(190)
	(70)	28	(27)	—	(69)
Income before income and mining tax and other items	(70)	1,693	687	—	2,310
Income and mining tax expense	24	(474)	(296)	—	(746)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	1,182	(19)	157	(1,359)	(39)
Income from continuing operations	1,136	1,200	548	(1,359)	1,525
Loss from discontinued operations	—	6	(110)	—	(104)
Net income	1,136	1,206	438	(1,359)	1,421
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(281)	(92)	88	(285)
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 1,136	$ 925	$ 346	$ (1,271)	$ 1,136
Comprehensive income	$ 1,079	$ 1,197	$ 446	$ (1,357)	$ 1,365
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(282)	(92)	88	(286)
Comprehensive income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 1,079	$ 915	$ 354	$ (1,269)	$ 1,079

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Sales	$ —	$ 4,765	$ 2,828	$ —	$ 7,593
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales [1]	—	1,740	1,125	—	2,865
Amortization	—	490	287	(1)	776
Reclamation and remediation	—	50	13	—	63
Exploration	—	133	122	—	255
Advanced projects, research and development	—	115	133	(1)	247
General and administrative	—	143	2	—	145
Other expense, net	—	109	85	2	196
	—	2,780	1,767	—	4,547
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	(161)	98	66	—	3
Interest income—intercompany	115	6	11	(132)	—
Interest expense—intercompany	(14)	—	(118)	132	—
Interest expense, net	(176)	(18)	1	—	(193)
	(236)	86	(40)	—	(190)
Income before income and mining tax and other items	(236)	2,071	1,021	—	2,856
Income and mining tax expense	45	(607)	(301)	—	(863)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	1,585	(16)	220	(1,777)	12
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,394	1,448	940	(1,777)	2,005
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	7	(143)	—	(136)
Net income	1,394	1,455	797	(1,777)	1,869
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(551)	(7)	83	(475)
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 1,394	$ 904	$ 790	$ (1,694)	$ 1,394
Comprehensive income	$ 746	$ 1,411	$ 462	$ (1,396)	$ 1,223
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(551)	(7)	83	(475)
Comprehensive income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 746	$ 860	$ 455	$ (1,313)	$ 748

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Operating activities:					
Net income (loss)	$ 1,136	$ 1,206	$ 438	$ (1,359)	$ 1,421
Adjustments	51	530	(780)	1,359	1,160
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	163	(851)	(351)	—	(1,039)
Net cash provided from (used in) continuing operations	1,350	885	(693)	—	1,542
Net cash used in discontinued operations	—	—	(12)	—	(12)
Net cash provided from (used in) operations	1,350	885	(705)	—	1,530
Investing activities:					
Additions to property, plant and mine development	—	(1,621)	(773)	—	(2,394)
Sale of marketable securities	—	—	209	—	209
Purchases of marketable securities	—	—	(209)	—	(209)
Acquisitions, net	—	—	(22)	—	(22)
Proceeds from sale of other assets	—	10	3	—	13
Other	—	(15)	(33)	—	(48)
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(1,626)	(825)	—	(2,451)
Financing activities:					
Net borrowings (repayments)	1,543	(151)	(5)	—	1,387
Payment of conversion premium on debt	(172)	—	—	—	(172)
Net intercompany borrowings (repayments)	(2,220)	633	1,587	—	—
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(521)	—	—	—	(521)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Proceeds from stock issuance, net	20	—	—	—	20
Other	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	(1,350)	479	1,580	—	709
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	(2)	3	—	1
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	(264)	53	—	(211)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	1,526	234	—	1,760
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ —	$ 1,262	$ 287	$ —	$ 1,549

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Operating activities:					
Net income (loss)	$ 1,394	$ 1,455	$ 797	$ (1,777)	$ 1,869
Adjustments	193	542	(1,372)	1,777	1,140
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	(5)	(375)	37	—	(343)
Net cash provided from (used in) continuing operations	1,582	1,622	(538)	—	2,666
Net cash used in discontinued operations	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Net cash provided from (used in) operations	1,582	1,622	(542)	—	2,662
Investing activities:					
Additions to property, plant and mine development	—	(1,190)	(591)	—	(1,781)
Sale of marketable securities	—	62	12	—	74
Purchases of marketable securities	—	—	(17)	—	(17)
Acquisitions, net	—	—	(2,301)	—	(2,301)
Proceeds from sale of other assets	—	(56)	62	—	6
Other	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(1,184)	(2,844)	—	(4,028)
Financing activities:					
Net borrowings (repayments)	(7)	(276)	(5)	—	(288)
Net intercompany borrowings (repayments)	(1,289)	(2,240)	3,529	—	—
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(321)	—	—	—	(321)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	—	(17)	—	—	(17)
Proceeds from stock issuance, net	35	—	—	—	35
Other	—	—	3	—	3
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	(1,582)	(2,533)	3,527	—	(588)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	(3)	36	—	33
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	(2,098)	177	—	(1,921)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	3,877	179	—	4,056
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ —	$ 1,779	$ 356	$ —	$ 2,135

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	At September 30, 2012				
Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 1,262	$ 287	$ —	$ 1,549
Trade receivables	—	175	139	—	314
Accounts receivable	2,496	3,130	282	(5,438)	470
Investments	68	—	21	—	89
Inventories	—	436	406	—	842
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	580	140	—	720
Deferred income tax assets	1	250	—	—	251
Other current assets	—	185	904	—	1,089
Current assets	2,565	6,018	2,179	(5,438)	5,324
Property, plant and mine development, net	—	8,025	9,482	(35)	17,472
Investments	—	32	1,365	—	1,397
Investments in subsidiaries	15,849	—	3,021	(18,870)	—
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	2,053	722	—	2,775
Deferred income tax assets	798	813	48	—	1,659
Other long-term assets	3,808	630	759	(4,301)	896
Total assets	$ 23,020	$17,571	$ 17,576	$ (28,644)	$ 29,523
Liabilities					
Debt	$ —	$ 15	$ 10	$ —	$ 25
Accounts payable	3,238	1,520	1,296	(5,442)	612
Employee-related benefits	—	224	96	—	320
Income and mining taxes	147	(95)	35	—	87
Other current liabilities	85	384	3,017	(1,959)	1,527
Current liabilities	3,470	2,048	4,454	(7,401)	2,571
Debt	6,058	1	40	—	6,099
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	—	913	363	—	1,276
Deferred income tax liabilities	50	673	1,463	—	2,186
Employee-related benefits	5	359	115	—	479
Other long-term liabilities	362	52	4,317	(4,335)	396
Total liabilities	9,945	4,046	10,752	(11,736)	13,007
Equity					
Preferred stock	—	—	61	(61)	—
Common stock	786	—	5	(5)	786
Additional paid-in capital	8,027	3,050	5,698	(8,468)	8,307
Accumulated other comprehensive income	595	(199)	1,176	(977)	595
Retained earnings	3,667	6,981	(1,406)	(5,575)	3,667
Newmont stockholders' equity	13,075	9,832	5,534	(15,086)	13,355
Noncontrolling interests	—	3,693	1,290	(1,822)	3,161
Total equity	13,075	13,525	6,824	(16,908)	16,516
Total liabilities and equity	$ 23,020	$17,571	$ 17,576	$ (28,644)	$ 29,523

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

	At December 31, 2011				
Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet	**Newmont Mining Corporation**	**Newmont USA**	**Other Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated**
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 1,526	$ 234	$ —	$ 1,760
Trade receivables	—	205	95	—	300
Accounts receivable	1,415	3,447	264	(4,806)	320
Investments	72	—	22	—	94
Inventories	—	333	381	—	714
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	532	139	—	671
Deferred income tax assets	134	257	5	—	396
Other current assets	—	91	1,042	—	1,133
Current assets	1,621	6,391	2,182	(4,806)	5,388
Property, plant and mine development, net	—	6,917	8,990	(26)	15,881
Investments	—	29	1,443	—	1,472
Investments in subsidiaries	14,675	43	2,825	(17,543)	—
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	1,641	630	—	2,271
Deferred income tax assets	708	838	59	—	1,605
Other long-term assets	3,423	641	927	(4,134)	857
Total assets	$ 20,427	$16,500	$ 17,056	$ (26,509)	$ 27,474
Liabilities					
Debt	$ 514	$ 165	$ 10	$ —	$ 689
Accounts payable	2,698	1,327	1,343	(4,807)	561
Employee-related benefits	—	222	85	—	307
Income and mining taxes	—	45	205	—	250
Other current liabilities	450	459	3,186	(1,962)	2,133
Current liabilities	3,662	2,218	4,829	(6,769)	3,940
Debt	3,578	1	45	—	3,624
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	—	809	360	—	1,169
Deferred income tax liabilities	—	732	1,415	—	2,147
Employee-related benefits	5	355	99	—	459
Other long-term liabilities	567	61	3,895	(4,159)	364
Total liabilities	7,812	4,176	10,643	(10,928)	11,703
Equity					
Preferred stock	—	—	61	(61)	—
Common stock	784	—	—	—	784
Additional paid-in capital	8,127	3,050	5,702	(8,471)	8,408
Accumulated other comprehensive income	652	(189)	1,168	(979)	652
Retained earnings	3,052	6,055	(1,744)	(4,311)	3,052
Newmont stockholders' equity	12,615	8,916	5,187	(13,822)	12,896
Noncontrolling interests	—	3,408	1,226	(1,759)	2,875
Total equity	12,615	12,324	6,413	(15,581)	15,771
Total liabilities and equity	$ 20,427	$16,500	$ 17,056	$ (26,509)	$ 27,474

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 26 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

General

The Company follows ASC guidance in accounting for loss contingencies. Accordingly, estimated losses from contingencies are accrued by a charge to income when information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability could be incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Legal expenses associated with the contingency are expensed as incurred. If a loss contingency is not probable or reasonably estimable, disclosure of the contingency and estimated range of loss, if determinable, is made in the financial statements when it is at least reasonably possible that a material loss could be incurred.

Operating Segments

The Company's operating segments are identified in Note 3. Except as noted in this paragraph, all of the Company's commitments and contingencies specifically described in this Note 26 relate to the Corporate and Other reportable segment. The PT Newmont Minahasa Raya and PTNNT matters relate to the Asia Pacific reportable segment. The Yanacocha matters relate to the South America reportable segment.

Environmental Matters

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect the public health and environment and believes its operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures.

Estimated future reclamation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, $1,149 and $1,070, respectively, were accrued for reclamation costs relating to currently or recently producing mineral properties in accordance with asset retirement obligation guidance. The current portions of $42 and $47 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, are included in *Other current liabilities* .

The Company is involved in several matters concerning environmental obligations associated with former mining activities. Generally, these matters concern developing and implementing remediation plans at the various sites involved. The Company believes that the related environmental obligations associated with these sites are similar in nature with respect to the development of remediation plans, their risk profile and the compliance required to meet general environmental standards. Based upon the Company's best estimate of its liability for these matters, $189 and $170 were accrued for such obligations at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. These amounts are included in *Other current liabilities* and *Reclamation and remediation liabilities* . Depending upon the ultimate resolution of these matters, the Company believes that it is reasonably possible that the liability for these matters could be as much as 110% greater or 7% lower than the amount accrued at September 30, 2012. The amounts accrued are reviewed periodically based upon facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes in estimates are recorded in *Reclamation and remediation* in the period estimates are revised.

Details about certain of the more significant matters involved are discussed below.

Newmont Mining Corporation

Conjecture Mine Site. On April 24, 2012, Federal Resources Corporation served Newmont with a third party complaint seeking contribution for reclamation costs at the Conjecture Mine site in Bonner County, Idaho. The United States Department of Justice on behalf of the EPA ("U.S.") brought a CERCLA action against Federal Resources Corporation for costs incurred in response to alleged releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at the Conjecture Mine, Idaho Lakeview and Minnie More Mine sites. The U.S. has expended approximately $5 in total costs for the completion of reclamation at the Conjecture Mine. Federal Resources Corporation alleges that Newmont is the successor-in-interest to Duval Corporation ("Duval"), and that Duval is a former operator of the Conjecture Mine. Newmont denies that it is a successor-in-interest to the liabilities of Duval and further Newmont has not uncovered any evidence to substantiate that Duval operated the Conjecture Mine. Federal Resources Corporation, the only party with a claim against Newmont, has agreed to voluntarily dismiss Newmont and the parties filed a joint motion for dismissal of Newmont from the lawsuit.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

Empire Mine. On July 19, 2012, the California Department of Parks and Recreation ("Parks") served Newmont, New Verde Mines LLC, Newmont North America Exploration Limited, Newmont Realty Company and Newmont USA Limited with a complaint for damages and declaratory relief under CERCLA, specifically for costs associated with water treatment at the Empire Mine State Park and for a declaration that Newmont is liable for past and future response costs, as well as indemnification to Parks. In 1975, Parks purchased the Empire Mine site in Grass Valley, California from Newmont to create a historic state park featuring the mining of the Empire Mine. Parks has operated the Empire Mine Site for over 35 years. Newmont intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit. Newmont cannot reasonably predict the outcome of this matter.

Newmont USA Limited—100% Newmont Owned

Ross-Adams Mine Site. By letter dated June 5, 2007, the U.S. Forest Service notified Newmont that it had expended approximately $0.3 in response costs to address environmental conditions at the Ross-Adams mine in Prince of Wales, Alaska, and requested Newmont USA Limited pay those costs and perform an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis ("EE/CA") to assess what future response activities might need to be completed at the site. Newmont intends to vigorously defend any formal claims by the EPA. Newmont has agreed to perform the EE/CA. Newmont cannot reasonably predict the likelihood or outcome of any future action against it arising from this matter.

PT Newmont Minahasa Raya ("PTNMR")—80% Newmont Owned

On March 22, 2007, an Indonesian non-governmental organization named Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia ("WALHI") filed a civil suit against PTNMR, the Newmont subsidiary that operated the Minahasa mine in Indonesia, and Indonesia's Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources and Ministry of Environment, alleging pollution from the government-approved and permitted disposal of mill tailings into Buyat Bay, and seeking a court order requiring PTNMR to fund a 25-year monitoring program in relation to Buyat Bay. In December 2007, the court ruled in PTNMR's favor and found that WALHI's allegations of pollution in Buyat Bay were without merit. In March 2008, WALHI appealed this decision to the Indonesian High Court. On January 27, 2010, the Indonesian High Court upheld the December 2007 ruling in favor of PTNMR. On May 17, 2010, WALHI filed an appeal of the January 27, 2010 Indonesian High Court ruling seeking review from the Indonesian Supreme Court. Independent sampling and testing of Buyat Bay water and fish, as well as area residents, conducted by the World Health Organization and the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization confirm that PTNMR has not polluted the Buyat Bay environment, and, therefore, has not adversely affected the fish in Buyat Bay or the health of nearby residents. Ongoing monitoring of seawater quality by an Independent Scientific Panel continues to confirm that PTNMR's operations have not adversely affected the environment. The Company remains steadfast that it has not caused pollution or health problems.

Other Legal Matters

Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. ("Yanacocha")—51.35% Newmont Owned

Choropampa . In June 2000, a transport contractor of Yanacocha spilled approximately 151 kilograms of elemental mercury near the town of Choropampa, Peru, which is located 53 miles (85 kilometers) southwest of the Yanacocha mine. Elemental mercury is not used in Yanacocha's operations but is a by-product of gold mining and was sold to a Lima firm for use in medical instruments and industrial applications. A comprehensive health and environmental remediation program was undertaken by Yanacocha in response to the incident. In August 2000, Yanacocha paid under protest a fine of 1,740,000 Peruvian soles (approximately $0.5) to the Peruvian government. Yanacocha has entered into settlement agreements with a number of individuals impacted by the incident. As compensation for the disruption and inconvenience caused by the incident, Yanacocha entered into agreements with and provided a variety of public works in the three communities impacted by this incident. Yanacocha cannot predict the likelihood of additional expenditures related to this matter.

Additional lawsuits relating to the Choropampa incident were filed against Yanacocha in the local courts of Cajamarca, Peru, in May 2002 by over 900 Peruvian citizens. A significant number of the plaintiffs in these lawsuits entered into settlement agreements with Yanacocha prior to filing such claims. In April 2008, the Peruvian Supreme Court upheld the validity of these settlement agreements, which the Company expects to result in the dismissal of all claims brought by previously settled plaintiffs. Yanacocha has also entered into settlement agreements with approximately 350 additional plaintiffs. The claims asserted by approximately 200 plaintiffs remain. In 2011, Yanacocha was served with 23 complaints alleging grounds to nullify the settlements entered between Yanacocha and the plaintiffs. Yanacocha has answered the complaints and the court has dismissed several of the matters and the plaintiffs have filed appeals. All appeals have been referred to the Civil Court of Cajamarca, which has confirmed the decision of the lower court judge. The plaintiffs have filed appeals of such orders before the Supreme Court. Yanacocha will continue to vigorously defend its position. Neither the Company nor Yanacocha can reasonably estimate the ultimate loss relating to such claims.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara ("PTNNT") – 31.5% Newmont Owned

Under the Batu Hijau Contract of Work, beginning in 2006 and continuing through 2010, a portion of PTNNT's shares were required to be offered for sale, first, to the Indonesian government or, second, to Indonesian nationals, equal to the difference between the following percentages and the percentage of shares already owned by the Indonesian government or Indonesian nationals (if such number is positive): 23% by March 31, 2006; 30% by March 31, 2007; 37% by March 31, 2008; 44% by March 31, 2009; and 51% by March 31, 2010. As PT Pukuafu Indah ("PTPI"), an Indonesian national, owned a 20% interest in PTNNT at all relevant times, in 2006, a 3% interest was required to be offered for sale and, in each of 2007 through 2010, an additional 7% interest was required to be offered (for an aggregate 31% interest). The price at which such interests were offered for sale to the Indonesian parties was the fair market value of such interest considering PTNNT as a going concern, as agreed with the Indonesian government. Following certain disputes and an arbitration with the Indonesian government, in November and December 2009, sale agreements were concluded pursuant to which the 2006, 2007 and 2008 shares were sold to PT Multi Daerah Bersaing ("PTMDB"), the nominee of the local governments, and the 2009 shares were sold to PTMDB in February 2010, resulting in PTMDB owning a 24% interest in PTNNT.

On December 17, 2010, the Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, acting on behalf of the Indonesian government, accepted the offer to acquire the final 7% interest in PTNNT. Subsequently, the Indonesian government designated Pusat Investasi Pemerintah ("PIP"), an agency of the Ministry of Finance, as the entity that will buy the final stake. On May 6, 2011, PIP and the foreign shareholders entered into a definitive agreement for the sale and purchase of the final 7% divestiture stake. Closing of the transaction is pending receipt of approvals from certain Indonesian government ministries. Subsequent to signing the agreement, a disagreement arose between the Ministry of Finance and the Indonesian parliament in regard to whether parliamentary approval was needed to allow PIP to make the share purchase. In July 2012, the Constitutional Court ruled that parliament approval is required for PIP to use state funds to purchase the shares, which approval has not yet been obtained. Further disputes may arise in regard to the divestiture of the 2010 shares.

As part of the negotiation of the sale agreements with PTMDB, the parties executed an operating agreement (the "Operating Agreement") under which each recognizes the rights of the Company and Sumitomo to apply their operating standards to the management of PTNNT's operations, including standards for safety, environmental stewardship and community responsibility. The Operating Agreement became effective upon the completion of the sale of the 2009 shares in February 2010 and will continue for so long as the Company and Sumitomo own more shares of PTNNT than PTMDB. If the Operating Agreement terminates, then the Company may lose control over the applicable operating standards for Batu Hijau and will be at risk for operations conducted in a manner that either detracts from value or results in safety, environmental or social standards below those adhered to by the Company and Sumitomo.

In the event of any future disputes under the Contract of Work or Operating Agreement, there can be no assurance that the Company would prevail in any such dispute and any termination of such contracts could result in substantial diminution in the value of the Company's interests in PTNNT.

Effective January 1, 2011, the local government in the region where the Batu Hijau mine is located commenced the enforcement of local regulations that purport to require PTNNT to pay additional taxes based on revenue and the value of PTNNT's contracts. In addition, the regulations purport to require PTNNT to obtain certain export-related documents from the regional government for purposes of shipping copper concentrate. PTNNT is required to and has obtained all export related-documents in compliance with the laws and regulations of the central government. PTNNT believes that the new regional regulations are not enforceable as they expressly contradict higher level Indonesian laws that set out the permissible taxes that can be imposed by a regional government and all effective export requirements. PTNNT's position is supported by Indonesia's Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, Ministry of Trade, and the provincial government. To date, PTNNT has not been forced to comply with these new contradictory regional regulations. On February 4, 2011, PTNNT filed legal proceedings seeking to have the regulations declared null and void because they conflict with the laws of Indonesia. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a decree declaring these local regulations to be contrary to Indonesian law and thus unenforceable. Further disputes with the local government could arise in relation to these regulations. PTNNT intends to vigorously defend its position in this dispute.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

Additionally, in July 2011, WALHI brought an administrative law claim against Indonesia's Ministry of Environment to challenge the May 2011 renewal of PTNNT's submarine tailings permit. PTNNT and the regional government of KSB ("KSB") filed separate applications for intervention into the proceedings, both of which were accepted by the Administrative Court. KSB intervened on the side of WALHI, and PTNNT joined on the side of the Ministry of Environment. On April 3, 2012, the Administrative Court ruled in favor of the Ministry of Environment and PTNNT, finding that the Ministry of Environment properly renewed the permit in accordance with Indonesian law and regulations. WALHI has appealed the verdict. On September 13, 2012, the High Administrative Law Court upheld the Administrative Court decision and rejected WALHI's appeal, after which WALHI publicly announced their intent to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. PTNNT will continue to defend its submarine tailings permit and is confident that the Ministry of Environment acted properly in renewing PTNNT's permit.

Newmont Mining Corporation claim relating to PTNNT divestiture

Indonesian citizens apparently living in the province of Nusa Tenggara Barat filed a lawsuit against Indonesia's Ministry of Finance and other government officials (as defendants) and against PTNNT and the Company (as co-defendants). Plaintiffs claim that the purchase by the central government of the final 7% divestiture stake in PTNNT violates, or would violate, their human rights. PTNNT's alleged liability appears supposedly to arise from being a party involved in the process of divestiture. The allegations regarding alleged liability are vague and unclear. Plaintiffs seek various relief, including an order requiring the defendants and co-defendants to transfer the final 7% stake to the regional government of Nusa Tenggara Barat and a payment of approximately $247 in damages. The Company considers that there is lack of jurisdiction, and that the claims, including those pertaining to it and PTNNT, are entirely without merit.

PT Pukuafu Indah Litigation

In October 2009, PTPI filed a lawsuit in the Central Jakarta District Court against PTNNT and the Indonesian government seeking to cancel a March 2009 arbitration award pertaining to the manner in which divestiture of shares in PTNNT should proceed. On October 11, 2010, the District Court ruled in favor of PTNNT and the Indonesian government finding, among other things, that PTPI lacks standing to contest the validity of the arbitration award. PTPI filed an appeal to the High Court, which was rejected by the High Court on January 4, 2012. PTPI appealed the case to the Indonesian Supreme Court. In September 2012, PTNNT and PTPI settled this lawsuit and PTPI revoked the appeal.

Subsequent to its initial claim, PTPI filed numerous additional lawsuits, three of which have been withdrawn, against Newmont Indonesia Limited ("NIL") and Nusa Tenggara Mining Corporation ("NTMC"), a subsidiary of Sumitomo, in the South Jakarta District Court. Fundamentally, the cases all relate to PTPI's contention that it owns, or has rights to own, the shares in PTNNT that have been or will be divested to fulfill the requirements of the PTNNT Contract of Work and the March 2009 arbitration award. PTPI also makes various other allegations, including alleged rights in or to the Company's or NTMC's non-divestiture shares in PTNNT, and PTPI asserts claims for significant damages allegedly arising from NIL's and NTMC's unlawful acts in transferring the divestiture shares to a third party. On November 30, 2010, the South Jakarta District Court rendered a decision in favor of PTPI in one of the cases that included an order that NIL/NTMC transfer 31% of PTNNT shares to PTPI and pay PTPI $26 in damages and certain monetary penalties. On August 7, 2012, the appellate court overturned the decision by the South Jakarta District Court. On June 28, 2011, the South Jakarta District Court ruled in favor of NIL and NTMC in one of PTPI's lawsuits contending that PTPI has rights in or to NIL's and NTMC's non-divestiture shares. PTPI has filed an appeal. In March 2012, the District Court dismissed PTPI's final two cases that were pending at the trial court level. PTPI has filed appeals in both of these lawsuits.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

In January 2010, PTPI also filed a lawsuit against PTNNT's President Director, Mr. Martiono Hadianto, alleging wrongful acts associated with the arbitration, including failure to properly share certain information. The South Jakarta District Court issued a decision partially in favor of PTPI against the PTNNT President Director, requiring the production of arbitration documents. The PTNNT President Director has appealed the decision. On September 6, 2012, PTNNT, its President Director, and PTPI entered into a settlement agreement and PTNNT revoked its appeal, and on September 17, 2012, the Court issued a deed of revocation, closing the case.

Newmont, Sumitomo and PTNNT's management believe that all of PTPI's claims in these matters are without merit and constitute a material breach of a written release agreement executed by PTPI in 2009, in which it and its shareholders committed to cease prosecution of all then-pending lawsuits and not to initiate new proceedings, in conjunction with Newmont's provision of financing to PTPI in late 2009.

In August 2010, NIL and NVL USA Limited ("NVL") commenced an arbitration against PTPI in the Singapore International Arbitration Centre, as provided in relevant financing agreements, seeking declarations that PTPI has violated the release agreement by failing to dismiss its Indonesian lawsuits, that PTPI is in breach of the November 2009 loan facility and related agreements, and that NIL and NVL are entitled to damages arising from PTPI's and its shareholders' conduct.

On October 1, 2010, NIL and NVL requested, based upon the release agreement, that the arbitral tribunal issue an interim order requiring PTPI and its shareholders to discontinue the various Indonesian court proceedings and refrain from bringing additional lawsuits. On October 15, 2010, the tribunal issued an order granting NIL and NVL's request. The order of the tribunal restrains PTPI and its agents from "proceeding with or continuing with or assisting or participating in the prosecution of the Indonesian [s]uits" and from commencing additional proceedings relating to the same subject matter as the Indonesian lawsuits. NIL and NVL obtained an enforcement order in Singapore courts but PTPI and its shareholders have not abided by the court order. PTPI and its shareholders' proceedings in Singapore court to contest enforcement of the interim award were rejected by the court.

On April 7, 2011, the arbitral tribunal issued a final award, while keeping the proceedings open to allow NIL and NVL to seek further relief as necessary, finding PTPI and its shareholders in breach of various provisions of the financing agreements, including the release agreement. The tribunal, for the second time, ordered PTPI and its agents to restrain from proceeding with the Indonesian lawsuits or filing new lawsuits relating to the same subject matter. In addition, the tribunal ordered PTPI and other shareholder defendants, collectively, to pay more than $11 in damages, costs and expenses. NIL and NVL obtained an enforcement order in Singapore courts and PTPI's shareholders have partially complied with the order. PTPI and its shareholders have not fully complied with the court order as $10 in damages remains unpaid and the Indonesian lawsuits are continuing. NIL and NVL have also registered the final award in the Central Jakarta District Court to seek enforcement in Indonesia.

On October 22, 2012, the Company and PTPI entered into an agreement to resolve their differences under which PTPI committed to dismiss or discontinue all of its litigation within four months. If PTPI fulfills its commitment, the Company has agreed that it will dismiss or discontinue its legal proceedings against PTPI.

NWG Investments Inc. v. Fronteer Gold Inc.

In April 2011, Newmont acquired Fronteer Gold Inc. ("Fronteer").

Fronteer acquired NewWest Gold Corporation ("NewWest Gold") in September 2007. At the time of that acquisition, NWG Investments Inc. ("NWG") owned approximately 86% of NewWest Gold and an individual named Jacob Safra owned or controlled 100% of NWG. Prior to its acquisition of NewWest Gold, Fronteer entered into a June 2007 lock-up agreement with NWG providing that, among other things, NWG would support Fronteer's acquisition of NewWest Gold. At that time, Fronteer owned approximately 42% of Aurora Energy Resources Inc. ("Aurora"), which, among other things, had a uranium exploration project in Labrador, Canada.

NWG contends that, during the negotiations leading up to the lock-up agreement, Fronteer represented to NWG that Aurora would commence uranium mining in Labrador by 2013, that this was a firm date, that Fronteer was not aware of any obstacle to doing so, that Aurora faced no serious environmental issues in Labrador and that Aurora's competitors faced greater delays in commencing uranium mining. NWG further contends that it entered into the lock-up agreement and agreed to support Fronteer's acquisition of NewWest Gold in reliance upon these purported representations. On October 11, 2007, less than three weeks after the Fronteer-NewWest Gold transaction closed, a member of the Nunatsiavut Assembly introduced a motion calling for the adoption of a moratorium on uranium mining in Labrador. On April 8, 2008, the Nunatsiavut Assembly adopted a three-year moratorium on uranium mining in Labrador. NWG contends that Fronteer was aware during the negotiations of the NWG/Fronteer lock-up agreement that the Nunatsiavut Assembly planned on adopting this moratorium and that its adoption would preclude Aurora from commencing uranium mining by 2013, but Fronteer nonetheless fraudulently induced NWG to enter into the lock-up agreement.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) (Continued)
(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

On September 24, 2012, NWG served a summons and complaint on NMC. The complaint also names Fronteer Gold Inc and Mark O'Dea as defendants. The complaint seeks rescission of the merger between Fronteer and NewWest Gold and $750 in damages. Newmont intends to defend this matter, but cannot reasonably predict the outcome.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

Tax contingencies are provided for in accordance with ASC income tax guidance (see Note 9).

The Company has minimum royalty obligations on one of its producing mines in Nevada for the life of the mine. Amounts paid as a minimum royalty (where production royalties are less than the minimum obligation) in any year are recoverable in future years when the minimum royalty obligation is exceeded. Although the minimum royalty requirement may not be met in a particular year, the Company expects that over the mine life, gold production will be sufficient to meet the minimum royalty requirements. Minimum royalty payments payable are $28 in 2012 through 2016 and $223 thereafter.

As part of its ongoing business and operations, the Company and its affiliates are required to provide surety bonds, bank letters of credit and bank guarantees as financial support for various purposes, including environmental reclamation, exploration permitting, workers compensation programs and other general corporate purposes. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, there were $1,885 and $1,354, respectively, of outstanding letters of credit, surety bonds and bank guarantees. The surety bonds, letters of credit and bank guarantees reflect fair value as a condition of their underlying purpose and are subject to fees competitively determined in the market place. The obligations associated with these instruments are generally related to performance requirements that the Company addresses through its ongoing operations. As the specific requirements are met, the beneficiary of the associated instrument cancels and/or returns the instrument to the issuing entity. Certain of these instruments are associated with operating sites with long-lived assets and will remain outstanding until closure. Generally, bonding requirements associated with environmental regulation are becoming more restrictive. However, the Company believes it is in compliance with all applicable bonding obligations and will be able to satisfy future bonding requirements through existing or alternative means, as they arise.

Newmont is from time to time involved in various legal proceedings related to its business. Except in the above described proceedings, management does not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceeding or that amounts that may be required to be paid by reason thereof will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

The following discussion provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Newmont Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Newmont," the "Company," "our" and "we"). We use certain non-GAAP financial performance measures in our MD&A. For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP financial measures used in this MD&A, please see the discussion under "Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures" beginning on page 62. References to "A$" refer to Australian currency, "NZ$" to New Zealand currency and "$" to United States currency.

This item should be read in conjunction with our interim unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in this quarterly report. Additionally, the following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and the consolidated financial statements included in Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed February 24, 2012.

Overview

Newmont is one of the world's largest gold producers and is the only gold company included in the S&P 500 Index and Fortune 500, and has been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index-World for five consecutive years. We are also engaged in the exploration for and acquisition of gold and gold/copper properties. We have significant operations and/or assets in the United States, Australia, Peru, Indonesia, Ghana, Mexico and New Zealand.

Our vision is to be the most valued and respected mining company through industry leading performance. We remain focused on progressing the development of our next generation of mining projects. Approximately 50% of our 2012 capital expenditures will be invested in these projects and the development of our pipeline, funded primarily from *Net cash from continuing operations* . Third quarter 2012 highlights compared to third quarter 2011 are included below and discussed further in *Results of Consolidated Operations* .

Operating highlights

- Average realized gold price of $1,659 and $1,649 per ounce for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, down 2% and up 8% respectively;
- Average realized copper price of $3.55 and $3.51 per pound for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, up 21% and down 2% respectively;
- Consolidated *Sales* of $2,480 and $7,392 for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, down 10% and 3% respectively;
- Gold *Costs applicable to sales* of $693 and $664 per ounce, for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, up 11% and 13% respectively;
- Copper *Costs applicable to sales* of $2.38 and $2.23 per pound, for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, up 116% and 91% respectively;
- Cash flow from continuing operations of $1,542 for the first nine months of 2012, down 42% from the prior year;
- Third quarter gold price-linked dividend payable of $0.35 per share, up 17% from the prior year quarter; and
- Expect 2012 attributable gold production to be at the low end of the previously announced outlook range of 5.0 to 5.1 million ounces; expect to be at the high end of consolidated *Costs applicable to sales* outlook range of $650 to $675 per ounce; maintaining outlook for capital expenditures of $3,300 to $3,600.

Advancing our project pipeline

We manage our wider project portfolio to maintain flexibility to address the development risks associated with our projects including permitting, local community and government support, engineering and procurement availability, technical issues, escalating costs and other associated risks that could adversely impact the timing and costs of certain opportunities.

Our opportunities in the Execution phase of development comprise a significant part of the Company's growth strategy and include Akyem in Ghana, Conga in Peru, and Phoenix Copper Leach and Emigrant in Nevada, as described further below.

Akyem, Ghana . Construction activities at the Akyem project continue to progress according to plan. First production is expected in late 2013 with a three to six month ramp-up expected to commercial production. Gold production is expected to be 350,000 to 450,000 ounces per year at *Costs applicable to sales* of $500 to $650 per ounce for the first five years of the mine's operating life of approximately 16 years (based on current gold reserves). Capital costs are estimated at $850 to $1,100, of which $609 have been incurred since 2009.

Conga, Peru . Due to local political and community protests, construction and development activities at the Conga project were largely suspended in November 2011. The results of the Peruvian Central Government initiated Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") independent review were announced on April 20, 2012 and confirmed our initial EIA met Peruvian and International standards. The review made recommendations to provide additional water capacity and social funds, which we have largely accepted. We announced our decision to move the project forward on a "go slow, water first" approach on June 22, 2012. Spending on the project will be reduced in 2012 and 2013 from $2,900 to $850, focusing on building water reservoirs, completing the last engineering activities, and accepting delivery of the main equipment purchases. Total property, plant and mine development was $1,434 at September 30, 2012. Construction of Conga and the implementation of the independent EIA review recommendations will continue provided it can be done in a safe manner with risk-adjusted returns that justify future investment. Should the Company be unable to continue with the current development plan at Conga, the Company may reprioritize and reallocate capital to development alternatives in Nevada, Australia, Ghana and Indonesia which may result in a potential accounting impairment.

Phoenix Copper Leach, Nevada . The Board of Directors authorized full funding for the Phoenix Copper Leach project in April 2012. Copper production is expected to be approximately 20 million pounds per year for the first five years of production at *Costs applicable to sales* of $1.75 to $2.00 per pound. First production is expected in early 2014. Capital costs are expected to be $170 to $215, of which $67 have been incurred at September 30, 2012.

Emigrant, Nevada. Construction is complete and commercial production was achieved on August 30, 2012. Gold production is expected to be 80,000 to 90,000 ounces per year at *Costs applicable to sales* of $500 to $600 per ounce for the first five years. Total capital costs for the Emigrant project were $104.

Tanami Shaft, Australia . We have decided to defer further development work on the Tanami Shaft Project, as we focus on (i) improving the execution and delivery at the existing operation, and (ii) we better understand the impact of the nearer surface underground Auron discovery on the overall life-of-mine plan. We expect to reassess the restart date of the Tanami Shaft Project in 2015.

We continue to advance earlier stage development assets through our project pipeline in our four operating regions. The exploration, construction and operation of these earlier stage development assets may require significant funding if they go into execution. Two of these projects are described further below:

Merian, Suriname . Feasibility study work for the Merian project began in the third quarter of 2011 and is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2012. The Company continues to negotiate a mineral agreement with the government of Suriname. The development of the Merian project allows Newmont to pursue a new district with upside potential and the opportunity to grow and extend the operating life of the South American region. First production is targeted for 2015 with initial estimated gold production (on a 100% basis) of 350,000 to 400,000 ounces per year. Refer to Item 2 in our 2011 10-K filing for further information.

Long Canyon, Nevada . We see significant exploration potential at Long Canyon and continue to develop our understanding of what we expect could be another Carlin-type trend. We anticipate completing 80 kilometers of drilling in 2012. Our intention is to bring the project into production by 2017.

Selected Financial and Operating Results

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Sales	$2,480	$2,744	$7,392	$7,593
Income from continuing operations	$ 480	$ 675	$1,525	$2,005
Net income	$ 447	$ 675	$1,421	$1,869
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 367	$ 493	$1,136	$1,394
Per common share, basic:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 0.81	$ 1.00	$ 2.50	$ 3.10
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 0.74	$ 1.00	$ 2.29	$ 2.82
Adjusted net income [1]	$ 426	$ 635	$1,298	$1,593
Adjusted net income per share [1]	$ 0.86	$ 1.29	$ 2.62	$ 3.23
Consolidated gold ounces (thousands)				
Produced [2]	1,397	1,510	4,238	4,414
Sold [3]	1,370	1,458	4,138	4,327
Consolidated copper pounds (millions)				
Produced	55	97	172	266
Sold	58	92	162	276
Average price received, net:				
Gold (per ounce)	$1,659	$1,695	$1,649	$1,526
Copper (per pound)	$ 3.55	$ 2.94	$ 3.51	$ 3.58
Consolidated costs applicable to sales: [4]				
Gold (per ounce)	$ 693	$ 622	$ 664	$ 587
Copper (per pound)	$ 2.38	$ 1.10	$ 2.23	$ 1.17
Attributable costs applicable to sales: [1]				
Gold (per ounce)	$ 716	$ 628	$ 689	$ 593
Copper (per pound)	$ 2.35	$ 1.25	$ 2.23	$ 1.30
Operating margin: [1]				
Gold (per ounce)	$ 966	$1,073	$ 985	$ 939
Copper (per pound)	$ 1.17	$ 1.84	$ 1.28	$ 2.41

(1) See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” on page 62.

(2) Includes 14 and 19 attributable ounces in the third quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in La Zanja and 7 and 4 attributable ounces in the third quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in Duketon. Includes 40 and 49 attributable ounces in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in La Zanja and 16 and 12 attributable ounces in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in Duketon.

(3) Excludes development ounces.

(4) Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

Consolidated Financial Results

Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders for the third quarter of 2012 was $367 ($0.74 per share) compared to $493 ($1.00 per share) for the third quarter of 2011. *Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders* for the first nine months of 2012 was $1,136 ($2.29 per share) compared to $1,394 ($2.82 per share) for the first nine months of 2011. Results for the third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011 were impacted by lower production from Batu Hijau, Tanami, and Ahafo, lower gold prices, higher production costs, restructuring and other charges and a $33 *Loss from discontinued operations* , partially offset by higher copper prices and higher production from Nevada and Yanacocha. Results for the first nine months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 were impacted by lower production from Batu Hijau, Tanami, Waihi, Kalgoorlie, Boddington and Ahafo, lower copper prices, higher production costs and restructuring and other charges, partially offset by higher gold prices and higher production from Nevada and Yanacocha.

Gold *Sales* decreased 8% in the third quarter of 2012 due to lower sales volume and realized prices. Gold *Sales* increased 3% in the first nine months of 2012 due to higher realized prices, partially offset by lower sales volume. The following analysis summarizes consolidated gold sales:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Consolidated gold sales:				
Gross before provisional pricing	$2,265	$2,468	$6,835	$6,607
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	13	20	17	38
Gross after provisional pricing	2,278	2,488	6,852	6,645
Treatment and refining charges	(4)	(17)	(29)	(43)
Net	$2,274	$2,471	$6,823	$6,602
Consolidated gold ounces sold (thousands):	1,370	1,458	4,138	4,327
Average realized gold price (per ounce):				
Gross before provisional pricing	$1,653	$1,693	$1,652	$1,527
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	9	14	4	9
Gross after provisional pricing	1,662	1,707	1,656	1,536
Treatment and refining charges	(3)	(12)	(7)	(10)
Net	$1,659	$1,695	$1,649	$1,526

The change in consolidated gold sales is due to:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 vs. 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 vs. 2011
Change in consolidated ounces sold	$ (150)	$ (290)
Change in average realized gold price	(60)	497
Change in treatment and refining charges	13	14
	$ (197)	$ 221

Copper *Sales* decreased 25% in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011 due to lower sales volume, partially offset by higher realized prices. Copper *Sales* decreased 43% in the first nine months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to lower sales volume and lower realized prices. The following analysis summarizes consolidated copper sales:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Consolidated copper sales:				
Gross before provisional pricing	$ 205	$ 363	$ 584	$1,154
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	18	(74)	31	(102)
Gross after provisional pricing	223	289	615	1,052
Treatment and refining charges	(17)	(16)	(46)	(61)
Net	$ 206	$ 273	$ 569	$ 991
Consolidated copper pounds sold (millions):	58	92	162	276
Average realized copper price (per pound):				
Gross before provisional pricing	$ 3.53	$ 3.91	$ 3.60	$ 4.17
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	0.31	(0.80)	0.19	(0.37)
Gross after provisional pricing	3.84	3.11	3.79	3.80
Treatment and refining charges	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.22)
Net	$ 3.55	$ 2.94	$ 3.51	$ 3.58

The change in consolidated copper sales is due to:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 vs. 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 vs. 2011
Change in consolidated pounds sold	$ (108)	$ (435)
Change in average realized copper price	42	(2)
Change in treatment and refining charges	(1)	15
	$ (67)	$ (422)

The following is a summary of consolidated gold and copper sales, net:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gold				
North America:				
Nevada	$ 734	$ 712	$ 2,028	$ 1,823
La Herradura	88	92	274	238
	822	804	2,302	2,061
South America:				
Yanacocha	585	544	1,793	1,430
Asia Pacific:				
Boddington	281	245	843	746
Batu Hijau	24	198	76	430
Other Australia/New Zealand	358	437	1,116	1,227
	663	880	2,035	2,403
Africa:				
Ahafo	204	243	693	708
	2,274	2,471	6,823	6,602
Copper				
Asia Pacific:				
Batu Hijau	146	233	406	844
Boddington	60	40	163	147
	206	273	569	991
	$ 2,480	$ 2,744	$ 7,392	$ 7,593

Costs applicable to sales for gold increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 due to higher mining, milling, labor and royalty costs and lower silver by-product credits, partially offset by lower workers' participation costs at Yanacocha. *Costs applicable to sales* for copper increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 due to higher mining and milling costs at Boddington and higher waste mining at Batu Hijau, partially offset by a build-up of stockpiles at Batu Hijau. For a complete discussion regarding variations in operations, see *Results of Consolidated Operations* below.

Amortization in the third quarter of 2012 was similar to the same period of 2011. *Amortization* for gold decreased $17 in the first nine months of 2012 compared to the first nine months of 2011 due to a build-up of stockpiles at Batu Hijau and longer facility lives at Nevada due to an increase in reserves at December 31, 2011. We continue to expect *Amortization* to be $1,050 to $1,080 in 2012.

The following is a summary of *Costs applicable to sales* and *Amortization* :

	Costs Applicable to Sales		Amortization		Costs Applicable to Sales		Amortization	
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gold								
North America:								
Nevada	$ 292	$ 267	$ 61	$ 69	$ 817	$ 763	$ 161	$ 197
La Herradura	31	31	5	6	96	76	16	15
	323	298	66	75	913	839	177	212
South America:								
Yanacocha	185	194	83	67	523	537	195	186
Asia Pacific:								
Boddington	155	112	37	28	449	329	118	87
Batu Hijau	17	58	2	14	47	122	8	28
Other Australia/New Zealand	201	174	34	36	573	498	103	102
	373	344	73	78	1,069	949	229	217
Africa:								
Ahafo	69	71	18	19	241	216	58	61
	950	907	240	239	2,746	2,541	659	676
Copper								
Asia Pacific:								
Batu Hijau	99	73	21	16	254	241	51	54
Boddington	39	28	7	6	107	83	25	20
	138	101	28	22	361	324	76	74
Other								
Asia Pacific	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2
Corporate and other	—	—	4	8	—	—	13	24
	—	—	4	9	—	—	16	26
	$ 1,088	$ 1,008	$ 272	$ 270	$3,107	$2,865	$ 751	$ 776

Exploration expense increased $11 and $54 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2011 due to additional expenditures in South America, Asia Pacific and Africa, partially offset by lower expenditures at Hope Bay in North America. We now expect *Exploration* expense of $370 to $400 in 2012.

The following is a summary of Advanced projects, research and development expense :

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
North America				
Nevada	$ 14	$ 5	$ 33	$ 15
La Herradura	1	—	1	—
Other North America	—	36	—	115
South America				
Yanacocha	3	4	16	13
Conga	9	9	45	15
Other South America	5	3	31	4
Asia Pacific				
Boddington	2	1	5	2
Batu Hijau	2	2	12	2
Other Australia/New Zealand	1	1	8	4
Africa				
Ahafo	4	1	10	3
Akyem	4	2	8	3
Other Africa	1	—	2	—
Corporate and Other				
Technical and project services	21	24	74	62
Corporate	7	5	13	9
	$ 74	$ 93	$ 258	$ 247

Advanced projects, research and development expense decreased $19 for the third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011 due to placing Hope Bay on care and maintenance. *Advanced projects, research and development* expense increased $11 for the first nine months of 2012 compared to the same period of 2011 due to a primary focus on Merian in South America, Long Canyon in Nevada, Chaquicocha underground at Yanacocha, Elang in Indonesia and Ahafo mill expansion in Africa, partially offset by placing Hope Bay on care and maintenance. We now expect *Advanced projects, research and development* expenses of $410 to $440 in 2012

General and administrative expense increased by $1 and $17 for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2011 due to higher labor costs. We continue to expect *General and administrative* expenses of $200 to $220 in 2012.

Other expense, net increased by $95 in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011 mainly due to restructuring charges and Hope Bay care and maintenance costs. *Other expense, net* increased by $181 in the first nine months of 2012 compared to the first nine months of 2011 due to Hope Bay care and maintenance, restructuring charges and higher regional administration and community development expenses, partially offset by the Indonesian value added tax settlement in 2011 and Fronteer acquisition costs in 2011. At Hope Bay, we expect to spend an additional $25 in the fourth quarter of 2012 for care and maintenance, and approximately $25 per year thereafter.

Other income, net increased by $128 in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011 due to lower impairments of marketable securities, partially offset by lower foreign currency exchange gains. *Other income, net* increased by $118 in the first nine months of 2012 compared to the first nine months of 2011 due to lower impairments of marketable securities, higher income from developing projects, and a reduction of allowance for loan receivable, partially offset by lower gains on sale of investments and lower foreign currency exchange gains.

Interest expense, net increased by $2 in the third quarter of 2012 compared to 2011 due to the issuance of the 2022 and 2042 Senior Notes during the first quarter, partially offset by the repayment of the 2012 Convertible Senior Notes. *Interest expense, net* decreased $3 for the first nine months of 2012 compared to 2011 due to higher capitalized interest and the repayment of the 2012 Convertible Senior Notes, partially offset by the issuance of the 2022 and 2042 Senior Notes. Capitalized interest increased by $14 and $46 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2011 due to higher development project expenditures. We continue to expect *Interest expense, net* of $240 to $260 in 2012.

Income and mining tax expense during the third quarter of 2012 was $228, resulting in an effective tax rate of 32%. Estimated income and mining tax expense during the third quarter of 2011 was $371 for an effective tax rate of 36%. The lower effective tax rate in the third quarter of 2012 is a result of the following: (i) composition of the income earned in 2012 is more heavily weighted to those jurisdictions for which the Company claims percentage depletion, (ii) lower pretax book income in the current year is resulting in a larger favorable tax rate impact from the benefit of percentage depletion, and (iii) a small decrease in the valuation allowance recorded during the current quarter on the Company's Canadian deferred tax assets generated in 2012 due to care and maintenance expenditures at Hope Bay compared to the prior quarter valuation allowance resulting from the impairment of certain marketable equity securities.

During the first nine months of 2012, estimated income and mining tax expense was $746, resulting in an effective tax rate of 32%. Estimated income and mining tax expense during the first nine months of 2011 was $863 for an effective tax rate of 31%. The slightly higher effective tax rate in the first nine months of 2012 is primarily due to the change in valuation allowances recorded on the Company's deferred tax assets.

The effective tax rates are different from the United States statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the above mentioned valuation allowance, the increase in Nevada and Peru mining taxes, and U.S. percentage depletion. For a complete discussion of the factors that influence our effective tax rate, see *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in Newmont's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed February 24, 2012.

We expect the 2012 consolidated tax rate to be approximately 31% to 33%, assuming an average realized gold price of $1,650 per ounce in the fourth quarter.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased to $80 in the third quarter of 2012 compared to $182 in the third quarter of 2011 as a result of decreased earnings at Batu Hijau and Yanacocha. *Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests* decreased to $285 in the first nine months of 2012 compared to $475 in the first nine months of 2011 as a result of decreased earnings at Batu Hijau.

Loss from discontinued operations includes an additional charge for the Holt property royalty. During the current three and nine months of 2012, the Company recorded an additional $33 and $104 charge, net of tax benefits of $2 and $6, respectively, to reflect future expected production at the Holt property due to new reserve and resource estimates published by St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. and a higher gold price. Due to the nature of the sliding scale royalty calculation, changes in expected production and the gold price have a significant impact on the fair value of the liability.

Results of Consolidated Operations

Three Months Ended September 30,	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
North America	508	480	$ 655	$ 633	$ 134	$ 158
South America	354	328	520	610	233	211
Asia Pacific	404	556	937	652	183	146
Africa	131	146	561	501	146	140
Total/Weighted-Average	1,397	1,510	$ 693	$ 622	$ 178	$ 164
Attributable to Newmont [2][3]	1,237	1,306	$ 716	$ 628		
Net Attributable to Newmont [3]			$ 679	$ 556		
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound)		($ per pound)	
Asia Pacific	55	97	$ 2.38	$ 1.10	$0.47	$ 0.24
Attributable to Newmont	35	56	$ 2.35	$ 1.25		

Nine Months Ended September 30,	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
North America	1,434	1,372	$ 652	$ 624	$ 126	$ 157
South America	1,110	958	481	578	179	200
Asia Pacific	1,256	1,606	870	597	189	136
Africa	438	478	571	465	137	133
Total/Weighted-Average	4,238	4,414	$ 664	$ 587	$ 163	$ 156
Attributable to Newmont [3][4]	3,726	3,867	$ 689	$ 593		
Net Attributable to Newmont [3]			$ 652	$ 497		
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound)		($ per pound)	
Asia Pacific	172	266	$ 2.23	$ 1.17	$0.47	$0.27
Attributable to Newmont	108	152	$ 2.23	$ 1.30		

(1) Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .
(2) Includes 14 and 19 attributable ounces in 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in La Zanja and 7 and 4 attributable ounces in 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in Duketon.
(3) Attributable and Net Attributable Costs applicable to sales are non-GAAP financial measures. See page 62 for a reconciliation.
(4) Includes 40 and 49 attributable ounces in 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in La Zanja and 16 and 12 attributable ounces in 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in Duketon.

Third quarter 2012 compared to 2011

Consolidated gold production decreased 7% due to processing lower grade stockpiles at Batu Hijau, lower throughput at Tanami and Waihi and lower grade at Ahafo, partially offset by higher grade and recovery and higher leach placement at Nevada and higher mill recovery at Yanacocha. Consolidated copper production decreased 43% due to processing lower grade stockpiles at Batu Hijau, partially offset by higher mill grade at Boddington.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce sold increased 11% due to lower production and higher mining, milling, labor and royalty costs. *Costs applicable to sales* per consolidated copper pound sold increased 116% due to lower production at Batu Hijau.

Amortization increased 9% per consolidated gold ounce sold and 96% per consolidated copper pound sold due to lower production.

First nine months 2012 compared to 2011

Consolidated gold production decreased 4% due to processing lower grade stockpiles at Batu Hijau, lower throughput at Waihi and Tanami and lower grade at Ahafo, partially offset by higher throughput, grade and recovery and higher leach placement at Nevada, higher throughput, grade and recovery at Yanacocha and higher leach placement at La Herradura. Consolidated copper production decreased 35% due to processing lower grade stockpiles at Batu Hijau, partially offset by higher throughput at Boddington.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce sold increased 13% due to lower production from Batu Hijau and Other Australia/New Zealand, higher mining, milling, labor and royalty costs, lower by-product credits and higher fuel costs, partially offset by higher production at Nevada and Yanacocha. *Costs applicable to sales* per consolidated copper pound sold increased 91% due to lower production at Batu Hijau.

Amortization per consolidated gold ounce sold increased 4% due to lower production. *Amortization* increased 74% per consolidated copper pound sold due to higher costs at Boddington and Batu Hijau and lower production.

We continue to expect attributable gold production of 5.0 to 5.1 million ounces at revised consolidated *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce of $650 to $675. We continue to expect copper production of 145 to 165 million pounds attributable to Newmont at revised consolidated *Costs applicable to sales* per pound of $2.20 to $2.35 in 2012.

North America Operations

	Gold Ounces Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Three Months Ended September 30,	(in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Nevada	457	426	$ 661	$ 641	$138	$166
La Herradura [2]	51	54	608	575	98	95
Total/Weighted-Average	508	480	$ 655	$ 633	$134	$158
Attributable to Newmont	508	480	$ 655	$ 633		

	Gold Ounces Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Nine Months Ended September 30,	(in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Nevada	1,270	1,216	$ 661	$ 640	$130	$165
La Herradura [2]	164	156	585	498	98	95
Total/Weighted-Average	1,434	1,372	$ 652	$ 624	$126	$157
Attributable to Newmont	1,434	1,372	$ 652	$ 624		

(1) Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .
(2) Our proportionate 44% share.

Third quarter 2012 compared to 2011

Nevada, USA. Gold production increased 7% due to higher mill grade at the Carlin Roaster, higher recovery at Mill 5 and 28% higher leach placement as Emigrant commenced production, partially offset by lower grade at Phoenix. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 3% due to higher fuel prices, higher underground mining costs and lower capitalization of development costs, partially offset by higher by-product credits. *Amortization* per ounce decreased 17% due to higher production and longer facility lives due to an increase in reserves at December 31, 2011.

La Herradura, Mexico. Gold production decreased 6% due to smelter adjustments in the current quarter, partially offset by additional leach placement. Leach placement was 45% higher due to additional tons mined at Noche Buena. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 6% due to higher waste mining and employee profit sharing costs.

First nine months 2012 compared to 2011

Nevada, USA. Gold production increased 4% due to higher mill throughput, grade and recovery and 64% higher leach placment, partially offset by lower grade at Midas and Phoenix. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 3% due to higher underground mining costs, higher royalties and lower by-product credits. *Amortization* per ounce decreased 21% due to higher production and longer facility lives due to an increase in reserves at December 31, 2011.

La Herradura, Mexico. Gold production increased 5% due to 40% higher leach placement as Noche Buena commenced production. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 17% due to higher waste mining, fuel and employee profit sharing costs.

We continue to expect gold production in North America of 1.9 to 2.0 million ounces at revised *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce of $615 to $645 in 2012.

South America Operations

	Gold Ounces Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
Three Months Ended September 30,	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Yanacocha	354	328	$ 520	$ 610	$233	$211
Attributable to Newmont:						
Yanacocha (51.35%)	182	169	$ 536	$ 631		
La Zanja (46.94%)	14	19	N/A	N/A		
	196	188	$ 536	$ 631		

	Gold Ounces Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
Nine Months Ended September 30,	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Yanacocha	1,110	958	$ 481	$ 578	$179	$200
Attributable to Newmont:						
Yanacocha (51.35%)	570	492	$ 502	$ 597		
La Zanja (46.94%)	40	49	N/A	N/A		
	610	541	$ 502	$ 597		

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

Third quarter 2012 compared to 2011

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold production increased 8% due to higher mill and leach pad recovery, partially offset by lower leach placement at Yanacocha, Carachugo and La Quinua. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce decreased 15% due to higher production and lower mining costs, partially offset by higher royalties and lower by-product credits. *Amortization* per ounce increased 10% due to a drawdown of leach pad inventory.

First nine months 2012 compared to 2011

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold production increased 16% due to higher mill grade and recovery, partially offset by lower leach placement at Yanacocha, Carachugo and La Quinua. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce decreased 17% due to higher production and lower mining costs, partially offset by higher workers' participation costs and royalties and lower by-product credits. *Amortization* per ounce decreased 11% due to higher production.

We narrowed our attributable gold production outlook in South America to 730,000 to 750,000 ounces at revised consolidated *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce of $485 to $515 in 2012.

Asia Pacific Operations

Three Months Ended September 30,	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Boddington	166	164	$ 928	$ 743	$ 222	$ 182
Batu Hijau	16	133	1,115	476	223	108
Other Australia/New Zealand	222	259	931	684	157	144
Total/Weighted-Average	404	556	$ 937	$ 652	$ 183	$ 146
Attributable to Newmont [2]	402	492	$ 933	$ 676		
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound)		($ per pound)	
Boddington	16	15	$ 2.29	$ 2.25	$0.41	$0.47
Batu Hijau	39	82	2.38	0.90	0.48	0.20
Total/Weighted-Average	55	97	$ 2.38	$ 1.10	$0.47	$0.24
Attributable to Newmont	35	56	$ 2.35	$ 1.25		

Nine Months Ended September 30,	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Boddington	508	528	$ 886	$ 657	$ 233	$ 173
Batu Hijau	54	276	985	423	193	95
Other Australia/New Zealand	694	802	850	623	153	128
Total/Weighted-Average	1,256	1,606	$ 870	$ 597	$ 189	$ 136
Attributable to Newmont [2]	1,244	1,476	$ 868	$ 616		
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound)		($ per pound)	
Boddington	48	43	$ 2.33	$ 2.12	$0.54	$0.51
Batu Hijau	124	223	2.19	1.01	0.42	0.23
Total/Weighted-Average	172	266	$ 2.23	$ 1.17	$0.47	$0.27
Attributable to Newmont	108	152	$ 2.23	$ 1.30		

(1) Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

(2) Includes 7 and 4 attributable ounces in the third quarter 2012 and 2011, respectively, and 16 and 12 attributable ounces in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, from our interest in Duketon.

Third quarter 2012 compared to 2011

Boddington, Australia. Gold and copper production increased 1% and 7%, respectively, due to higher mill grade. Gold *Costs applicable to sales* increased 25% per ounce due to higher mill maintenance costs. Copper *Costs applicable to sales* increased 2% per pound due to higher mill maintenance costs, partially offset by higher copper production. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce and per pound were also impacted by a stronger Australian dollar, net of hedging gains. *Amortization* increased 22% per ounce due to higher capitalized costs. *Amortization* decreased 13% per pound due to higher copper production.

Batu Hijau, Indonesia. Gold and copper production decreased 88% and 52%, respectively, due to processing lower grade stockpile ore. Waste tons mined increased 57% as Phase 6 waste removal continues as planned. *Costs applicable to sales* increased 134% per ounce and 164% per pound due to lower production and higher waste mining costs. *Amortization* increased 107% per ounce and 140% per pound due to lower production.

Other Australia/New Zealand . Gold production decreased 14% due to lower underground mining rates at Tanami, a delay in open pit mining at Waihi and lower grade at Jundee and Kalgoorlie, partially offset by higher throughput at Jundee and higher grade at Tanami. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 36% due to lower production, higher operating costs and a stronger Australian dollar, net of hedging gains. *Amortization* per ounce increased 9% due to lower production.

First nine months 2012 compared to 2011

Boddington, Australia. Gold production decreased 4% due to lower mill grade and recovery, partially offset by higher mill throughput. Copper production increased 12% due to higher mill throughput, partially offset by lower recovery. *Costs applicable to sales* increased 35% per ounce due to lower gold production, higher milling costs and a stronger Australian dollar, net of hedging gains. *Costs applicable to sales* increased 10% per pound due higher milling costs and a stronger Australian dollar, net of hedging gains, partially offset by higher copper production. *Amortization* increased 35% per ounce due to lower gold production and lower ore mined. *Amortization* increased 6% per pound due to stockpile inventory changes, partially offset by higher production.

Batu Hijau, Indonesia. Gold and copper production decreased 80% and 44%, respectively, due to processing lower grade stockpile ore. Waste tons mined increased 32% as Phase 6 waste removal continues as planned. We expect to reach Phase 6 ore in the last half of 2013. *Costs applicable to sales* increased 133% per ounce and 117% per pound due to lower production and higher waste mining costs, partially offset by a build-up in stockpile inventory. *Amortization* increased 103% per ounce and 83% per pound due to lower production.

Other Australia/New Zealand. Gold production decreased 13% due to lower underground mining rates at Tanami, a delay in open pit mining at Waihi, lower throughput and grade at Kalgoorlie and lower grade at Jundee, partially offset by higher grade at Tanami and higher throughput at Jundee. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 36% due to lower production, higher mining costs and a stronger Australian dollar, net of hedging gains. *Amortization* per ounce increased 20% due to lower production.

We continue to expect attributable gold production for Asia Pacific to be 1.7 to 1.8 million ounces at revised *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce of $870 to $900. We continue to expect our attributable copper production to be 145 to 165 million pounds at revised consolidated *Costs applicable to sales* per pound of $2.20 to $2.35 in 2012.

Africa Operations

	Gold Ounces Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Three Months Ended September 30,	(in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Ahafo	131	146	$ 561	$ 501	$146	$140
Attributable to Newmont	131	146	$ 561	$ 501		

	Gold Ounces Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales [1]		Amortization	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Nine Months Ended September 30,	(in thousands)		($ per ounce)		($ per ounce)	
Ahafo	438	478	$ 571	$ 465	$137	$133
Attributable to Newmont	438	478	$ 571	$ 465		

[1] Excludes *Amortization* and *Reclamation and remediation* .

Third quarter 2012 compared to 2011

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold production decreased 10% due to lower ore grade, partially offset by higher throughput and a drawdown of in-process inventory. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 12% due to lower production and higher labor costs, partially offset by lower power and mill maintenance costs.

First nine months 2012 compared to 2011

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold production decreased 8% due to lower mill throughput and grade. *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce increased 23% due to lower production and higher mining, milling and labor costs.

We continue to expect gold production in Africa to be 555,000 to 570,000 ounces at revised *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce of $560 and $590 in 2012.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Our foreign operations sell their gold and copper production based on U.S. dollar metal prices. Approximately 47% and 45% of our *Costs applicable to sales* were paid in local currencies during the third quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Approximately 45% and 43% of our *Costs applicable to sales* were paid in local currencies during the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Variations in the local currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar at our foreign mining operations did not have a significant impact on our *Costs applicable to sales* per ounce, net of hedging gains, during the third quarter and first nine months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Provided from Operating Activities

Net cash provided from continuing operations was $1,542 in the first nine months of 2012, a decrease of $1,124 from the first nine months of 2011, primarily due to lower production at Batu Hijau and a net increase in operating assets and liabilities. The increase in net operating assets and liabilities of $696 in the first nine months of 2012 compared to the first nine months of 2011 is due to changes in stockpiles and accrued taxes and the collection of 2010 Batu Hijau copper and gold concentrate sale in early 2011 as discussed above in *Consolidated Financial Results* .

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased to $2,451 during the first nine months of 2012 compared to $4,028 during the same period of 2011, due largely to the acquisition of Fronteer in 2011 of $2,257. Additions to property, plant and mine development were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
North America:		
Nevada	$ 520	$ 380
La Herradura	41	55
Other North America	9	74
	570	509
South America:		
Yanacocha	392	244
Conga	467	448
	859	692
Asia Pacific:		
Boddington	77	122
Batu Hijau	98	149
Other Australia/New Zealand	214	212
Other Asia Pacific	12	8
	401	491
Africa:		
Ahafo	176	71
Akyem	305	127
	481	198
Corporate and Other	76	23
Accrual basis	2,387	1,913
Decrease (increase) in accrued capital expenditures	7	(132)
Cash basis	$ 2,394	$ 1,781

Capital expenditures in North America during the first nine months of 2012 were primarily related to the construction of the Phoenix Secondary Crusher, the development of the Emigrant mine and the Phoenix copper leach project, surface and underground mine development, the Noche Buena mine in Mexico and other equipment purchases, infrastructure improvements and a strategic land purchase in Nevada. Capital expenditures in South America were primarily related to the Conga and Merian projects and Yanacocha leach pad development, surface mine development and equipment purchases. The majority of capital expenditures in Asia Pacific were for surface and underground development, mining equipment and infrastructure improvements. Capital expenditures in Africa were primarily related to Akyem development and the Subika expansion and mill expansion projects at Ahafo. We continue to expect 2012 consolidated capital expenditures to be $3,300 to $3,600 ($2,700 to $3,000 attributable to Newmont).

Capital expenditures in North America during the first nine months of 2011 were primarily related to development at the Turf/Leeville, Midas, Exodus and Pete Bajo underground projects in Nevada, infrastructure at the Hope Bay project in Canada and sustaining mine development. Capital expenditures in South America were primarily related to Conga and leach pad and surface mine development at Yanacocha. The majority of capital expenditures in Asia Pacific were for surface and underground development, equipment, tailings facility construction and infrastructure improvements. Capital expenditures in Africa were primarily related to Akyem and the Subika expansion project at Ahafo.

Proceeds from sale of marketable securities. During the first nine months of 2012 we received $209 from the sale of corporate debt securities. During the first nine months of 2011, we received $74 from the sale of our investments in New Gold, Inc. and other marketable securities.

Purchases of marketable securities. During the first nine months of 2012 we purchased corporate debt securities of $209. During the first nine months of 2011, we purchased marketable equity securities of $17.

Acquisitions, net. During the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, we paid $22 in contingent payments in accordance with the 2009 Boddington acquisition agreement.

On April 6, 2011, Newmont acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Fronteer Gold Inc. ("Fronteer") for total consideration of $2,259 less cash received from the acquisition of $2 for a net payment of $2,257. In connection with the acquisition, Newmont incurred transaction costs of $22 during first nine months of 2011, which were recorded in *Other Expense, net* .

Proceeds from sale of other assets. During the first nine months of 2012, we received $13 from the sale of land and other assets. During the first nine months of 2011 we received $6 primarily from the sale of other assets.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities was $709 and $(588) during the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Proceeds from and repayment of debt. During the first nine months of 2012, we received net proceeds from debt of $3,343, including $1,246 under our Revolving Credit Facility, $1,479 from the issuance of Senior Notes due in 2022 and $983 from the issuance of Senior Notes due in 2042. Proceeds from the issuance of debt were partially offset by the settlement of forward starting interest rate swaps of $362, repayment of $1,285 under our Revolving Credit Facility, $517 for repayment of the 2012 Convertible Senior Notes and $150 related to exercising the early purchase option and related 2012 quarterly payments for the refractory ore treatment plant in Nevada (classified as a capital lease).

At September 30, 2012, $558 of the $3,000 revolving credit facility was used to secure the issuance of letters of credit, primarily supporting reclamation obligations (see *"Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements"* below). During the first nine months of 2011, we borrowed $1,826 under our Revolving Credit Facility and paid debt issuance costs of $28. We repaid $2,086 of debt, including repayment of $1,826 under our Revolving Credit Facility and scheduled debt repayments of $223 for our 8 5/8 Senior Notes, $30 related to the sale-leaseback of the refractory ore treatment plant and $7 on other credit facilities and capital leases.

Scheduled minimum debt repayments are $20 for the remainder of 2012, $10 in 2013, $539 in 2014, $10 in 2015, $10 in 2016 and $5,535 thereafter. We expect to be able to fund debt maturities and capital expenditures from *Net cash provided by operating activities* , short-term investments, existing cash balances and available credit facilities.

At September 30, 2012 and 2011, we were in compliance with all required debt covenants and other restrictions related to debt agreements.

Payment of conversion premium on debt. In February 2012, we elected to pay in cash a conversion premium of $172 upon repayment of the 2012 Convertible Senior Notes in lieu of issuing common shares.

Dividends paid to common stockholders. We declared regular quarterly dividends totaling $1.05 and $0.65 per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Additionally, Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, declared regular quarterly dividends on its exchangeable shares totaling C$1.0532 per share through September 30, 2012 and C$0.6245 through September 30, 2011. We paid dividends of $521 and $321 to common stockholders in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests. We paid dividends of $3 and $17 to noncontrolling interests during the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The payments in 2011 included $15 of Indonesian withholding taxes related to dividends paid to noncontrolling interests in December 2010.

Proceeds from stock issuance. We received proceeds of $20 and $35 during the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, from the issuance of common stock, primarily related to employee stock sales and option exercises.

Discontinued Operations

Net operating cash used in discontinued operations was $12 and $4 in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to payments on the Holt property royalty.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have the following off-balance sheet arrangements: operating leases (as discussed in Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, filed on February 24, 2012) and $1,885 of outstanding letters of credit, surety bonds and bank guarantees (see Note 26 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

We also have sales agreements to sell copper and gold concentrates at market prices as follows (in thousands of tons):

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Batu Hijau	103	366	506	—	—	—
Boddington	72	226	193	154	154	253
Nevada	75	—	—	—	—	—
	250	592	699	154	154	253

Other Liquidity Matters

At September 30, 2012, the Company had $1,549 in cash and cash equivalents, of which $1,263 was held in foreign subsidiaries and is primarily held in U.S. dollar denominated accounts with the remainder in foreign currencies readily convertible to U.S. dollars. At September 30, 2012, $460 of the consolidated cash and cash equivalents was attributable to noncontrolling interests primarily related to our Indonesian and Peruvian operations which is being held to fund those operations and development projects. At September 30, 2012, $280 in consolidated cash and cash equivalents ($186 attributable to Newmont) was held at certain foreign subsidiaries that, if repatriated may be subject to withholding taxes, which would generate foreign tax credits in the U.S. As a result, we expect that there would be minimal U.S. tax liability upon repatriation of these amounts after considering available foreign tax credits. All other amounts represent earnings that are taxed in the U.S. on a current basis due to being held in U.S. subsidiaries or non-U.S. subsidiaries that are flow-through entities for U.S. tax purposes.

We believe that our liquidity and capital resources from U.S. operations and flow-through foreign subsidiaries are adequate to fund our U.S. operations and corporate activities.

Environmental

Our mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. We have made, and expect to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, $1,149 and $1,070, respectively, were accrued for reclamation costs relating to currently or recently producing mineral properties.

In addition, we are involved in several matters concerning environmental obligations associated with former mining activities. Based upon our best estimate of our liability for these matters, $189 and $170 were accrued for such obligations at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We spent $32 and $6 during the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, for environmental obligations related to the former, primarily historic, mining activities and have classified $20 as a current liability at September 30, 2012.

During the first nine months of 2012 and 2011, capital expenditures were approximately $132 and $110, respectively, to comply with environmental regulations. Ongoing costs to comply with environmental regulations have not been a significant component of operating costs.

For more information on the Company’s reclamation and remediation liabilities, see Notes 4 and 26 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounting Developments

For a discussion of Recently Adopted and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements, see Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standard meaning prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Adjusted net income

Management of the Company uses *Adjusted net income* to evaluate the Company's operating performance, and for planning and forecasting future business operations. The Company believes the use of *Adjusted net income* allows investors and analysts to compare results of the continuing operations of the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries relating to the production and sale of minerals to similar operating results of other mining companies, by excluding exceptional or unusual items. Management's determination of the components of *Adjusted net income* are evaluated periodically and based, in part, on a review of non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts. *Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders* is reconciled to *Adjusted net income* as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 367	$ 493	$1,136	$1,394
Loss from discontinued operations	33	—	104	136
Impairments/asset sales, net	6	142	30	110
Restructuring and other	20	—	20	—
Boddington contingent consideration	—	—	8	—
Fronteer acquisition costs	—	—	—	18
Income tax benefit from internal restructuring	—	—	—	(65)
Adjusted net income	$ 426	$ 635	$1,298	$1,593
Adjusted net income per share, basic	$ 0.86	$ 1.29	$ 2.62	$ 3.23
Adjusted net income per share, diluted	$ 0.85	$ 1.26	$ 2.60	$ 3.17

Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound

Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound are non-GAAP financial measures. These measures are calculated by dividing the costs applicable to sales of gold and copper by gold ounces or copper pounds sold, respectively. These measures are calculated on a consistent basis for the periods presented on both a consolidated and attributable to Newmont basis. Attributable costs applicable to sales are based on our economic interest in production from our mines. For operations where we hold less than a 100% economic share in the production, we exclude the share of gold or copper production attributable to the noncontrolling interest. We include attributable costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound to provide management, investors and analysts with information with which to compare our performance to other gold producers. Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound statistics are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP. Other companies may calculate these measures differently.

Net attributable costs applicable to sales per ounce measures the benefit of copper produced in conjunction with gold, as a credit against the cost of producing gold. A number of other gold producers present their costs net of the contribution from copper and other non-gold sales. We believe that including a measure on this basis provides management, investors and analysts with information with which to compare our performance to other gold producers, and to better assess the overall performance of our business. In addition, this measure provides information to enable investors and analysts to understand the importance of non-gold revenues to our cost structure.

The following tables reconcile these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

Costs applicable to sales per ounce

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Costs applicable to sales:				
Consolidated per financial statements [1]	$ 950	$ 907	$2,746	$2,541
Noncontrolling interests [2]	(99)	(128)	(278)	(333)
Attributable to Newmont	$ 851	$ 779	$2,468	$2,208
Gold sold (thousand ounces):				
Consolidated	1,370	1,458	4,138	4,327
Noncontrolling interests [2]	(181)	(218)	(554)	(601)
Attributable to Newmont	1,189	1,240	3,584	3,726
Costs applicable to sales per ounce:				
Consolidated	$ 693	$ 622	$ 664	$ 587
Attributable to Newmont	$ 716	$ 628	$ 689	$ 593

[1] Includes by-product credits of $57 and $165 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, respectively and $70 and $237 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2011, respectively.

[2] Relates to partners' interests in Batu Hijau and Yanacocha.

Costs applicable to sales per pound

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Costs applicable to sales:				
Consolidated per financial statements [1]	$ 138	$ 101	$ 361	$ 324
Noncontrolling interests [2]	(51)	(37)	(131)	(124)
Attributable to Newmont	$ 87	$ 64	$ 230	$ 200
Copper sold (million pounds):				
Consolidated	58	92	162	276
Noncontrolling interests [2]	(21)	(41)	(59)	(122)
Attributable to Newmont	37	51	103	154
Costs applicable to sales per pound:				
Consolidated	$ 2.38	$ 1.10	$ 2.23	$ 1.17
Attributable to Newmont	$ 2.35	$ 1.25	$ 2.23	$ 1.30

[1] Includes by-product credits of $3 and $8 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2012, respectively and $7 and $23 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2011, respectively.

[2] Relates to partners' interests in Batu Hijau.

Net attributable costs applicable to sales per ounce

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Attributable costs applicable to sales:				
Gold	$ 851	$ 779	$2,468	$2,208
Copper	87	64	230	200
	938	843	2,698	2,408
Copper revenue:				
Consolidated	(206)	(273)	(569)	(991)
Noncontrolling interests [1]	75	119	209	434
	(131)	(154)	(360)	(557)
Net attributable costs applicable to sales	$ 807	$ 689	$2,338	$1,851
Attributable gold ounces sold (thousands)	1,189	1,240	3,584	3,726
Net attributable costs applicable to sales per ounce	$ 679	$ 556	$ 652	$ 497

[1] Relates to partners' interests in Batu Hijau.

Operating margin per ounce/pound

Operating margin per ounce/pound are non-GAAP financial measures. These measures are calculated by subtracting the costs applicable to sales per ounce of gold and per pound of copper from the average realized gold price per ounce and copper price per pound, respectively. These measures are calculated on a consistent basis for the periods presented on a consolidated basis. Operating margin per ounce/pound statistics are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. Operating margin per ounce/pound is calculated as follows:

	Gold			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Average realized price per ounce	$ 1,659	$ 1,695	$1,649	$1,526
Costs applicable to sales per ounce	(693)	(622)	(664)	(587)
	$ 966	$ 1,073	$ 985	$ 939

	Copper			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Average realized price per pound	$ 3.55	$ 2.94	$ 3.51	$ 3.58
Costs applicable to sales per pound	(2.38)	(1.10)	(2.23)	(1.17)
	$ 1.17	$ 1.84	$ 1.28	$ 2.41

Safe Harbor Statement

Certain statements contained in this report (including information incorporated by reference) are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provided for under these sections. Our forward-looking statements include, without limitation: (a) statements regarding future earnings, and the sensitivity of earnings to gold and other metal prices; (b) estimates of future mineral production and sales for specific operations and on a consolidated basis; (c) estimates of future production costs and other expenses, for specific operations and on a consolidated basis; (d) estimates of future cash flows and the sensitivity of cash flows to gold and other metal prices; (e) estimates of future capital expenditures and other cash needs for specific operations and on a consolidated basis and expectations as to the funding thereof; (f) statements as to the projected development of certain ore deposits, including estimates of development and other capital costs, financing plans for these deposits, and expected production commencement dates; (g) estimates of future costs and other liabilities for certain environmental matters; (h) estimates of reserves, and statements regarding future exploration results and reserve replacement; (i) statements regarding modifications to Newmont's hedge positions; (j) statements regarding future transactions relating to portfolio management or rationalization efforts; and (k) projected synergies and costs associated with acquisitions and related matters.

Where we express an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, our forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by those forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements ("cautionary statements") are disclosed under "Risk Factors" in the Newmont Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, as well as in other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Many of these factors are beyond Newmont's ability to control or predict. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to Newmont or to persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. Newmont disclaims any intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

(dollars in millions, except per ounce and per pound amounts) .

Metal Prices

Changes in the market price of gold significantly affect our profitability and cash flow. Gold prices can fluctuate widely due to numerous factors, such as demand; forward selling by producers; central bank sales, purchases and lending; investor sentiment; the strength of the U.S. dollar; inflation, deflation, or other general price instability; and global mine production levels. Changes in the market price of copper also affect our profitability and cash flow. Copper is traded on established international exchanges and copper prices generally reflect market supply and demand, but can also be influenced by speculative trading in the commodity or by currency exchange rates.

Hedging

Our strategy is to provide shareholders with leverage to changes in gold and copper prices by selling our production at spot market prices. Consequently, we do not hedge our gold and copper sales. We have and will continue to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market.

By using derivatives, we are affected by credit risk, market risk and market liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk that a third party might fail to fulfill its performance obligations under the terms of a financial instrument. We mitigate credit risk by entering into derivatives with high credit quality counterparties, limiting the amount of exposure to each counterparty, and monitoring the financial condition of the counterparties. Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in underlying commodity prices, interest rates, or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects our financial condition. We manage market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. We mitigate this potential risk to our financial condition by establishing trading agreements with counterparties under which we are not required to post any collateral or make any margin calls on our derivatives. Our counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative. Market liquidity risk is the risk that a derivative cannot be eliminated quickly, by either liquidating it or by establishing an offsetting position. Under the terms of our trading agreements, counterparties cannot require us to immediately settle outstanding derivatives, except upon the occurrence of customary events of default such as covenant breaches, including financial covenants, insolvency or bankruptcy. We further mitigate market liquidity risk by spreading out the maturity of our derivatives over time.

Cash Flow Hedges

We utilize foreign currency contracts to reduce the variability of the US dollar amount of forecasted foreign currency expenditures caused by changes in exchange rates. We hedge a portion of our A$ and NZ$ denominated operating expenditures which results in a blended rate realized each period. The hedging instruments are fixed forward contracts with expiration dates ranging up to five years from the date of issue. The principal hedging objective is reduction in the volatility of realized period-on-period $/A$ and $/NZ$ rates, respectively. We also utilize foreign currency contracts to hedge a portion of the Company's A$ denominated capital expenditures related to the construction of the Akyem project in Africa and the Tanami mine shaft in Australia. The hedging instruments are fixed forward contracts with expiration dates ranging up to three years. We use diesel contracts to reduce the variability of our operating cost exposure related to diesel prices of fuel consumed at our Nevada operations. All of the currency, diesel and forward starting swap contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges of future expenditures, and as such, changes in the market value have been recorded in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* . Gains and losses from hedge ineffectiveness are recognized in current earnings .

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We had the following foreign currency derivative contracts outstanding at September 30, 2012:

	Expected Maturity Date						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total Average
A$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:							
A$ notional (millions)	332	1,130	833	534	298	62	3,189
Average rate ($/A$)	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92
Expected hedge ratio	84%	73%	53%	35%	19%	5%	
A$ Capital Fixed Forward Contracts:							
A$ notional (millions)	12	14	59	—	—	—	85
Average rate ($/A$)	0.99	0.98	0.96	—	—	—	0.97
Expected hedge ratio	49 %	87 %	91 %	—	—	—	
NZ$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:							
NZ$ notional (millions)	22	50	16	—	—	—	88
Average rate ($/NZ$)	0.78	0.78	0.78	—	—	—	0.78
Expected hedge ratio	67 %	41 %	18 %	—	—	—	

The fair value of the A$ foreign currency operating derivative contracts was a net asset position of $249 and $223 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The fair value of the NZ$ foreign currency derivative contracts was a net asset position of $3 and $1 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The fair value of the A$ capital foreign currency contracts was a net asset position and net liability position of $4 and $1 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

Diesel Price Risk

We had the following diesel derivative contracts outstanding at September 30, 2012:

	Expected Maturity Date				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total Average
Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts:					
Diesel gallons (millions)	8	24	11	2	45
Average rate ($/gallon)	2.94	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.92
Expected hedge ratio	69 %	54 %	27 %	8 %	

The fair value of the diesel derivative contracts was a net asset position of $5 and $1 at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

Forward Starting Swaps

During 2011, we entered into forward starting interest rate swap contracts with a total notional value of $2,000. These contracts hedged movements in treasury rates related to a debt issuance that occurred in the first quarter of 2012. On March 8, 2012, we closed the sale of $2,500 senior notes consisting of 3.5% senior notes due 2022 in the principal amount of $1,500 (10-year notes), and 4.875% senior notes due 2042 in the principal amount of $1,000 (30-year notes). As a result, the forward-starting interest rate swaps were settled for $362, of which $349 represented the effective portion of the hedging instrument included in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* . The net proceeds from the debt issuance were adjusted by the settlement amount of the swap contracts and included as a financing activity in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow.

Fair Value Hedges

Interest Rate Risk

We had $222 fixed to floating swap contracts designated as a hedge against debt which matured in May 2011.

Commodity Price Risk

Our provisional copper and gold sales contain an embedded derivative that is required to be separated from the host contract for accounting purposes. The host contract is the receivable from the sale of the gold and copper concentrates at the prevailing indices' prices at the time of sale. The embedded derivative, which does not qualify for hedge accounting, is marked to market through earnings each period prior to final settlement.

London Metal Exchange ("LME") copper prices averaged $3.50 per pound during the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared with the Company's recorded average provisional price of $3.53 per pound before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. LME copper prices averaged $3.61 per pound during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared with the Company's recorded average provisional price of $3.60 per pound before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, changes in copper prices resulted in a provisional pricing mark-to-market gain of $18 ($0.30 per pound) and gain of $31 ($0.19 per pound), respectively. At September 30, 2012, Newmont had copper sales of 67 million pounds priced at an average of $3.74 per pound, subject to final pricing over the next several months. Each $0.10 change in the price for provisionally priced sales would have an approximate $3 effect on our Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders. The LME closing settlement price at September 30, 2012 for copper was $3.75 per pound.

The average London P.M. fix for gold was $1,652 per ounce during the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared with the Company's recorded average provisional price of $1,653 per ounce before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. The average London P.M. fix for gold was $1,652 per ounce during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to the Company's recorded average provisional price of $1,652 per ounce before mark-to-market adjustments and treatment and refining charges. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, changes in gold prices resulted in a provisional pricing mark-to-market gain of $13 ($9 per ounce) and gain of $17 ($4 per ounce), respectively. At September 30, 2012, Newmont had gold sales of 87,000 ounces priced at an average of $1,777 per ounce, subject to final pricing over the next several months. Each $25 change in the price for provisionally priced gold sales would have an approximately $1 effect on our Net income attributable to Newmont stockholders. The London P.M. closing settlement price at September 30, 2012 for gold was $1,766 per ounce.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

During the fiscal period covered by this report, the Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")). Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods and are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls

The Company maintains a system of internal control over financial reporting that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that its books and records accurately reflect transactions and that established policies and procedures are followed. The Company is implementing an enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system on a staged basis at its most significant subsidiaries around the world, excluding Indonesia. The Company began the implementation of the ERP system in North America during the second quarter of 2012 and continued with the implementation in South America during the third quarter of 2012, which resulted in a change to its system of internal control over financial reporting. The Company is implementing the global ERP system to improve standardization and automation, and not in response to a deficiency in its internal control over financial reporting. The Company believes that the implementation of the ERP system and related changes to internal controls will enhance its internal controls over financial reporting while providing the ability to scale its business in the future. See Item 1A in the Company's most recently filed Form 10-K for risk factors related to the implementation and integration of information technology systems. The Company has taken the necessary steps to monitor and maintain appropriate internal control over financial reporting during this period of change and will continue to evaluate the operating effectiveness of related key controls during subsequent periods.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Information regarding legal proceedings is contained in Note 26 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

There were no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A of Part 1 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed with the SEC on February 24, 2012.

ITEM 2. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that may yet be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
July 1, 2012 through July 31, 2012	—	—	—	N/A
August 1, 2012 through August 31, 2012	—	—	—	N/A
September 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012	—	—	—	N/A

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

At Newmont, safety is a core value and we strive for superior performance. Our health and safety management system, which includes detailed standards and procedures for safe production, addresses topics such as employee training, risk management, workplace inspection, emergency response, accident investigation and program auditing. In addition to strong leadership and involvement from all levels of the organization, these programs and procedures form the cornerstone of safety at Newmont, ensuring that employees are provided a safe and healthy environment and are intended to reduce workplace accidents, incidents and losses, comply with all mining-related regulations and provide support for both regulators and the industry to improve mine safety.

In addition, we have established our “Rapid Response” process to mitigate and prevent the escalation of adverse consequences if existing risk management controls fail, particularly if an incident may have the potential to seriously impact the safety of employees, the community or the environment. This process provides appropriate support to an affected site to complement their technical response to an incident, so as to reduce the impact by considering the environmental, strategic, legal, financial and public image aspects of the incident, to ensure communications are being carried out in accordance with legal and ethical requirements and to identify actions in addition to those addressing the immediate hazards.

The operation of our U.S. based mines is subject to regulation by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”). MSHA inspects our mines on a regular basis and issues various citations and orders when it believes a violation has occurred under the Mine Act. Following passage of The Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006, MSHA significantly increased the numbers of citations and orders charged against mining operations. The dollar penalties assessed for citations issued has also increased in recent years.

Newmont is required to report certain mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K, and that required information is included in Exhibit 95 and is incorporated by reference into this Quarterly Report.

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ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

(a) The exhibits to this report are listed in the Exhibit Index.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: November 1, 2012

/s/ RUSSELL BALL

Russell Ball
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: November 1, 2012

/s/ DAVID OTTEWELL

David Ottewell
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
12.1	– Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges, filed herewith.
31.1	– Certification Pursuant to Rule 13A-14 or 15-D-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 signed by the Principal Executive Officer, filed herewith.
31.2	– Certification Pursuant to Rule 13A-14 or 15-D-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 signed by the Chief Financial Officer, filed herewith.
32.1	– Statement Required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 signed by the Principal Executive Officer, filed herewith. [(1)]
32.2	– Statement Required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 signed by the Chief Financial Officer, filed herewith. [(1)]
95	– Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, filed herewith.
101	– 101.INS XBRL Instance 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema 101.CALXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation 101.LABXBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels 101.PREXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation 101.DEFXBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition

[(1)] This document is being furnished in accordance with SEC Release Nos. 33-8212 and 34-47551.

Exhibit 12.1

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES
(Amounts in millions, except ratio)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Earnings:	
Income before income and mining tax and other items [1]	$ 2,310
Adjustments:	
Fixed charges added to earnings	207
Dividends from equity affiliates	10
Amortization of capitalized interest	20
	$ 2,547
Fixed Charges:	
Net interest expense [2]	$ 190
Portion of rental expense representative of interest	17
Fixed charges added to earnings	207
Capitalized interest	77
	$ 284
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	9.0

(1) Excludes interest on income tax liabilities. Interest and penalties related to income taxes are included in *Income and mining tax expense* .
(2) Includes interest expense of majority-owned subsidiaries and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

I, Richard T. O'Brien, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Newmont Mining Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/ s / R ICHARD T. O'B RIEN
Richard T. O'Brien
Chief Executive Officer

November 1, 2012

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

I, Russell Ball, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Newmont Mining Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ RUSSELL BALL
Russell Ball
Chief Financial Officer

November 1, 2012

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
(Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 of Newmont Mining Corporation (the "Company") as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report") and pursuant to 18. U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Richard T. O'Brien, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ RICHARD T. O'BRIEN
Richard T. O'Brien
Chief Executive Officer

November 1, 2012

Note: A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
(Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 of Newmont Mining Corporation (the "Company") as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report") and pursuant to 18. U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Russell Ball, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ RUSSELL BALL
Russell Ball
Chief Financial Officer

November 1, 2012

Note: A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 95

Mine Safety Disclosure

The following disclosures are provided pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Act") and Item 104 of Regulation S-K, which requires certain disclosures by companies required to file periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that operate mines regulated under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the "Mine Act"). The disclosures reflect our U.S. mining operations only as the requirements of the Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K do not apply to our mines operated outside the United States.

Mine Safety Information. Whenever the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") believes a violation of the Mine Act, any health or safety standard or any regulation has occurred, it may issue a citation which describes the alleged violation and fixes a time within which the U.S. mining operator (e.g. our subsidiary, Newmont USA Limited) must abate the alleged violation. In some situations, such as when MSHA believes that conditions pose a hazard to miners, MSHA may issue an order removing miners from the area of the mine affected by the condition until the alleged hazards are corrected. When MSHA issues a citation or order, it generally proposes a civil penalty, or fine, as a result of the alleged violation, that the operator is ordered to pay. Citations and orders can be contested and appealed, and as part of that process, are often reduced in severity and amount, and are sometimes dismissed. The number of citations, orders and proposed assessments vary depending on the size and type (underground or surface) of the mine as well as by the MSHA inspector(s) assigned.

The below table reflects citations and orders issued to us by MSHA during the quarter ended September 30, 2012. The proposed assessments for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 were taken from the MSHA data retrieval system as of October 8, 2012.

Additional information about the Act and MSHA references used in the table follows.

- *Section 104(a) S&S Citations* : Citations received from MSHA under section 104(a) of the Mine Act for violations of mandatory health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to the cause and effect of a mine safety or health hazard.
- *Section 104(b) Orders* : Orders issued by MSHA under section 104(b) of the Mine Act, which represents a failure to abate a citation under section 104(a) within the period of time prescribed by MSHA. This results in an order of immediate withdrawal from the area of the mine affected by the condition until MSHA determines that the violation has been abated.
- *Section 104(d) S&S Citations and Orders* : Citations and orders issued by MSHA under section 104(d) of the Mine Act for unwarrantable failure to comply with mandatory, significant and substantial health or safety standards.
- *Section 110(b)(2) Violations* : Flagrant violations issued by MSHA under section 110(b)(2) of the Mine Act.
- *Section 107(a) Orders* : Orders issued by MSHA under section 107(a) of the Mine Act for situations in which MSHA determined an "imminent danger" (as defined by MSHA) existed.

Mine [1][2]	Section 104(a) S&S Citations [3]	Section 104(b) Orders	Section 104(d) S&S Citations and Orders [3]	Section 110(b)(2) Violations	Section 107(a) Orders	($ in millions) Proposed MSHA Assessments [4]	Fatalities
Chukar	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Emigrant	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Exodus	12	1	—	—	—	$ —	1
Genesis	3	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Leeville	6	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Lone Tree	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Midas	1	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Pete Bajo	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Phoenix	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
South Area(5)	11	—	—	—	—	$ 0.01	—
Twin Creeks(5)	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
Vista	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—
TOTAL	**33**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**$ 0.01**	**1**

(1) The table above reflects citations and orders issued to us by MSHA for the quarter ended September 30, 2012.

(2) The definition of a mine under section 3 of the Mine Act includes the mine, as well as other items used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting minerals, such as land, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools, and minerals preparation facilities. Unless otherwise indicated, any of these other items associated with a single mine have been aggregated in the totals for that mine. MSHA assigns an identification number to each mine and may or may not assign separate identification numbers to related facilities such as preparation facilities. We are providing the information in the table by mine rather than MSHA identification number because that is how we manage and operate our mining business and we believe this presentation will be more useful to investors than providing information based on MSHA identification numbers.

(3) 33 Section 104(a) S&S Citations and—Section 104(d) S&S Citations and Orders were subject to contest as of September 30, 2012.

(4) Represents the total dollar value of the proposed assessment from MSHA under the Mine Act pursuant to the citations and or orders preceding such dollar value in the corresponding row. No proposed assessments of the orders or citations listed above had yet been posted to the MSHA data retrieval system or made available to the Company by MSHA as of October 8, 2012.

(5) Per MSHA review the Mill 6 mine has been combined with South Area Mine ID and the Sage Mill mine has been combined with Twin Creeks mine ID.

Pattern or Potential Pattern of Violations . During the quarter ended September 30, 2012, none of the mines operated by us received written notice from MSHA of (a) a pattern of violations of mandatory health or safety standards that are of such nature as could have significantly and substantially contributed to the cause and effect of mine health or safety hazards under section 104(e) of the Mine Act or (b) the potential to have such a pattern.

Pending Legal Actions . The following table reflects pending legal actions before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (the “Commission”), an independent adjudicative agency that provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes arising under the Mine Act, as of September 30, 2012, together with the number of legal actions instituted and the number of legal actions resolved during 2012.

Mine [1]	Pending Legal Actions as of 9/30/2012 [2]	Legal Actions Instituted between July 1, 2012 and September 30, 2012	Legal Actions Resolved between July 1, 2012 and September 30, 2012
Chukar	—	—	—
Emigrant	—	—	1
Exodus	3	4	4
Genesis	1	—	2
Leeville	7	2	3
Lone Tree	—	—	—
Midas	5	1	3
Pete Bajo	—	—	—
Phoenix	1	2	5
South Area	4	3	1
Twin Creeks	3	1	4
Vista	—	—	—
TOTAL	**24**	**13**	**23**

(1) The definition of a mine under section 3 of the Mine Act includes the mine, as well as other items used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting minerals, such as land, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools and minerals preparation facilities. Unless otherwise indicated, any of these other items associated with a single mine have been aggregated in the totals for that mine. MSHA assigns an identification number to each mine and may or may not assign separate identification numbers to related facilities such as preparation facilities. We are providing the information in the table by mine rather than MSHA identification number because that is how we manage and operate our mining business and we believe this presentation will be more useful to investors than providing information based on MSHA identification numbers.

(2) The foregoing list includes legal actions which were initiated prior to the current reporting period and which do not necessarily relate to citations, orders or proposed assessments issued by MSHA during the quarter ended September 30, 2012. The number of legal actions noted above are reported on a per docket basis.

Legal actions pending before the Commission may involve, among other questions, challenges by operators to citations, orders and penalties they have received from MSHA or complaints of discrimination by miners under section 105 of the Mine Act. The following is a brief description of the types of legal actions that may be brought before the Commission.

- *Contests of Citations and Orders:* A contest proceeding may be filed with the Commission by operators, miners or miners' representatives to challenge the issuance of a citation or order issued by MSHA.
- *Contests of Proposed Penalties (Petitions for Assessment of Penalties)* : A contest of a proposed penalty is an administrative proceeding before the Commission challenging a civil penalty that MSHA has proposed for the alleged violation contained in a citation or order. The validity of the citation may also be challenged in this proceeding as well.
- *Complaints for Compensation:* A complaint for compensation may be filed with the Commission by miners entitled to compensation when a mine is closed by certain withdrawal orders issued by MSHA. The purpose of the proceeding is to determine the amount of compensation, if any, due miners idled by the orders.
- *Complaints of Discharge, Discrimination or Interference* : A discrimination proceeding is a case that involves a miner's allegation that he or she has suffered a wrong by the operator because he or she engaged in some type of activity protected under the Mine Act, such as making a safety complaint.

- *Applications for Temporary Relief* : An application for temporary relief from any modification or termination of any order or from any order issued under section 104 of the Mine Act.
- *Appeals of Judges' Decisions or Orders to the Commission* : A filing with the Commission of a petition for discretionary review of a Judge's decision or order by a person who has been adversely affected or aggrieved by such decision or order.

The following table reflects the types of legal actions pending before the Commission as of September 30, 2012.

Mine [(1)]	Contests of Citations and Orders	Contests of Proposed Penalties	Complaints for Compensation	Complaints of Discharge, Discrimination or Interference	Applications for Temporary Relief	Appeals of Judges' Decisions or Orders to the Commission
Chukar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigrant	—	14	—	—	—	—
Exodus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genesis	—	1	—	—	—	—
Leeville	3	30	—	1	—	—
Lone Tree	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midas	—	24	—	—	—	1
Pete Bajo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix	—	1	—	—	—	—
South Area	—	15	—	—	—	—
Twin Creeks	—	8	—	—	—	—
Vista	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	**3**	**93**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1**

(1) The definition of mine under section 3 of the Mine Act includes the mine, as well as other items used in, or to be used in, or resulting from, the work of extracting minerals, such as land, structures, facilities, equipment, machines, tools and minerals preparation facilities. Unless otherwise indicated, any of these other items associated with a single mine have been aggregated in the totals for that mine. MSHA assigns an identification number to each mine and may or may not assign separate identification numbers to related facilities such as preparation facilities. We are providing the information in the table by mine rather than MSHA identification number because that is how we manage and operate our mining business and we believe this presentation will be more useful to investors than providing information based on MSHA identification numbers.