NEWMONT MINING CORP /DE/
Form 10-Q
July 25, 2017
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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 June 30, 2017

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 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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12-b2 of the Exchange Act.

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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 533,271,501 shares of common stock outstanding on July 17, 2017.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

SECOND QUARTER 2017 RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

(unaudited, in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Financial Results:				
Sales:	$ 1,875	$ 1,669	$ 3,534	$ 3,131
Gold	$ 1,799	$ 1,612	$ 3,387	$ 3,023
Copper	$ 76	$ 57	$ 147	$ 108
Costs applicable to sales: (1)	$ 999	$ 902	$ 1,932	$ 1,753
Gold	$ 955	$ 847	$ 1,849	$ 1,653
Copper	$ 44	$ 55	$ 83	$ 100
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 166	$ (2)	$ 247	$ (26)
Net income (loss)	$ 151	$ 62	$ 209	$ 197
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 192	$ 14	$ 261	$ 2
Per common share, diluted:				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 0.36	$ 0.02	$ 0.49	$ —
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14
Adjusted net income (loss) (2)	$ 248	$ 155	$ 381	$ 284
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, diluted (2)	$ 0.46	$ 0.29	$ 0.71	$ 0.53
Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (2)	$ 708	$ 588	$ 1,261	$ 1,146
Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (2)	$ 698	$ 600	$ 1,264	$ 1,070
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations			$ 908	$ 825
Free Cash Flow (2)			$ 545	$ 262
Cash dividends declared per common share	$ 0.050	$ 0.025	$ 0.100	$ 0.050
Operating Results:				
Consolidated gold ounces (thousands):				
Produced	1,440	1,268	2,767	2,492
Sold	1,439	1,281	2,740	2,466
Attributable gold ounces (thousands):				
Produced	1,352	1,193	2,586	2,329
Sold	1,350	1,207	2,552	2,304
Consolidated and attributable copper pounds (millions):				

Produced	31	29	60	57
Sold	32	29	58	54
Average realized price:				
Gold (per ounce)	$ 1,250	$ 1,257	$ 1,236	$ 1,226
Copper (per pound)	$ 2.46	$ 2.00	$ 2.56	$ 2.02
Consolidated costs applicable to sales: (1)(2)				
Gold (per ounce)	$ 664	$ 661	$ 675	$ 670
Copper (per pound)	$ 1.38	$ 1.90	$ 1.43	$ 1.85
All-in sustaining costs: (2)				
Gold (per ounce)	$ 884	$ 913	$ 892	$ 902
Copper (per pound)	$ 1.69	$ 2.17	$ 1.72	$ 2.15

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 70.

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Second Quarter 2017 Highlights

- Portfolio improvements: Approved the high-grade, low-cost Twin Underground project in Nevada, mined first ore at Subika Underground in Africa, on track for commercial production of the Tanami Expansion project in Australia in the third quarter of 2017 and acquired a 19.9% stake in Continental Gold Inc. who is developing the Buriticá project in Colombia;

- Attributable gold production: Increased 13% to 1.4 million ounces as new production from Merian and Long Canyon more than offset lower grades at Tanami and Yanacocha;

- Net income (loss): Delivered Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders of $192 or $0.36 per diluted share, an increase of $178 from the prior-year quarter, primarily due to higher gold production and lower income and mining taxes;

    - Adjusted net income (loss): Delivered Adjusted net income (loss) of $248 or $0.46 per diluted share, a 60% increase from the prior-year quarter (See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 70);

- Adjusted EBITDA: Generated $698 in Adjusted EBITDA, a 16% increase from the prior-year quarter (See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 70); and

- Financial strength: Ended the quarter with $3.1 billion cash on hand and increased the dividend payable in the third quarter of 2017 to $0.075 per share, triple the prior-year quarter dividend.

Our global project pipeline

Projects included in our global pipeline comprise an important part of the Company’s growth strategy and reflect opportunities throughout the development cycle. The most advanced projects, including early stage development and projects in or near the execution phase are described below. The exploration, construction and execution of these projects may require significant funding to complete.

Tanami Expansion, Australia. The scope for this project includes a second decline in the mine and incremental capacity in the plant to increase profitable production and serve as a platform for future growth. The project is on track to reach commercial production in the third quarter of 2017 and will maintain Tanami’s annual gold production at 425,000 to 475,000 ounces for the first five years. Development capital costs (excluding capitalized interest) since approval were $100, of which $13 were related to the second quarter of 2017.

Subika Underground, Africa. This project leverages existing infrastructure and an optimized approach to develop Ahafo's most promising underground resource. First production was achieved in June 2017, with commercial production expected in the second half of 2018. The project is expected to increase average annual gold production by between 150,000 and 200,000 ounces per year for the first five years beginning in 2019 with an initial mine life of approximately 11 years. Development capital costs (excluding capitalized interest) since approval were $22, all of which related to the second quarter of 2017.

Ahafo Mill Expansion, Africa. This project is designed to maximize resource value by improving production margins and accelerating stockpile processing. The project also supports profitable development of Ahafo's highly prospective underground resource. First production is expected in the first half of 2019 with commercial production expected in the second half of 2019. The expansion is expected to increase average annual gold production by between 75,000 and 100,000 ounces per year for the first five years beginning in 2020. Development capital costs (excluding capitalized interest) since approval were $9, all of which related to the second quarter of 2017.

Twin Underground, North America. Newmont approved the development of the Twin Underground project in June 2017. The project is a portal mine beneath Twin Creek's Vista surface mine with similar mineralization. First production is expected in the fourth quarter of 2017, with commercial production beginning in mid-2018. The expansion is expected to increase average gold production by between 30,000 and 40,000 ounces per year for the first five years beginning in 2018.

Quecher Main, South America. Quecher Main is a potential brownfield development within the existing footprint of Yanacocha that will add oxide production and serve as a bridge to development of Yanacocha's considerable sulfide deposits. Quecher Main extends the life of the Yanacocha operation to 2025, with average annual gold production of about 200,000 ounces (on a consolidated basis) between 2020 and 2025. An investment decision is expected in the second half of 2017 with first production in 2019.

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.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1.FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited, in millions except per share)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales	$ 1,875	$ 1,669	$ 3,534	$ 3,131
Costs and expenses				
Costs applicable to sales (1)	999	902	1,932	1,753
Depreciation and amortization	308	281	601	557
Reclamation and remediation (Note 5)	44	21	74	42
Exploration	51	38	87	68
Advanced projects, research and development	32	44	58	71
General and administrative	58	62	113	115
Other expense, net (Note 6)	14	15	31	33
	1,506	1,363	2,896	2,639
Other income (expense)				
Other income, net (Note 7)	31	1	22	97
Interest expense, net	(64)	(66)	(131)	(140)
	(33)	(65)	(109)	(43)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	336	241	529	449
Income and mining tax benefit (expense) (Note 8)	(167)	(238)	(277)	(465)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	(3)	(5)	(5)	(10)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	166	(2)	247	(26)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 3)	(15)	64	(38)	223
Net income (loss)	151	62	209	197
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests				
Continuing operations (Note 9)	26	16	14	28
Discontinued operations (Note 3)	—	(55)	—	(150)
	26	(39)	14	(122)

Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 177	$ 23	$ 223	$ 75
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders:				
Continuing operations	$ 192	$ 14	$ 261	$ 2
Discontinued operations	(15)	9	(38)	73
	$ 177	$ 23	$ 223	$ 75
Net income (loss) per common share (Note 10)				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.36	$ 0.02	$ 0.49	$ —
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	0.02	(0.07)	0.14
	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.36	$ 0.02	$ 0.49	$ —
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	0.02	(0.07)	0.14
	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14
Cash dividends declared per common share	$ 0.050	$ 0.025	$ 0.100	$ 0.050

(1) Excludes Depreciation and 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 (LOSS)

(unaudited, in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	$ 151	$ 62	$ 209	$ 197
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Change in marketable securities, net of $-, $-, $- and $- tax benefit (expense), respectively	(4)	21	(11)	(56)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	4	4	7
Change in pension and other post-retirement benefits, net of $(1), $-, $(5) and $(2), tax benefit (expense), respectively	3	4	9	7
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge instruments, net of $(3), $(7), $(7) and $(15) tax benefit (expense), respectively	5	16	14	35
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4	45	16	(7)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 155	$ 107	$ 225	$ 190
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Newmont stockholders	$ 181	$ 68	$ 239	$ 68
Noncontrolling interests	(26)	39	(14)	122
	$ 155	$ 107	$ 225	$ 190

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)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	$ 209	$ 197
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	601	557
Stock-based compensation (Note 12)	35	37
Reclamation and remediation	70	40
Loss (income) from discontinued operations (Note 3)	38	(223)
Deferred income taxes	76	372
Gain on asset and investment sales, net	(16)	(104)
Other operating adjustments and inventory write-downs	150	180
Net change in operating assets and liabilities (Note 22)	(255)	(231)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	908	825
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations (1)	(9)	478
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	899	1,303
Investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(363)	(563)
Purchases of investments	(113)	(2)
Proceeds from sales of investments	19	184
Other	11	4
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	(446)	(377)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations	—	(28)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(446)	(405)
Financing activities:		
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(80)	—
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(54)	(27)
Funding from noncontrolling interests	46	50
Payments for withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	(13)	(4)
Repayment of debt	(3)	(501)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	—	(146)
Other	(3)	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	(107)	(629)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations	—	(153)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(107)	(782)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3	4
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	349	120
Less net cash provided by (used in) Batu Hijau discontinued operations	—	302

	349	(182)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,756	2,363
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 3,105	$ 2,181

(1) Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations includes $(3) related to closing costs for the sale of Batu Hijau that were paid in 2017 and $(6) and $(5) related to the Holt royalty obligation, all of which were paid out of cash and cash equivalents held for use for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, including cash flows from Batu Hijau, see Note 3.

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 June 30, 2017	At December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,105	$ 2,756
Trade receivables	158	127
Other accounts receivables	179	216
Investments (Note 15)	61	56
Inventories (Note 16)	665	617
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 17)	821	763
Other current assets	109	142
Current assets	5,098	4,677
Property, plant and mine development, net	12,262	12,485
Investments (Note 15)	306	227
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 17)	1,781	1,864
Deferred income tax assets	1,245	1,331
Other non-current assets	450	447
Total assets	$ 21,142	$ 21,031
LIABILITIES		
Debt (Note 18)	$ 577	$ 566
Accounts payable	304	320
Employee-related benefits	223	304
Income and mining taxes payable	127	153
Other current liabilities (Note 19)	341	407
Current liabilities	1,572	1,750
Debt (Note 18)	4,046	4,049
Reclamation and remediation liabilities (Note 5)	2,060	2,029
Deferred income tax liabilities	614	592
Employee-related benefits	434	411
Other non-current liabilities (Note 19)	376	326
Total liabilities	9,102	9,157
EQUITY		
Common stock	853	849
Additional paid-in capital	9,508	9,490
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 21)	(318)	(334)
Retained earnings	885	716
Newmont stockholders' equity	10,928	10,721

Noncontrolling interests	1,112	1,153
Total equity	12,040	11,874
Total liabilities and equity	$ 21,142	$ 21,031

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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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 (including normal recurring 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, 2016 filed on February 21, 2017 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 ("U.S.") generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted. References to "A$" refers to Australian currency and "C$" refers to Canadian currency.

On November 2, 2016, Newmont completed the sale of its 48.5% economic interest in PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara ("PTNNT"), which operated the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine ("Batu Hijau") in Indonesia (the "Batu Hijau Transaction"). As a result, Newmont presents Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. Accordingly, (i) our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Cash Flows have been reclassified to present Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation for all periods presented and (ii) the amounts presented in these notes relate only to our continuing operations, unless otherwise noted. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Risks and Uncertainties

As a global mining company, the Company's revenue, profitability and future rate of growth are substantially dependent on prevailing prices for gold and copper. Historically, the commodity markets have been very volatile, and there can be no assurance that commodity prices will not be subject to wide fluctuations in the future. A substantial or extended decline in commodity prices could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, cash flows, access to capital and on the quantities of reserves that the Company can economically produce. The carrying value of the Company's Property, plant and mine development, net; Inventories; Stockpiles and ore on leach pads and Deferred income tax assets are particularly sensitive to the outlook for commodity prices. A decline in the Company's price outlook from current levels could result in material impairment charges related to these

assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting for and recognition and disclosure of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses. The Company must make these estimates and assumptions because certain information used is dependent on future events, cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available or simply cannot be readily calculated based on generally accepted methodologies. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Inventory

In July 2015, Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-11 was issued related to inventory, simplifying the subsequent measurement of inventories by replacing the lower of cost or market test with a lower of cost and net realizable value test. The update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company records inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value and the adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2017, had no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

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

Stock-based compensation

In March 2016, ASU No. 2016-09 was issued related to stock-based compensation. The new guidance simplifies the accounting for stock-based compensation transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification of cash payments related to tax withholdings on behalf of employees on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, and reclassified $(4) from Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations to Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Adoption of this guidance had no other impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

Business Combinations

In January 2017, ASU No. 2017-01 was issued clarifying the definition of a business and providing additional guidance for determining whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions of assets or businesses. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The new guidance is required to be applied on a prospective basis. Adoption of this guidance, effective April 1, 2017, had no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

Goodwill

In January 2017, ASU No. 2017-04 was issued, which removes step two from the goodwill impairment test. As a result, an entity should perform its annual goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this guidance, effective April 1, 2017, had no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue recognition

In May 2014, ASU No. 2014-09 was issued related to revenue from contracts with customers. This ASU was further amended in August 2015, March 2016, April 2016, May 2016 and December 2016 by ASU No. 2015-14, No. 2016-08, No. 2016-10, No. 2016-12 and No. 2016-20, respectively. The new guidance provides a five-step approach to be applied to all contracts with customers and also requires expanded disclosures about revenue recognition. In August 2015, the effective date was deferred to reporting periods, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and will be applied retrospectively.

The Company has performed an assessment of the revised guidance and the impacts on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures. The Company has completed the review of all contracts and determined that the adoption of this guidance will primarily impact the timing of revenue recognition on certain concentrate contracts based on the Company’s determination of when control is transferred. Currently, revenue is recognized for these contracts based on varying contractual terms indicating when risk of loss and title have transferred to the buyer. Upon adoption, revenue related to concentrate sales will typically be recognized upon completion of loading the material for shipment to the customer and satisfaction of the Company’s significant performance obligations. The Company is finalizing the assessment and quantifying the impacts of changes on certain concentrate contracts.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

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

The Company furthered its evaluation of variable consideration for concentrate sales related to the variable nature of the price and metal quantity. Based on our current analysis, the estimate of revenue recognized for concentrates will remain unchanged as sales will initially be recorded on a provisional basis based on the forward prices for the estimated month of settlement and the Company's estimated metal quantities delivered based on weighing and assay data. The Company believes changes in the underlying weight and metal content are not significant to the sale as a whole and therefore do not preclude the recognition of revenue upon transfer of control.

Additionally, the Company completed its evaluation of the impacts of insurance and refining fee classification. Newmont has determined that insurance on the transportation of goods is not considered a separate performance obligation. Newmont has also determined that revenue will be recognized, net of treatment and refining charges when these payments are to customers. When these payments are to third parties, the charges will be recognized within Costs applicable to sales. This classification remains unchanged from current practice.

The Company will adopt the new guidance effective January 1, 2018. The guidance may be applied retrospectively for all periods presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application. The Company currently anticipates adopting the guidance retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the amended guidance recognized at January 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018, will be presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements under the new guidance, while prior period amounts will not be adjusted and continue to be reported under the guidance in effect for those periods. In the related disclosures, results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018, will be presented under prior guidance along with prior period amounts for comparative purposes.

Investments

In January 2016, ASU No. 2016-01 was issued related to financial instruments. The new guidance requires entities to measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method at fair value and recognize any changes in fair value in net income. This new guidance also updates certain disclosure requirements for these investments. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and upon adoption, an entity should apply the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company expects the updated guidance to result in a significant reclassification of unrealized gains and losses on equity investments from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Retained earnings in the Consolidated Balance Sheets upon adoption.

Leases

In February 2016, ASU No. 2016-02 was issued related to leases. The new guidance modifies the classification criteria and requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities arising from most leases on the balance sheet. The Company expects to begin assessment of the new guidance during the second half of 2017 with impact analysis performed in 2018. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance and the impact it will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company anticipates adopting the new guidance effective January 1, 2019.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, ASU No. 2016-15 was issued related to the statement of cash flows. This new guidance addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. This update is effective in fiscal

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

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

years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance and the impact it will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures. The Company anticipates adopting the new guidance effective January 1, 2018.

Intra-Entity Transfers

In October 2016, ASU No. 2016-16 was issued related to the intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. This new guidance requires entities to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance and the impact it will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures. The Company anticipates adopting the new guidance effective January 1, 2018.

Restricted Cash

In November 2016, ASU No. 2016-18 was issued related to the inclusion of restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. This new guidance requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance will result in the inclusion of the restricted cash balances within the overall cash balance and removal of the changes in restricted cash activity, which is currently recognized in Other within financing activities, on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Furthermore, the Company will be required to reconcile Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the Consolidated Balance Sheets to the total shown in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The Company anticipates adopting this new guidance effective January 1, 2018, and does not expect it to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

Employee Benefits

In March 2017, ASU No. 2017-07 was issued related to the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement cost. The new guidance requires the service cost component of net benefit costs be classified similar to other

compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees. Other components of net benefit costs are required to be classified separately from the service cost and outside income from operations. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company anticipates adopting this new guidance effective January 1, 2018. The adoption of this guidance will result in the recognition of other components of net benefit costs within Other income, net rather than Costs and expenses and will no longer be included in costs that benefit the inventory/production process. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

NOTE 3 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The details of our Net income (loss) from discontinued operations are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Holt royalty obligation	$ (15)	$ (27)	$ (38)	$ (53)
Batu Hijau operations	—	91	—	276
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	$ (15)	$ 64	$ (38)	$ 223

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The Batu Hijau Transaction

On November 2, 2016, Newmont completed the sale of its 48.5% economic interest in PTNNT, which operated the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine, previously reported in the Asia Pacific segment (renamed as the Australia segment during the first quarter of 2017).

Net income (loss) from discontinued operations in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations that relates to Batu Hijau consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Sales	$ 369	$ 939
Costs and expenses		
Costs applicable to sales (1)	157	387
Depreciation and amortization	33	79
Reclamation and remediation	5	9
Advanced projects, research and development	—	1
General and administrative	2	6
Other expense (income), net	5	3
	202	485
Interest expense, net	(5)	(10)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	162	444
Income and mining tax benefit (expense)	(71)	(168)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	91	276
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(55)	(150)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 36	$ 126

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) were not impacted by discontinued operations as PTNNT did not have any other comprehensive income (loss).

Cash flows from Batu Hijau consist of the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 483
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(28)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(153)
Net cash provided by (used in) Batu Hijau discontinued operations	$ 302

The Holt Royalty Obligation

Discontinued operations include a retained royalty obligation to Holloway Mining Company. Holloway Mining Company, which owned the Holt-McDermott property ("Holt"), was sold to St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. ("St. Andrew") in 2006. In January 2016, St. Andrew was acquired by Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.

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At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the estimated fair value of the Holt royalty obligation was $240 and $187, respectively. Changes to the estimated fair value resulting from periodic revaluations are recorded to Net income (loss) from discontinued operations. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded a gain (loss) of $(15) and $(38), net of a tax benefit (expense) of $8 and $21, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded a gain (loss) of $(27) and $(53), net of tax benefit (expense) of $12 and $23, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company paid $6 and $5, respectively, related to the Holt royalty obligation. Refer to Note 13 for additional information on the Holt royalty obligation.

NOTE 4 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has organized its operations into four geographic regions. The geographic regions include North America, South America, Australia and Africa and represent the Company's operating segments. The results of these operating segments are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. As a result, these operating segments represent the Company's reportable segments. Notwithstanding this structure, the Company internally reports information on a mine-by-mine basis for each mining operation and has chosen to disclose this information on the following tables. Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items from reportable segments does not reflect general corporate expenses, interest (except project-specific interest) or income and mining taxes. Intercompany revenue and expense amounts have been eliminated within each segment in order to report on the basis that management uses internally for evaluating segment performance. Newmont's business activities that are not considered operating segments are included in Corporate and Other. Although they are not required to be included in this footnote, they are provided for reconciliation purposes.

Segment results for the prior period have been retrospectively revised to reflect the following changes:

- On November 2, 2016, the Company sold the Batu Hijau mine that was previously included in Asia Pacific and presented Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation in the Company's Condensed Consolidated

Financial Statements. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3.

· In the first quarter of 2017, the Company renamed its Asia Pacific reporting segment to Australia.

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Unless otherwise noted, the Company presents only the reportable segments of our continuing operations in the tables below. The financial information relating to the Company's segments is as follows:

	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	Income (Loss) before Income and Mining Tax and Other Items	Capital Expenditures(1)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017						
Carlin	$ 279	$ 170	$ 46	$ 5	$ 55	$ 48
Phoenix:						
Gold	67	46	12			
Copper	24	16	4			
Total Phoenix	91	62	16	3	9	4
Twin Creeks	156	61	17	2	72	9
Long Canyon	57	13	18	5	21	3
CC&V	166	74	33	3	53	4
Other North America	—	—	1	4	(5)	1
North America	749	380	131	22	205	69
Yanacocha	149	134	34	8	(60)	9
Merian	150	64	26	4	54	22
Other South America	—	—	3	9	(16)	—
South America	299	198	63	21	(22)	31
Boddington:						
Gold	262	147	29			
Copper	52	28	6			
Total Boddington	314	175	35	1	96	14
Tanami	123	58	15	6	55	28
Kalgoorlie	113	55	5	1	52	4
Other Australia	—	—	1	2	(5)	2
Australia	550	288	56	10	198	48
Ahafo	112	60	15	10	25	36
Akyem	165	73	40	5	45	6
Other Africa	—	—	—	1	(4)	—
Africa	277	133	55	16	66	42
Corporate and Other	—	—	3	14	(111)	2

Consolidated	$ 1,875	$ 999	$ 308	$ 83	$ 336	$ 192

(1) Includes an increase in accrued capital expenditures of $9; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were $183.

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	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	Income (Loss) before Income and Mining Tax and Other Items	Capital Expenditures(1)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016						
Carlin	$ 256	$ 184	$ 43	$ 4	$ 22	$ 43
Phoenix:						
Gold	62	39	12			
Copper	22	22	7			
Total Phoenix	84	61	19	1	3	3
Twin Creeks	144	58	13	2	70	14
Long Canyon	—	—	—	7	(7)	37
CC&V	144	58	28	1	55	15
Other North America	—	—	—	5	(6)	2
North America	628	361	103	20	137	114
Yanacocha	194	120	59	11	(19)	24
Merian	—	—	—	11	(10)	60
Other South America	—	—	4	10	(14)	—
South America	194	120	63	32	(43)	84
Boddington:						
Gold	250	141	29			
Copper	35	33	6			
Total Boddington	285	174	35	—	75	12
Tanami	179	64	23	3	89	33
Kalgoorlie	122	67	4	2	49	5
Other Australia	—	—	2	2	(10)	—
Australia	586	305	64	7	203	50
Ahafo	115	60	17	7	30	22
Akyem	146	56	32	3	55	3
Other Africa	—	—	—	—	(2)	—
Africa	261	116	49	10	83	25
Corporate and Other	—	—	2	13	(139)	2
Consolidated	$ 1,669	$ 902	$ 281	$ 82	$ 241	$ 275

(1)

Includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of $8; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were $283.

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	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	Income (Loss) before Income and Mining Tax and Other Items	Capital Expenditures(1)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017						
Carlin	$ 532	$ 363	$ 96	$ 8	$ 60	$ 96
Phoenix:						
Gold	120	89	23			
Copper	50	34	9			
Total Phoenix	170	123	32	4	7	10
Twin Creeks	249	108	30	4	103	17
Long Canyon	96	25	31	10	30	7
CC&V	312	144	62	7	96	8
Other North America	—	—	1	7	(10)	3
North America	1,359	763	252	40	286	141
Yanacocha	328	253	70	12	(52)	20
Merian	283	112	47	8	114	38
Other South America	—	—	7	19	(35)	—
South America	611	365	124	39	27	58
Boddington:						
Gold	490	269	55			
Copper	97	49	10			
Total Boddington	587	318	65	1	182	29
Tanami	215	108	31	9	75	52
Kalgoorlie	217	107	9	3	95	8
Other Australia	—	—	3	3	(20)	3
Australia	1,019	533	108	16	332	92
Ahafo	226	136	38	16	34	53
Akyem	319	135	74	6	100	12
Other Africa	—	—	—	2	(5)	—
Africa	545	271	112	24	129	65
Corporate and Other	—	—	5	26	(245)	4
Consolidated	$ 3,534	$ 1,932	$ 601	$ 145	$ 529	$ 360

(1)

Includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of $3; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were $363.

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	Sales	Costs Applicable to Sales	Depreciation and Amortization	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	Income (Loss) before Income and Mining Tax and Other Items	Capital Expenditures(1)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016						
Carlin	$ 502	$ 373	$ 92	$ 7	$ 24	$ 79
Phoenix:						
Gold	126	88	27			
Copper	43	44	12			
Total Phoenix	169	132	39	1	(8)	7
Twin Creeks	303	118	26	4	153	20
Long Canyon	—	—	—	13	(13)	73
CC&V	209	91	46	4	65	36
Other North America	—	—	—	6	(9)	2
North America	1,183	714	203	35	212	217
Yanacocha	405	248	128	20	(30)	38
Merian	—	—	1	14	(14)	142
Other South America	—	—	7	16	(25)	—
South America	405	248	136	50	(69)	180
Boddington:						
Gold	454	252	52			
Copper	65	56	11			
Total Boddington	519	308	63	—	139	23
Tanami	299	123	42	6	127	57
Kalgoorlie	228	132	9	3	82	8
Other Australia	—	—	6	3	(15)	—
Australia	1,046	563	120	12	333	88
Ahafo	216	117	32	12	50	39
Akyem	281	111	61	4	102	10
Other Africa	—	—	—	1	(4)	—
Africa	497	228	93	17	148	49
Corporate and Other	—	—	5	25	(175)	4
Consolidated	$ 3,131	$ 1,753	$ 557	$ 139	$ 449	$ 538

(1) Includes a decrease in accrued capital expenditures of $25; consolidated capital expenditures on a cash basis were $563.

NOTE 5 RECLAMATION AND REMEDIATION

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various domestic and international 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 to protect public health and the 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 and remediation costs are based principally on current legal and regulatory requirements.

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The Company is conducting a comprehensive study of the current Yanacocha long-term mining and closure plans as part of the requirement to submit an updated closure plan to Peruvian regulators every five years. The revised closure plan will be submitted to Peruvian regulators in the second half of 2017. The revised closure plan may require the Company to provide additional reclamation bonding for Yanacocha.

The Company's Reclamation and remediation expense consisted of:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Reclamation	$ 15	$ —	$ 15	$ —
Reclamation accretion	25	19	50	38
	40	19	65	38
Remediation	2	1	6	2
Remediation accretion	2	1	3	2
	4	2	9	4
	$ 44	$ 21	$ 74	$ 42

Reclamation expense increased by $21 and $27 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to updated reclamation liability assumptions at Yanacocha regarding water treatment costs on non-operating leach pads and higher reclamation accretion from an increase in Reclamation and remediation liabilities associated with revisions to Yanacocha's long-term mining and closure plans in December 2016.

The following are reconciliations of Reclamation and remediation liabilities:

	2017	2016
Reclamation balance at January 1,	$ 1,792	$ 1,300
Additions, changes in estimates and other	15	2
Payments and other	(11)	(6)
Accretion expense	50	38

Reclamation balance at June 30,	$ 1,846	$ 1,334

	2017	2016
Remediation balance at January 1,	$ 298	$ 318
Additions, changes in estimates and other	3	1
Payments and other	(21)	(10)
Accretion expense	3	2
Remediation balance at June 30,	$ 283	$ 311

The current portion of reclamation liabilities was $37 and $28 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, and was included in Other current liabilities. The current portion of remediation liabilities was $32 and $33 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, and was included in Other current liabilities. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, $1,846 and $1,792, respectively, were accrued for reclamation obligations relating to operating properties. In addition, the Company is involved in several matters concerning environmental remediation obligations associated with former, primarily historic, mining activities. Generally, these matters concern developing and implementing remediation plans at the various sites involved. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, $283 and $298, respectively, were accrued for such environmental remediation obligations.

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Non-current restricted assets held for purposes of settling reclamation and remediation obligations were $65 and $66 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Of the amounts at June 30, 2017, $43 was related to the Midnite Mine in Washington State, $14 was related to the Ahafo and Akyem mines in Ghana, Africa and $8 was related to the Con mine in Yellowknife, NWT, Canada. Of the amount at December 31, 2016, $43 was related to the Midnite Mine, $14 was related to the Ahafo and Akyem mines and $9 was related to the Con mine.

Included in Investments at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, was $21 and $20, respectively, of non-current equity securities, which are legally pledged for purposes of settling reclamation and remediation obligations related to the San Jose Reservoir in Yanacocha and for various locations in North America.

Refer to Note 24 for further discussion of reclamation and remediation matters.

NOTE 6 OTHER EXPENSE, NET

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Restructuring and other	$ 1	$ 6	$ 8	$ 19
Acquisition costs	3	2	5	2
Impairment of long-lived assets	—	4	3	4
Other	10	3	15	8
	$ 14	$ 15	$ 31	$ 33

NOTE 7 OTHER INCOME, NET

	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended

	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Foreign currency exchange, net	$ (4)	$ (4)	$ (21)	$ (20)
Gain on asset and investment sales, net	14	—	16	104
Tanami insurance proceeds	13	—	13	—
Other	8	5	14	13
	$ 31	$ 1	$ 22	$ 97

In March 2016, the Company sold its investment in Regis Resources Ltd. (“Regis”) for $184, resulting in a pre-tax gain of $103. The cost of the investment sold was determined using the specific identification method.

In June 2017, the Company exchanged its interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for equity ownership in Shore Gold Inc. (“Shore Gold”), resulting in a pre-tax gain of $15. For additional information regarding this transaction, see Note 15.

In June 2017, the Company recorded business interruption insurance proceeds of $13 associated with the heavy rainfall at Tanami during the first quarter of 2017.

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NOTE 8 INCOME AND MINING TAXES

The Company's Income and mining tax expense (benefit) differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. statutory corporate income tax rate for the following reasons:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017		2016		2017		2016	
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items		$ 336		$ 241		$ 529		$ 449
Tax at statutory rate	35 %	$ 118	35 %	$ 84	35 %	$ 185	35 %	$ 157
Reconciling items:								
Percentage depletion	(13)	(42)	45	109	(14)	(74)	(4)	(17)
Change in valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	21	72	42	101	26	139	74	333
Mining and other taxes	5	16	(20)	(47)	7	35	5	24
Tax impact on sale of assets	(1)	(5)	—	—	(1)	(5)	(7)	(35)
Other	3	8	(3)	(9)	(1)	(3)	1	3
Income and mining tax expense	50 %	$ 167	99 %	$ 238	52 %	$ 277	104 %	$ 465

A valuation allowance is provided for those deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that the related benefits will not be realized. In determining the amount of the valuation allowance, each quarter, the Company considers future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, estimated future taxable income and taxable income in prior carryback year(s), as well as feasible tax planning strategies in each jurisdiction to determine if the deferred tax assets are realizable. If it is determined that the Company will not realize all or a portion of its deferred tax assets, it will place or increase a valuation allowance. Conversely, if determined that it will ultimately be able to realize all or a portion of the related benefits for which a valuation allowance has been provided, all or a portion of the related valuation allowance will be reduced. There are a number of risk factors that could impact the Company's ability to realize the deferred tax assets.

The Company operates in numerous countries and accordingly it is subject to, and pays taxes under, the various 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 determined to be

due. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time, the Company is subject to an audit of its historic income tax filings and in connection with such audits, 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.

During the second quarter of 2016, one of the Company's Canadian subsidiaries received a tax and interest assessment from the Canadian Revenue Authority for $54 relating to a pre-acquisition transaction of Fronteer Gold Inc. and subsidiaries. The taxing authority is disputing the tax attribute that was created as part of the pre-acquisition transaction claimed on Fronteer's tax return. Due to procedural requirements, the Company paid half of the assessment in the third quarter. The Company intends to vigorously defend its position through all processes available.

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, none of which 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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NOTE 9 NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Yanacocha	$ (38)	$ (13)	$ (39)	$ (24)
Merian	12	(3)	26	(4)
Other	—	—	(1)	—
	$ (26)	$ (16)	$ (14)	$ (28)

Newmont has a 51.35% ownership interest in Minera Yanacocha S.R.L., with the remaining interests held by Compañia de Minas Buenaventura, S.A.A. (43.65%) and the International Finance Corporation (5%). Newmont consolidates Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. in its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements due to a majority voting interest.

Newmont has a 75.0% economic interest in Suriname Gold Project C.V. (“Merian”), with the remaining interests held by Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. (“Staatsolie”), a company wholly owned by the Republic of Suriname. Newmont consolidates Merian, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Newmont Suriname LLC., in its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as the primary beneficiary in the variable interest entity. Merian reached commercial production on October 1, 2016.

The following summarizes the assets and liabilities of Merian (including noncontrolling interests).

	At June 30, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20	$ 50
Inventories	64	57
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	7	23
Other current assets (1)	35	37
	126	167

Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and mine development, net		741		746
Other non-current assets (2)		23		8
Total assets	$	890	$	921
Current liabilities:				
Other current liabilities (3)	$	38	$	43
		38		43
Non-current liabilities:				
Reclamation and remediation liabilities		12		11
Total liabilities	$	50	$	54

(1) Other current assets include other accounts receivables, prepaid assets and other current assets.
(2) Other non-current assets include intangibles, stockpiles and ore on leach pads.
(3) Other current liabilities include accounts payable, employee-related benefits and other current liabilities.

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NOTE 10 INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

Basic income (loss) 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 (loss) per common share is computed similarly, except that weighted average common shares is increased to reflect all dilutive instruments, including employee stock awards and convertible debt instruments. The dilutive effects of Newmont's dilutive securities are calculated using the treasury stock method and only those instruments that result in a reduction in income per share are included in the calculation.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders:				
Continuing operations	$ 192	$ 14	$ 261	$ 2
Discontinued operations	(15)	9	(38)	73
	$ 177	$ 23	$ 223	$ 75
Weighted average common shares (millions):				
Basic	533	531	533	530
Effect of employee stock-based awards	2	2	1	2
Diluted	535	533	534	532
Net income (loss) per common share attributable to Newmont stockholders:				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.36	$ 0.02	$ 0.49	$ —
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	0.02	(0.07)	0.14
	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	$ 0.36	$ 0.02	$ 0.49	$ —
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	0.02	(0.07)	0.14
	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14

Employee stock options to purchase 1 million and 2 million shares of common stock at weighted average exercise prices of $51.85 and $51.00 were outstanding at June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted weighted average common shares because their exercise prices exceeded the average price of the Company's common stock for the respective periods presented.

NOTE 11 EMPLOYEE PENSION AND OTHER BENEFIT PLANS

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Pension benefit costs, net:				
Service cost	$ 8	$ 8	$ 15	$ 15
Interest cost	11	12	22	23
Expected return on plan assets	(16)	(15)	(31)	(29)
Amortization, net	7	6	14	12
Settlements	—	—	4	—
	$ 10	$ 11	$ 24	$ 21

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Other benefit costs, net:				
Service cost	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1
Interest cost	1	1	2	2
Amortization, net	(3)	(2)	(4)	(3)
	$ (1)	$ —	$ (1)	$ —

NOTE 12 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Stock-based compensation:				
Performance leveraged stock units	$ 9	$ 11	$ 17	$ 19
Restricted stock units	10	9	17	15
Strategic stock units	—	1	1	3
	$ 19	$ 21	$ 35	$ 37

NOTE 13 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 1Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2Quoted 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 3Prices 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 tables set 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 June 30, 2017			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,105	$ 3,105	$ —	$ —
Restricted assets	68	68	—	—
Marketable equity securities:				
Extractive industries	174	174	—	—
Other	22	22	—	—
Trade receivable from provisional copper and gold concentrate sales, net	151	151	—	—
Batu Hijau contingent consideration	13	—	—	13
	$ 3,533	$ 3,520	$ —	$ 13
Liabilities:				
Debt (1)	$ 5,159	$ —	$ 5,159	$ —
Derivative instruments, net:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	8	—	8	—
Diesel forward contracts	3	—	3	—
Boddington contingent consideration	13	—	—	13
Holt royalty obligation	240	—	—	240
	$ 5,423	$ —	$ 5,170	$ 253

	Fair Value at December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,756	$ 2,756	$ —	$ —
Restricted assets	68	68	—	—
Marketable equity securities:				
Extractive industries	60	60	—	—
Other	16	16	—	—
Marketable debt securities:				
Asset backed commercial paper	18	—	—	18
Trade receivable from provisional copper and gold concentrate sales, net	113	113	—	—
Batu Hijau contingent consideration	13	—	—	13

	$ 3,044	$ 3,013	$ —	$ 31
Liabilities:				
Debt (1)	$ 4,882	$ —	$ 4,882	$ —
Derivative instruments, net:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	24	—	24	—
Boddington contingent consideration	14	—	—	14
Holt royalty obligation	187	—	—	187
	$ 5,107	$ —	$ 4,906	$ 201

(1) Debt, exclusive of capital leases, is carried at amortized cost. The outstanding carrying value was $4,608 and $4,599 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The fair value measurement of debt was based on an independent third party pricing source.

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The fair values of the derivative instruments in the table above are presented on a net basis. The gross amounts related to the fair value of the derivatives instruments above are included in Note 14. All other fair value disclosures in the above table are presented on a gross basis.

The Company's cash and cash equivalent instruments are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices. The cash and 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 restricted assets, which include cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities, are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices. Restricted assets 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 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 estimated value of the Batu Hijau contingent consideration was determined using (i) a discounted cash flow model, (ii) a Monte Carlo valuation model to simulate future copper prices using the Company's long-term copper price, and (iii) estimated production and/or development dates for Batu Hijau Phase 7 and the Elang projects in Indonesia. The contingent consideration is classified within Level 3 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, forward curves, 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.

The estimated value of the Boddington contingent royalty was determined using (i) a discounted cash flow model, (ii) a Monte Carlo valuation model to simulate future gold and copper prices, using the Company's long-term gold and copper prices, and (iii) a Monte Carlo valuation model to simulate costs applicable to sales using the Company's Australian to U.S. dollar exchange rate. This contingent royalty is capped at $100, of which $84 has been paid to date. The contingent royalty is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair value of the Holt royalty obligation was determined using (i) a discounted cash flow model, (ii) a Monte Carlo valuation model to simulate future gold prices using the Company's long-term gold price, (iii) various gold production scenarios from reserve and resource information and (iv) a weighted average discount rate. The royalty obligation is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's marketable debt securities included investments in auction rate securities and asset backed commercial paper. The Company reviewed the fair value of the auction rate securities and asset backed commercial paper on a quarterly basis prior to the investments being redeemed in November 2016 and January 2017, respectively. The marketable debt securities were traded in markets that were not active, traded infrequently and had little price transparency. Therefore, the investments were classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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The following tables set forth a summary of the quantitative and qualitative information related to the unobservable inputs used in the calculation of the Company's Level 3 financial assets and liabilities at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

Description	At June 30, 2017	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range/Weighted average	
Batu Hijau contingent consideration	$ 13	Monte Carlo	Discount rate	17.10	%
			Short-term copper price	$ 2.57	
			Long-term copper price	$ 3.00	
Boddington contingent consideration	$ 13	Monte Carlo	Discount rate	2.97	%
			Short-term gold price	$ 1,257	
			Long-term gold price	$ 1,300	
			Short-term copper price	$ 2.57	
			Long-term copper price	$ 3.00	
			Long-term Australian to U.S. dollar exchange rate	$ 0.80	
Holt royalty obligation	$ 240	Monte Carlo	Discount rate	3.01	%
			Short-term gold price	$ 1,257	
			Long-term gold price	$ 1,300	
			Gold production scenarios (in 000's of ounces)	438 - 1,814	

Description	At December 31, 2016	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range/Weighted average	
Asset backed commercial paper	$ 18	Risk-adjusted indicative price	Recoverability rate	97	%
Batu Hijau contingent consideration	$ 13	Monte Carlo	Discount rate	17.10	%
			Short-term copper price	$ 2.39	
			Long-term copper price	$ 3.00	

Boddington contingent consideration	$ 14	Monte Carlo	Discount rate		3.36	%
			Short-term gold price	$	1,221	
			Long-term gold price	$	1,300	
			Short-term copper price	$	2.39	
			Long-term copper price	$	3.00	
			Long-term Australian to U.S. dollar exchange rate	$	0.80	
Holt royalty obligation	$ 187	Monte Carlo	Discount rate		3.36	%
			Short-term gold price	$	1,221	
			Long-term gold price	$	1,300	
			Gold production scenarios (in 000's of ounces)		332 - 1,570	

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The following tables set forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial assets and liabilities:

	Asset Backed Commercial Paper (1)	Batu Hijau Contingent Consideration (2)	Total Assets	Boddington Contingent Consideration (3)	Holt Royalty Obligation (2)	Total Liabilities
Fair value at December 31, 2016	$ 18	$ 13	$ 31	$ 14	$ 187	$ 201
Settlements	(18)	—	(18)	(6)	(6)	(12)
Revaluation	—	—	—	5	59	64
Fair value at June 30, 2017	$ —	$ 13	$ 13	$ 13	$ 240	$ 253

	Auction Rate Securities (1)	Asset Backed Commercial Paper (1)	Total Assets	Boddington Contingent Consideration (3)	Holt Royalty Obligation (2)	Total Liabilities
Fair value at December 31, 2015	$ 7	$ 18	$ 25	$ 10	$ 129	$ 139
Settlements	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Revaluation	—	2	2	2	76	78
Fair value at June 30, 2016	$ 7	$ 20	$ 27	$ 12	$ 200	$ 212

(1) The gain (loss) recognized is included in Other comprehensive income (loss).
(2) The gain (loss) recognized is included in Net income (loss) from discontinued operations.
(3) The gain (loss) recognized is included in Other expense, net.

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NOTE 14 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 has and will continue to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market.

Cash Flow Hedges

The following foreign currency and diesel contracts were transacted for risk management purposes and qualify as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of unrealized changes in market value have been recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and are reclassified to income during the period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses from hedge ineffectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Foreign Currency Contracts

The Company had the following foreign currency derivative contracts in Australia outstanding at June 30, 2017:

	Expected Maturity Date		
	2017	2018	Total/Average
A$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:			
A$ notional (millions)	46	6	52
Average rate ($/A$)	0.93	0.92	0.93
Expected hedge ratio	7 %	4 %	

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Newmont utilizes foreign currency contracts to reduce the variability of the U.S. dollar amount of forecasted foreign currency expenditures caused by changes in exchange rates. The A$ hedges run through the first quarter of 2018.

Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts

The Company had the following diesel derivative contracts in Nevada, within North America, outstanding at June 30, 2017:

	Expected Maturity Date		
	2017	2018	Total/Average
Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts:			
Diesel gallons (millions)	12	9	21
Average rate ($/gallon)	1.58	1.60	1.59
Expected hedge ratio	54 %	22 %	

Newmont hedges a portion of its operating cost exposure related to diesel consumed at its Nevada operations to reduce the variability in diesel prices. The hedging instruments consist of a series of financially settled fixed forward contracts, which run through the fourth quarter of 2018.

Derivative Instrument Fair Values

The Company had the following derivative instruments designated as hedges at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Fair Values of Derivative Instruments			
	At June 30, 2017			
	Other Current	Other Non-current	Other Current	Other Non-current

	Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Liabilities
Foreign currency exchange contracts:				
A$ operating fixed forwards	$ —	$ —	$ 8	$ —
Diesel fixed forwards	—	—	3	—
Total derivative instruments	$ —	$ —	$ 11	$ —

	Fair Values of Derivative Instruments At December 31, 2016			
	Other Current Assets	Other Non-current Assets	Other Current Liabilities	Other Non-current Liabilities
Foreign currency exchange contracts:				
A$ operating fixed forwards	$ —	$ —	$ 23	$ 1
Diesel fixed forwards	4	—	4	—
Total derivative instruments	$ 4	$ —	$ 27	$ 1

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, all hedging instruments held by the Company were subject to enforceable master netting arrangements held by various financial institutions. In general, the terms of the Company's agreements provide for offsetting of amounts payable or receivable between it and the counterparty, at the election of both parties, for transactions that occur on the same date and in the same currency. The Company's agreements also provide that in the event of an early termination, the counterparties have the right to offset amounts owed or owing under that and any other agreement with the same counterparty. The Company's accounting policy is to not offset these

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positions in its accompanying balance sheets. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the potential effect of netting derivative assets against liabilities due to the master netting agreement was not significant.

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 hedges.

	Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts		Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts		Interest Rate Contracts	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
For the three months ended June 30,						
Cash flow hedging relationships:						
Gain (loss) recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) (effective portion)	$ —	$ (3)	$ (3)	$ 7	$ —	$ —
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into income (loss) (effective portion) (1)	$ (7)	$ (10)	$ (1)	$ (5)	$ (3)	$ (5)
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into income (loss) (ineffective portion) (2)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ —
For the six months ended June 30,						
Cash flow hedging relationships:						
Gain (loss) recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) (effective portion)	$ 4	$ 4	$ (6)	$ 5	$ —	$ —
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into income (loss) (effective portion) (1)	$ (15)	$ (20)	$ (3)	$ (14)	$ (5)	$ (8)
Gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into income (loss) (ineffective portion) (2)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ —

(1) The gain (loss) recognized for the effective portion of cash flow hedges is included in Costs applicable to sales and Interest expense, net.

(2) The ineffective portion recognized for cash flow hedges is included in Other income, net.

Based on fair values at June 30, 2017, the amount to be reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, to income for derivative instruments during the next 12 months is a loss of approximately $16.

Batu Hijau Contingent Consideration

Consideration received by the Company in conjunction with the sale of PTNNT included the Contingent Payment and the Elang Development deferred payment deeds, which were determined to be financial instruments that met the definition of a derivative, but do not qualify for hedge accounting, under ASC 815. See Note 13 for additional information. Contingent consideration of $13 was included in Other non-current assets in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. There was no change in the value of the contingent consideration during the three or six months ended June 30, 2017.

Provisional Gold and Copper Sales

The Company’s provisional gold and copper concentrate 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.

At June 30, 2017, Newmont had gold and copper sales of 92,000 ounces and 24 million pounds priced at an average of $1,244 per ounce and $2.68 per pound, respectively, subject to final pricing over the next several months.

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NOTE 15 INVESTMENTS

	At June 30, 2017			
	Cost/Equity Basis	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss	Fair/Equity Basis
Current:				
Marketable equity securities	$ 48	$ 19	$ (6)	$ 61
Non-current:				
Marketable equity securities:				
Continental Gold Inc.	$ 109	$ 1	$ —	$ 110
Other marketable equity securities	23	3	(1)	25
	132	4	(1)	135
Other investments, at cost	7	—	—	7
Equity method investments:				
TMAC Resources Inc. (28.80%)	104	—	—	104
Minera La Zanja S.R.L. (46.94%)	54	—	—	54
Euronimba Ltd. (43.50%)	6	—	—	6
	164	—	—	164
	$ 303	$ 4	$ (1)	$ 306

	At December 31, 2016			
	Cost/Equity Basis	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss	Fair/Equity Basis
Current:				
Marketable equity securities	$ 33	$ 27	$ (4)	$ 56
Non-current:				
Marketable debt securities:				
Asset backed commercial paper	$ 16	$ 2	$ —	$ 18
Marketable equity securities	18	2	—	20
Other investments, at cost	6	—	—	6
Equity method investments:				
TMAC Resources Inc. (29.00%)	108	—	—	108

Minera La Zanja S.R.L. (46.94%)	71	—	—	71
Euronimba Ltd. (43.50%)	4	—	—	4
	183	—	—	183
	$ 223	$ 4	$ —	$ 227

In June 2017, Newmont exchanged its 31% interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture in consideration for 54 million common shares and 1 million common share warrants in Shore Gold, valued at $15. Following the transaction, Newmont held a 19.9% equity ownership in Shore Gold. This investment has been classified as current.

In May 2017, Newmont purchased 37 million common shares of Continental Gold Inc. (“Continental”) at C$4.00 per share. Continental is developing the high-grade Buriticá gold project in Colombia. Total consideration paid by Newmont was $109 for a 19.9% equity ownership in Continental.

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In April 2017, Newmont purchased 13 million units (one common share and one warrant per unit) of Goldstrike Resources Ltd. (“Goldstrike”) at a price of C$0.47 per share for $4. The investment secures rights to explore and develop the Plateau property located in a highly prospective mineralized trend in Canada’s Yukon Territory with Goldstrike, with the ability to earn additional ownership in the project through exploration investment. This investment has been classified as non-current.

In January 2017, the Company’s remaining asset backed commercial paper was called at par resulting in no realized gain or loss.

There were no investment impairments for other-than-temporary declines in value or significant changes in fair value on those available-for-sale securities previously impaired during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recognized no investment impairments for other-than-temporary declines in value. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, there was a $17 increase in the fair value of available-for-sale securities previously impaired, primarily due to an $11 increase in Gabriel Resources Ltd. and a $3 increase in Pilot Gold. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, there was a $60 decrease in the fair value of available-for-sale securities previously impaired, primarily due to an $83 decrease in Regis, which was sold in March 2016.

NOTE 16 INVENTORIES

	At June 30, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Materials and supplies	$ 410	$ 391
In-process	139	130
Concentrate and copper cathode	83	67
Precious metals	33	29
	$ 665	$ 617

NOTE 17 STOCKPILES AND ORE ON LEACH PADS

	At June 30, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Current:		
Stockpiles	$ 409	$ 393
Ore on leach pads	412	370
	$ 821	$ 763
Non-current:		
Stockpiles	$ 1,454	$ 1,506
Ore on leach pads	327	358
	$ 1,781	$ 1,864

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	At June 30, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads:		
Carlin	$ 463	$ 421
Phoenix	71	80
Twin Creeks	338	328
Long Canyon	37	9
CC&V	331	369
Yanacocha	309	367
Merian	26	27
Boddington	408	394
Tanami	14	19
Kalgoorlie	120	113
Ahafo	392	386
Akyem	93	114
	$ 2,602	$ 2,627

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded write-downs of $46 and $86, respectively, classified as components of Costs applicable to sales, and write-downs of $18 and $31, respectively, classified as components of Depreciation and amortization to reduce the carrying value of stockpiles and ore on leach pads to net realizable value. Adjustments to net realizable value are primarily a result of stripping campaigns driving lower grade and lower recovery resulting in higher costs per unit in North America, higher future processing costs from leach pads in South America and lower grades in Africa. Of the write-downs during the three months ended June 30, 2017, $11 is related to Carlin, $13 to Twin Creeks, $32 to Yanacocha and $8 to Akyem. Of the write-downs during the six months ended June 30, 2017, $34 is related to Carlin, $16 to Twin Creeks, $41 to Yanacocha, $18 to Ahafo and $8 to Akyem.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded write-downs of $57 and $107, respectively, classified as components of Costs applicable to sales, and write-downs of $26 and $50, respectively, classified as components of Depreciation and amortization to reduce the carrying value of stockpiles and ore on leach pads to net realizable value. Adjustments to net realizable value are a result of higher future processing costs in addition to stripping campaigns driving lower grade and lower recovery resulting in higher costs per unit. Of the write-downs during the three months ended June 30, 2016, $31 was related to Carlin, $10 to Twin Creeks and $42 to Yanacocha. Of the write-downs during the six months ended June 30, 2016, $58 was related to Carlin, $12 to Twin Creeks and $87 to Yanacocha.

NOTE 18 DEBT

The only scheduled minimum debt repayment for 2017 of $575 related to the convertible senior notes was repaid with cash on hand in July. Remaining scheduled minimum debt repayments are $- in 2018, $626 in 2019, $- in 2020, $- in 2021 and $3,466 thereafter. Scheduled minimum capital lease repayments are $4 in 2017, $4 in 2018, $3 in 2019, $1 in 2020, $1 in 2021 and $2 thereafter.

In May 2017, the Company amended its $3,000 Corporate Revolving Credit Facility to extend the facility to May 2022.

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NOTE 19 OTHER LIABILITIES

	At June 30, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Other current liabilities:		
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	$ 69	$ 61
Accrued operating costs	68	99
Accrued interest	56	57
Accrued capital expenditures	50	53
Royalties	35	52
Holt royalty obligation	14	13
Derivative instruments	11	27
Taxes other than income and mining	7	8
Boddington contingent consideration	5	3
Other	26	34
	$ 341	$ 407
Other non-current liabilities:		
Holt royalty obligation	$ 226	$ 174
Income and mining taxes	52	50
Power supply agreements	31	31
Social development obligations	24	25
Boddington contingent consideration	8	11
Derivative instruments	—	1
Other	35	34
	$ 376	$ 326

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NOTE 20 CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Common stock:		
At beginning of period	$ 849	$ 847
Stock-based awards	4	2
At end of period	853	849
Additional paid-in capital:		
At beginning of period	9,490	9,427
Stock-based awards	18	30
At end of period	9,508	9,457
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
At beginning of period	(334)	(334)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	16	(7)
At end of period	(318)	(341)
Retained earnings:		
At beginning of period	716	1,410
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	223	75
Dividends paid	(54)	(27)
At end of period	885	1,458
Noncontrolling interests:		
At beginning of period	1,153	2,942
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(14)	122
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests (1)	(71)	—
Cash calls requested from noncontrolling interests (2)	46	43
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	—	(146)
Other	(2)	(1)
At end of period	1,112	2,960
Total equity	$ 12,040	$ 14,383

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(1) Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests of $71 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 represents distributions declared to Staatsolie from Merian. The Company paid $80 in distributions during the six months ended June 30, 2017 related to current and prior period distributions declared.

(2) Cash calls requested from noncontrolling interests of $46 and $43 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, represents cash calls requested and paid from Staatsolie for the Merian mine. Staatsolie prepaid an additional $7 as of June 30, 2016.

NOTE 21 RECLASSIFICATIONS OUT OF ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Marketable Securities, net	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefit Adjustments	Changes in Fair value of Cash flow Hedge Instruments	Total
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ (101)	$ 118	$ (223)	$ (128)	$ (334)
Change in other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(11)	4	—	(1)	(8)
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	9	15	24
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(11)	4	9	14	16
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ (112)	$ 122	$ (214)	$ (114)	$ (318)

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

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

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				Affected Line Item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Marketable securities adjustments:					
Sale of marketable securities	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (103)	Other income, net
Total before tax	—	—	—	(103)	
Tax benefit (expense)	—	—	—	—	
Net of tax	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (103)	
Pension and other post-retirement benefit adjustments:					
Amortization	$ 4	$ 4	$ 10	$ 9	(1)
Settlements	—	—	4	—	Other expense, net
Total before tax	4	4	14	9	
Tax benefit (expense)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(3)	
Net of tax	$ 3	$ 3	$ 9	$ 6	
Hedge instruments adjustments:					
Operating cash flow hedges (effective portion)	$ 8	$ 15	$ 18	$ 34	Costs applicable to sales
Operating cash flow hedges (ineffective portion)	—	(1)	—	(1)	Other income, net
Interest rate contracts	3	5	5	8	Interest expense, net
Total before tax	11	19	23	41	
Tax benefit (expense)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(13)	
Net of tax	$ 7	$ 14	$ 15	$ 28	
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax	$ 10	$ 17	$ 24	$ (69)	

(1) This accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) component is included in General and administrative and costs that benefit the inventory/production process. Refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 filed February 21, 2017 on Form 10-K for information on costs that benefit the

inventory/production process.

NOTE 22 NET CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations attributable to the net change in operating assets and liabilities is composed of the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Trade and other accounts receivables	$ 9	$ 79
Inventories, stockpiles and ore on leach pads	(135)	(193)
Other assets	—	(23)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(21)	(13)
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	(32)	(16)
Other accrued liabilities	(76)	(65)
	$ (255)	$ (231)

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NOTE 23 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements are presented to satisfy disclosure requirements of Rule 3-10(e) of Regulation S-X resulting from the inclusion of Newmont USA Limited ("Newmont USA"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont, as a co-registrant with Newmont on debt securities issued under a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 filed under the Securities Act of 1933 under which securities of Newmont (including debt securities guaranteed by Newmont USA) may be issued (the "Shelf Registration Statement"). In accordance with Rule 3-10(e) of Regulation S-X, Newmont USA, as the subsidiary guarantor, is 100% owned by Newmont, the guarantees are full and unconditional, and no other subsidiary of Newmont guaranteed any security issued under the Shelf Registration Statement. There are no restrictions on the ability of Newmont or Newmont USA to obtain funds from its subsidiaries by dividend or loan.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				
	(Issuer)	(Guarantor)	(Non-Guarantor)		Newmont
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations	Newmont Mining Corporation	Newmont USA	Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Mining Corporation Consolidated
Sales	$ —	$ 517	$ 1,358	$ —	$ 1,875
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales (1)	—	280	719	—	999
Depreciation and amortization	1	82	225	—	308
Reclamation and remediation	—	3	41	—	44
Exploration	—	13	38	—	51
Advanced projects, research and development	—	2	30	—	32
General and administrative	—	18	40	—	58
Other expense, net	—	2	12	—	14
	1	400	1,105	—	1,506
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	23	3	5	—	31
Interest income - intercompany	23	24	15	(62)	—
Interest expense - intercompany	(14)	(4)	(44)	62	—
Interest expense, net	(59)	(1)	(4)	—	(64)
	(27)	22	(28)	—	(33)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	(28)	139	225	—	336
Income and mining tax benefit (expense)	9	(22)	(154)	—	(167)

Equity income (loss) of affiliates	196	(150)	(13)	(36)	(3)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	177	(33)	58	(36)	166
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	(15)	—	(15)
Net income (loss)	177	(33)	43	(36)	151
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests					
Continuing operations	—	—	26	—	26
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	26	—	26
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 177	$ (33)	69	(36)	177
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 181	$ (31)	41	(36)	155
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	26	—	26
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 181	$ (31)	67	(36)	181

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

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

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016				
	(Issuer)	(Guarantor)	(Non-Guarantor)		Newmont Mining
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations	Newmont Mining Corporation	Newmont USA	Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Corporation Consolidated
Sales	$ —	$ 459	$ 1,210	$ —	$ 1,669
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales (1)	—	284	618	—	902
Depreciation and amortization	2	76	203	—	281
Reclamation and remediation	—	4	17	—	21
Exploration	—	10	28	—	38
Advanced projects, research and development	—	3	41	—	44
General and administrative	—	23	39	—	62
Other expense, net	—	9	6	—	15
	2	409	952	—	1,363
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	(9)	1	9	—	1
Interest income - intercompany	31	—	10	(41)	—
Interest expense - intercompany	(10)	—	(31)	41	—
Interest expense, net	(64)	—	(2)	—	(66)
	(52)	1	(14)	—	(65)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	(54)	51	244	—	241
Income and mining tax benefit (expense)	(45)	(5)	(188)	—	(238)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	122	(174)	(5)	52	(5)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	23	(128)	51	52	(2)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	64	—	64
Net income (loss)	23	(128)	115	52	62
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests					
Continuing operations	—	—	16	—	16
Discontinued operations	—	—	(55)	—	(55)
	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 23	$ (128)	$ 76	$ 52	$ 23
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 68	$ (116)	$ 145	$ 10	$ 107
	—	—	(39)	—	(39)

Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests					
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 68	$ (116)	$ 106	$ 10	$ 68

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations	(Issuer) Newmont Mining Corporation	(Guarantor) Newmont USA	(Non-Guarantor) Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Sales	$ —	$ 920	$ 2,614	$ —	$ 3,534
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales (1)	—	565	1,367	—	1,932
Depreciation and amortization	2	161	438	—	601
Reclamation and remediation	—	7	67	—	74
Exploration	—	22	65	—	87
Advanced projects, research and development	—	3	55	—	58
General and administrative	—	35	78	—	113
Other expense, net	—	8	23	—	31
	2	801	2,093	—	2,896
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	26	3	(7)	—	22
Interest income - intercompany	47	24	22	(93)	—
Interest expense - intercompany	(22)	(4)	(67)	93	—
Interest expense, net	(121)	(3)	(7)	—	(131)
	(70)	20	(59)	—	(109)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	(72)	139	462	—	529
Income and mining tax benefit (expense)	25	(22)	(280)	—	(277)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	270	(234)	(14)	(27)	(5)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	223	(117)	168	(27)	247
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	(38)	—	(38)
Net income (loss)	223	(117)	130	(27)	209
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests					
Continuing operations	—	—	14	—	14
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	14	—	14
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 223	$ (117)	$ 144	$ (27)	$ 223
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 239	$ (110)	$ 123	$ (27)	$ 225

Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	14	—	14
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 239	$ (110)	$ 137	$ (27)	$ 239

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations	(Issuer) Newmont Mining Corporation	(Guarantor) Newmont USA	(Non-Guarantor) Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Sales	$ —	$ 930	$ 2,201	$ —	$ 3,131
Costs and expenses					
Costs applicable to sales (1)	—	590	1,163	—	1,753
Depreciation and amortization	2	160	395	—	557
Reclamation and remediation	—	7	35	—	42
Exploration	—	16	52	—	68
Advanced projects, research and development	—	5	66	—	71
General and administrative	—	40	75	—	115
Other expense, net	—	13	20	—	33
	2	831	1,806	—	2,639
Other income (expense)					
Other income, net	—	1	96	—	97
Interest income - intercompany	61	—	19	(80)	—
Interest expense - intercompany	(18)	—	(62)	80	—
Interest expense, net	(135)	(2)	(3)	—	(140)
	(92)	(1)	50	—	(43)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	(94)	98	445	—	449
Income and mining tax benefit (expense)	30	(16)	(479)	—	(465)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates	139	(448)	(3)	302	(10)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	75	(366)	(37)	302	(26)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	223	—	223
Net income (loss)	75	(366)	186	302	197
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests					
Continuing operations	—	—	28	—	28
Discontinued operations	—	—	(150)	—	(150)
	—	—	(122)	—	(122)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 75	$ (366)	$ 64	$ 302	$ 75
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 68	$ (348)	$ 155	$ 315	$ 190

Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(122)	—	(122)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 68	$ (348)	$ 33	$ 315	$ 68

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows	(Issuer) Newmont Mining Corporation	(Guarantor) Newmont USA	(Non-Guarantor) Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Operating activities:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	$ (116)	$ 222	$ 802	$ —	$ 908
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(116)	222	793	—	899
Investing activities:					
Additions to property, plant and mine development	—	(121)	(242)	—	(363)
Purchase of investments	(109)	—	(4)	—	(113)
Proceeds from sales of investments	—	—	19	—	19
Other	—	2	9	—	11
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	(109)	(119)	(218)	—	(446)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(109)	(119)	(218)	—	(446)
Financing activities:					
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(80)	—	(80)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(54)	—	—	—	(54)
Funding from noncontrolling interests	—	—	46	—	46
Payments for withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	—	(13)	—	—	(13)
Repayment of debt	—	(1)	(2)	—	(3)
Net intercompany borrowings (repayments)	282	(90)	(192)	—	—
Other	(3)	—	—	—	(3)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	225	(104)	(228)	—	(107)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	225	(104)	(228)	—	(107)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	3	—	3

Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	(1)	350	—	349
Less net cash provided by (used in) Batu Hijau discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
	—	(1)	350	—	349
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	1	2,755	—	2,756
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ —	$ —	$ 3,105	$ —	$ 3,105

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016				
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows	(Issuer) Newmont Mining Corporation	(Guarantor) Newmont USA	(Non-Guarantor) Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Operating activities:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	$ 720	$ 308	$ 659	$ (862)	$ 825
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations	—	—	478	—	478
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	720	308	1,137	(862)	1,303
Investing activities:					
Additions to property, plant and mine development	—	(129)	(434)	—	(563)
Proceeds from sales of investments	—	—	184	—	184
Purchases of investments	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Other	—	—	4	—	4
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	—	(129)	(248)	—	(377)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	(28)	—	(28)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	—	(129)	(276)	—	(405)
Financing activities:					
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(27)	(862)	—	862	(27)
Funding from noncontrolling interests	—	—	50	—	50
Payments for withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	—	(4)	—	—	(4)
Repayment of debt	(498)	(1)	(2)	—	(501)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(146)	—	(146)
Net intercompany borrowings (repayments)	(195)	(492)	687	—	—
Other	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	(720)	(1,359)	588	862	(629)
	—	—	(153)	—	(153)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations					
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(720)	(1,359)	435	862	(782)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	4	—	4
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	(1,180)	1,300	—	120
Less net cash provided by (used in) Batu Hijau discontinued operations	—	—	302	—	302
	—	(1,180)	998	—	(182)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	1,181	1,182	—	2,363
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ —	$ 1	$ 2,180	$ —	$ 2,181

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

	At June 30, 2017				
Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet	(Issuer) Newmont Mining Corporation	(Guarantor) Newmont USA	(Non-Guarantor) Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ —	$ 3,105	$ —	$ 3,105
Trade receivables	—	36	122	—	158
Other accounts receivables	—	—	179	—	179
Intercompany receivable	8,952	6,280	12,023	(27,255)	—
Investments	—	—	61	—	61
Inventories	—	167	498	—	665
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	246	575	—	821
Other current assets	—	39	70	—	109
Current assets	8,952	6,768	16,633	(27,255)	5,098
Property, plant and mine development, net	20	3,093	9,181	(32)	12,262
Investments	110	9	187	—	306
Investments in subsidiaries	13,215	303	—	(13,518)	—
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	615	1,166	—	1,781
Deferred income tax assets	504	64	1,167	(490)	1,245
Non-current intercompany receivable	2,048	525	949	(3,522)	—
Other non-current assets	—	223	227	—	450
Total assets	$ 24,849	$ 11,600	$ 29,510	$ (44,817)	$ 21,142
Liabilities:					
Debt	$ 573	$ 2	$ 2	$ —	$ 577
Accounts payable	—	60	244	—	304
Intercompany payable	9,163	4,340	13,752	(27,255)	—
Employee-related benefits	—	96	127	—	223
Income and mining taxes	—	15	112	—	127
Other current liabilities	56	74	211	—	341
Current liabilities	9,792	4,587	14,448	(27,255)	1,572
Debt	4,039	3	4	—	4,046
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	—	252	1,808	—	2,060
Deferred income tax liabilities	9	92	1,003	(490)	614
Employee-related benefits	—	278	156	—	434
Non-current intercompany payable	81	—	3,473	(3,554)	—
Other non-current liabilities	—	18	358	—	376

Total liabilities	13,921	5,230	21,250	(31,299)	9,102
Equity:					
Newmont stockholders' equity	10,928	6,370	7,148	(13,518)	10,928
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	1,112	—	1,112
Total equity	10,928	6,370	8,260	(13,518)	12,040
Total liabilities and equity	$ 24,849	$ 11,600	$ 29,510	$ (44,817)	$ 21,142

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	At December 31, 2016				
Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet	(Issuer) Newmont Mining Corporation	(Guarantor) Newmont USA	(Non-Guarantor) Other Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Newmont Mining Corporation Consolidated
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 1	$ 2,755	$ —	$ 2,756
Trade receivables	—	21	106	—	127
Other accounts receivables	—	2	214	—	216
Intercompany receivable	7,255	6,065	11,347	(24,667)	—
Investments	—	—	56	—	56
Inventories	—	155	462	—	617
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	224	539	—	763
Other current assets	—	83	59	—	142
Current assets	7,255	6,551	15,538	(24,667)	4,677
Property, plant and mine development, net	20	3,144	9,355	(34)	12,485
Investments	—	8	219	—	227
Investments in subsidiaries	13,222	537	—	(13,759)	—
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads	—	599	1,265	—	1,864
Deferred income tax assets	477	48	1,296	(490)	1,331
Non-current intercompany receivable	2,219	606	955	(3,780)	—
Other non-current assets	—	224	223	—	447
Total assets	$ 23,193	$ 11,717	$ 28,851	$ (42,730)	$ 21,031
Liabilities:					
Debt	$ 560	$ 3	$ 3	$ —	$ 566
Accounts payable	—	62	258	—	320
Intercompany payable	7,720	4,795	12,152	(24,667)	—
Employee-related benefits	—	148	156	—	304
Income and mining taxes	—	13	140	—	153
Other current liabilities	62	109	236	—	407
Current liabilities	8,342	5,130	12,945	(24,667)	1,750
Debt	4,038	4	7	—	4,049
Reclamation and remediation liabilities	—	247	1,782	—	2,029
Deferred income tax liabilities	9	93	980	(490)	592
Employee-related benefits	—	269	142	—	411
Non-current intercompany payable	83	—	3,731	(3,814)	—
Other non-current liabilities	—	21	305	—	326

Total liabilities	12,472	5,764	19,892	(28,971)	9,157
Equity:					
Newmont stockholders' equity	10,721	5,953	7,806	(13,759)	10,721
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	1,153	—	1,153
Total equity	10,721	5,953	8,959	(13,759)	11,874
Total liabilities and equity	$ 23,193	$ 11,717	$ 28,851	$ (42,730)	$ 21,031

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NOTE 24 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

General

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 and reportable segments are identified in Note 4. Except as noted in this paragraph, all of the Company's commitments and contingencies specifically described herein are included in Corporate and Other. The Yanacocha matters relate to the South America reportable segment. The Fronteer matters relate to the North 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.

In early 2015, the Peruvian government agency responsible for certain environmental regulations, the Ministry of the Environment ("MINAM"), issued proposed water quality criteria for designated beneficial uses which apply to mining

companies, including Yanacocha. These criteria would modify the in-stream water quality criteria pursuant to which Yanacocha has been designing water treatment processes and infrastructure. In December 2015, MINAM issued the final regulation that modified the water quality standards and the Company had one year from February 15, 2016, to submit a modification to the previously approved Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA"). On February 15, 2017, Yanacocha submitted its proposed modification to the EIA. After approval, MINAM may provide up to 3 years to develop and implement the modifications to the water management system. In the event Yanacocha is unsuccessful in implementing the modifications, MINAM could impose fines and penalties relating to potential intermittent non-compliant exceedances.

The Company is conducting a comprehensive study of the current Yanacocha long-term mining and closure plans as part of the requirement to submit an updated closure plan to Peruvian regulators every five years. The revised closure plan will be submitted to Peruvian regulators in the second half of 2017. The revised closure plan may require the Company to provide additional reclamation bonding for Yanacocha.

For a complete discussion of the factors that influence our reclamation obligations and the associated risks, refer to Managements' Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies" and refer to Risk Factors under the heading "Mine closure, reclamation and remediation costs for environmental liabilities may exceed the provisions we have made" for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed February 21, 2017 on Form 10-K.

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Estimated future reclamation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, $1,846 and $1,792, 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 $37 and $28 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, are included in Other current liabilities.

In addition, 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, $283 and $298 were accrued for such obligations at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 43% greater or 1% lower than the amount accrued at June 30, 2017. 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.

Refer to Note 5 for further information regarding reclamation and remediation. Details about certain of the more significant matters are discussed below.

Newmont USA Limited - 100% Newmont Owned

Ross-Adams mine site. By letter dated June 5, 2007, the U.S. Forest Service ("USFS") 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 agreed to perform the EE/CA, which has been provided to the USFS. During the first quarter of 2016, the USFS confirmed approval of the EE/CA, and Newmont issued written notice to the USFS certifying that all requirements of the Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent ("ASAOC") between the USFS and Newmont have been completed. The ASAOC will be final upon USFS concurrence with the notice of completion and Newmont payment of USFS response costs. Newmont anticipates that the USFS will issue an Action Memorandum to select the preferred Removal Action alternative identified in the EE/CA. During the third quarter of 2016, Newmont received a notice of completion of work per the ASAOC from the USFS. Newmont is continuing discussions with the USFS on the process to move forward and issue an Action Memorandum and support the development of a Consent Decree. No assurances can be made at this time with respect to the outcome of such negotiations and Newmont cannot predict the

likelihood of additional expenditures related to this matter.

Dawn Mining Company LLC (“Dawn”) - 51% Newmont Owned

Midnite mine site and Dawn mill site. Dawn previously leased an open pit uranium mine, currently inactive, on the Spokane Indian Reservation in the State of Washington. The mine site is subject to regulation by agencies of the U.S. Department of Interior (the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management), as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”).

As per the Consent Decree approved by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington on January 17, 2012, the following actions were required of Newmont, Dawn, the Department of the Interior and the EPA: (i) Newmont and Dawn would design, construct and implement the cleanup plan selected by the EPA in 2006 for the Midnite mine site; (ii) Newmont and Dawn would reimburse the EPA for its costs associated with overseeing the work; (iii) the Department of the Interior would contribute a lump sum amount toward past EPA costs and future costs related

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to the cleanup of the Midnite mine site; (iv) Newmont and Dawn would be responsible for all other EPA oversight costs and Midnite mine site cleanup costs; and (v) Newmont would post a surety bond for work at the site.

During 2012, the Department of Interior contributed its share of past EPA costs and future costs related to the cleanup of the Midnite mine site in a lump sum payment of $42, which Newmont classified as restricted assets, included in Other noncurrent assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for all periods presented. In 2016, Newmont completed the remedial design process (with the exception of the design of the water treatment plant which is on hold pending final permitting) and subsequently procured a contractor and initiated implementation of the remedial action.

The Dawn mill site is regulated by the Washington Department of Health and is in the process of being closed. Remediation at the Dawn mill site began in 2013. The earthworks component of the closure is anticipated to be completed in 2017. The remaining closure activity will consist primarily of addressing groundwater issues.

The remediation liability for the Midnite mine site and Dawn mill site is approximately $192 at June 30, 2017.

Other Legal Matters

Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. - 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 into 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 were referred to the Civil Court of Cajamarca, which affirmed the decisions of the lower court judge. The plaintiffs have filed appeals of such orders before the Supreme Court. Some of these appeals were dismissed by the Supreme Court in favor of Yanacocha and others are pending resolution. Yanacocha will continue to vigorously defend its position. Neither the Company nor Yanacocha can reasonably estimate the ultimate loss relating to such claims.

Administrative Actions. The Peruvian government agency responsible for environmental evaluation and inspection, Organismo Evaluacion y Fiscalizacion Ambiental (“OEFA”), conducts periodic reviews of the Yanacocha site. In 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, the first quarter of 2017 and June 2017, OEFA issued notices of alleged violations of OEFA standards to Yanacocha and Conga relating to past inspections. OEFA has resolved some alleged violations with minimal or no findings. In the first quarter of 2015 and the fourth quarter of 2016, the water authority of Cajamarca

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issued notices of alleged regulatory violations and resolved some allegations in early 2017 with no findings. The experience with the OEFA and the water authority is that in the case of a finding of violation, remedial action is often the outcome rather than a significant fine. The alleged OEFA violations currently range from zero to 50,430 units and the water authority alleged violations range from zero to 30,000 units, with each unit having a potential fine equivalent to approximately $0.00122 based on current exchange rates ($0 to $98). Yanacocha and Conga are responding to all notices of alleged violations, but cannot reasonably predict the outcome of the agency allegations.

Conga Project Constitutional Claim. On October 18, 2012, Marco Antonio Arana Zegarra filed a constitutional claim against the Ministry of Energy and Mines and Yanacocha requesting the Court to order the suspension of the Conga project as well as to declare not applicable the October 27, 2010, directorial resolution approving the Conga project Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”). On October 23, 2012, a Cajamarca judge dismissed the claims based on formal grounds finding that: (i) plaintiffs had not exhausted previous administrative proceedings; (ii) the directorial resolution approving the Conga EIA is valid, and was not challenged when issued in the administrative proceedings; (iii) there was inadequate evidence to conclude that the Conga project is a threat to the constitutional right of living in an adequate environment; and (iv) the directorial resolution approving the Conga project EIA does not guarantee that the Conga project will proceed, so there was no imminent threat to be addressed by the Court. The plaintiffs appealed the dismissal of the case. The Civil Court of the Superior Court of Cajamarca confirmed the above mentioned resolution and the plaintiff presented an appeal. On March 13, 2015, the Constitutional Court published its ruling stating that the case should be sent back to the first court with an order to formally admit the case and start the judicial process in order to review the claim and the proofs presented by the plaintiff. Yanacocha has answered the claim. Neither the Company nor Yanacocha can reasonably predict the outcome of this litigation.

Yanacocha Tax Dispute. In 2000, Yanacocha paid Buenaventura and Minas Conga S.R.L. a total of $29 to assume their respective contractual positions in mining concession agreements with Chaupiloma Dos de Cajamarca S.M.R.L. The contractual rights allowed Yanacocha the opportunity to conduct exploration on the concessions, but not a purchase of the concessions. The tax authority alleges that the payments to Buenaventura and Minas Conga S.R.L. were acquisitions of mining concessions requiring the amortization of the amounts under the Peru Mining Law over the life of the mine. Yanacocha expensed the amounts at issue in the initial year since the payments were not for the acquisition of a concession but rather these expenses represent the payment of an intangible and therefore, amortizable in a single year or proportionally for up to ten years according to Income Tax Law. In 2010, the tax court in Peru ruled in favor of Yanacocha and the tax authority appealed the issue to the judiciary. The first appellate court confirmed the ruling of the tax court in favor of Yanacocha. However, in November, 2015, a Superior Court in Peru made an appellate decision overturning the two prior findings in favor of Yanacocha. Yanacocha has appealed the Superior Court ruling to the Peru Supreme Court. The potential liability in this matter is in the form of fines and interest in an amount up to $75. While the Company has assessed that the likelihood of a ruling against Yanacocha in the Supreme Court as remote, it is not possible to fully predict the outcome of this litigation.

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 47% of Aurora Energy Resources Inc. (“Aurora”), which, among other things, had a uranium exploration project in Labrador, Canada.

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NWG contends that, during the negotiations leading up to the lock-up agreement, Fronteer represented to NWG, among other things, that Aurora would commence uranium mining in Labrador by 2013, that this was a firm date, that Aurora faced no current environmental issues in Labrador and that Aurora's competitors faced 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.

On September 24, 2012, NWG served a summons and complaint on the Company, and then amended the complaint to add Newmont Canada Holdings ULC as a defendant. The complaint also named Fronteer Gold Inc. and Mark O'Dea as defendants. The complaint sought rescission of the merger between Fronteer and NewWest Gold and $750 in damages. In August 2013 the Supreme Court of New York, New York County issued an order granting the defendants' motion to dismiss on forum non conveniens. Subsequently, NWG filed a notice of appeal of the decision and then a notice of dismissal of the appeal on March 24, 2014.

On February 26, 2014, NWG filed a lawsuit in Ontario Superior Court of Justice against Fronteer Gold Inc., Newmont Mining Corporation, Newmont Canada Holdings ULC, Newmont FH B.V. and Mark O'Dea. The Ontario complaint is based upon substantially the same allegations contained in the New York lawsuit with claims for fraudulent and negligent misrepresentation. NWG seeks disgorgement of profits since the close of the NWG deal on September 24, 2007 and damages in the amount of C$1.2 billion. Newmont, along with other defendants, served the plaintiff with its statement of defense on October 17, 2014. Newmont intends to vigorously defend this matter, but cannot reasonably predict the outcome.

Investigations

We occasionally identify or are apprised of information or allegations that certain employees, affiliates, agents or associated persons may have engaged in unlawful conduct for which we might be held responsible. We recently conducted an investigation, with the assistance of outside counsel, relating to certain business activities of the Company and its affiliates and contractors in countries outside the U.S. The investigation included a review of compliance with the requirements of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other applicable laws and regulations. The Company worked with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the U.S. Department of Justice

with respect to the investigation. In March 2016, the Company entered into a one-year agreement with the U.S. SEC tolling the statute of limitations relating to the investigation, and in April 2016, entered into a similar agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice. Both of the initial tolling agreements were effective through October 29, 2016. In September 2016, the Company agreed to extend its tolling agreement with the Department of Justice through April 2017, and agreed to a similar extension with the SEC in October 2016.

In late February 2017, the Company received a declination letter from the SEC relating to this investigation indicating that they do not intend to recommend an enforcement action. In June 2017, the Company received a similar letter from the U.S. Department of Justice acknowledging the Company’s cooperation in the investigation and indicating that the Department of Justice had closed its inquiry into the matter.

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Other Commitments and Contingencies

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. Royalty payments payable, net of recoverable amounts, are $30 in 2017, $30 in 2018, $31 in 2019, $33 in 2020, $34 in 2021 and $35 thereafter.

On June 25, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of the remaining 33.33% interest in Boddington from AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (“AngloGold”). Consideration for the acquisition consisted of $982 and a contingent royalty capped at $100, equal to 50% of the average realized operating margin (Revenue less Costs applicable to sales on a by-product basis), if any, exceeding $600 per ounce, payable quarterly beginning in the second quarter of 2010 on one-third of gold sales from Boddington. At the acquisition date, the Company estimated the fair value of the contingent consideration at $62. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the estimated fair value of the unpaid contingent consideration was approximately $13 and $14, respectively. Changes to the estimated fair value resulting from periodic revaluations are recorded to Other expense, net. This contingent royalty is capped at $100 in aggregate payments, of which $84 has been paid to date. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company paid $6 and $-, respectively. The range of remaining undiscounted amounts the Company could pay is between $0 and $16 and the Company expects to pay $5 in the next 12 months.

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 remediation, reclamation, exploration permitting, workers compensation programs and other general corporate purposes. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were $2,270 and $2,227, respectively, of outstanding letters of credit, surety bonds and bank guarantees. 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.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") 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 measures in our MD&A. For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP measures used in this MD&A, please see the discussion under "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" beginning on page 70. References to "A$" refers to Australian 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, 2016 filed February 21, 2017.

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. We have been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index-World for ten consecutive years and have adopted the World Gold Council's Conflict-Free Gold Policy. We are also engaged in the exploration for and acquisition of gold and copper properties. We have significant operations and/or assets in the United States ("U.S."), Australia, Peru, Ghana and Suriname.

On November 2, 2016, Newmont completed the sale of its 48.5% economic interest in PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara ("PTNNT"), which operated the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine ("Batu Hijau") in Indonesia. As a result, Newmont presents Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. In the following discussion and analysis, the operating statistics, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition that we present and discuss are those of our continuing operations unless otherwise indicated. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the discussion in our Results of Consolidated Operations below.

We continue to focus on improving safety and efficiency at our operations, maintaining leading environmental, social and governance practices, and building a stronger portfolio of longer-life, lower cost mines to generate the financial flexibility we need to fund our best projects, reduce debt, and return cash to shareholders.

Consolidated Financial Results

The details of our Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase
	2017	2016	(decrease)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 192	$ 14	$ 178
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders per common share, diluted	$ 0.36	$ 0.02	$ 0.34

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	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Increase (decrease)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 261	$ 2	$ 259
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders per common share, diluted	$ 0.49	$ —	$ 0.49

The increases in Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same periods in 2016, are primarily due to new production at Merian and Long Canyon and lower income and mining taxes, partially offset by lower production at Tanami and Yanacocha from lower mill grade. The six-month comparison was also impacted by an increase in gold production from the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016, adverse weather conditions impacting production at Tanami and Yanacocha during the first quarter of 2017 and a prior-year gain from the sale of the Company's investment in Regis Resources Ltd. ("Regis") in March 2016.

The following is a summary of Sales:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Gold				
North America:				
Carlin	$ 279	$ 256	$ 532	$ 502
Phoenix	67	62	120	126
Twin Creeks	156	144	249	303
Long Canyon (1)	57	—	96	—
CC&V	166	144	312	209
	725	606	1,309	1,140
South America:				
Yanacocha	149	194	328	405
Merian (2)	150	—	283	—
	299	194	611	405
Australia:				
Boddington	262	250	490	454
Tanami	123	179	215	299
Kalgoorlie	113	122	217	228
	498	551	922	981
Africa:				
Ahafo	112	115	226	216
Akyem	165	146	319	281

	277	261	545	497
	1,799	1,612	3,387	3,023
Copper				
North America:				
Phoenix	24	22	50	43
Australia:				
Boddington	52	35	97	65
	76	57	147	108
	$ 1,875	$ 1,669	$ 3,534	$ 3,131

(1) Commercial production at Long Canyon was achieved in November 2016.
(2) Commercial production at Merian was achieved in October 2016.

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The following analysis summarizes consolidated gold sales:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Consolidated gold sales:				
Gross before provisional pricing	$ 1,808	$ 1,615	$ 3,395	$ 3,018
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(1)	6	7	22
Gross after provisional pricing	1,807	1,621	3,402	3,040
Treatment and refining charges	(8)	(9)	(15)	(17)
Net	$ 1,799	$ 1,612	$ 3,387	$ 3,023
Consolidated gold ounces sold (thousands)	1,439	1,281	2,740	2,466
Average realized gold price (per ounce):				
Gross before provisional pricing	$ 1,256	$ 1,260	$ 1,239	$ 1,224
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	—	4	3	9
Gross after provisional pricing	1,256	1,264	1,242	1,233
Treatment and refining charges	(6)	(7)	(6)	(7)
Net	$ 1,250	$ 1,257	$ 1,236	$ 1,226

The change in consolidated gold sales is due to:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016
Change in consolidated ounces sold	$ 197	$ 337
Change in average realized gold price	(11)	25
Change in treatment and refining charges	1	2
	$ 187	$ 364

Gold sales increased 12% and 12% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to new production at Merian and Long Canyon, partially offset by lower production at Tanami and Yanacocha from lower mill grade. The six-month comparison was also impacted by an increase in gold production from the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016 and adverse weather conditions impacting production at Tanami and Yanacocha during the first quarter of 2017. For further discussion regarding changes in volumes, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

The following analysis summarizes consolidated copper sales:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Consolidated copper sales:				
Gross before provisional pricing	$ 81	$ 63	$ 151	$ 116
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(1)	(2)	3	—
Gross after provisional pricing	80	61	154	116
Treatment and refining charges	(4)	(4)	(7)	(8)
Net	$ 76	$ 57	$ 147	$ 108
Consolidated copper pounds sold (millions)	32	29	58	54
Average realized copper price (per pound):				
Gross before provisional pricing	$ 2.60	$ 2.19	$ 2.62	$ 2.16
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(0.02)	(0.05)	0.06	—
Gross after provisional pricing	2.58	2.14	2.68	2.16
Treatment and refining charges	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Net	$ 2.46	$ 2.00	$ 2.56	$ 2.02

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The change in consolidated copper sales is due to:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016
Change in consolidated pounds sold	$ 5	$ 9
Change in average realized copper price	14	29
Change in treatment and refining charges	—	1
	$ 19	$ 39

Copper sales increased 33% and 36% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to higher average realized prices. For further discussion regarding changes in volumes, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

The following is a summary of Costs applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization:

	Costs Applicable to Sales Three Months Ended June 30,		Depreciation and Amortization Three Months Ended June 30,		Costs Applicable to Sales Six Months Ended June 30,		Depreciation and Amortization Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Gold								
North America:								
Carlin	$ 170	$ 184	$ 46	$ 43	$ 363	$ 373	$ 96	$ 92
Phoenix	46	39	12	12	89	88	23	27
Twin Creeks	61	58	17	13	108	118	30	26
Long Canyon (1)	13	—	18	—	25	—	31	—
CC&V	74	58	33	28	144	91	62	46
	364	339	126	96	729	670	242	191
South America:								
Yanacocha	134	120	34	59	253	248	70	128
Merian (2)	64	—	26	—	112	—	47	1
	198	120	60	59	365	248	117	129
Australia:								
Boddington	147	141	29	29	269	252	55	52
Tanami	58	64	15	23	108	123	31	42
Kalgoorlie	55	67	5	4	107	132	9	9
	260	272	49	56	484	507	95	103
Africa:								
Ahafo	60	60	15	17	136	117	38	32

Akyem	73	56	40	32	135	111	74	61
	133	116	55	49	271	228	112	93
	955	847	290	260	1,849	1,653	566	516
Copper								
North America:								
Phoenix	16	22	4	7	34	44	9	12
Australia:								
Boddington	28	33	6	6	49	56	10	11
	44	55	10	13	83	100	19	23
Other								
Corporate and other	—	—	8	8	—	—	16	18
	$ 999	$ 902	$ 308	$ 281	$ 1,932	$ 1,753	$ 601	$ 557

(1) Commercial production at Long Canyon was achieved in November 2016.
(2) Commercial production at Merian was achieved in October 2016.

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The details of our Costs applicable to sales are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	$ 955	$ 847	$ 108	13	%
Copper	44	55	(11)	(20)	
	$ 999	$ 902	$ 97	11	%

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	$ 1,849	$ 1,653	$ 196	12	%
Copper	83	100	(17)	(17)	
	$ 1,932	$ 1,753	$ 179	10	%

The increases in Costs applicable to sales for gold during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same periods in 2016, are primarily due to new production at Merian and Long Canyon and higher costs per unit sold at Yanacocha from lower mill grade, partially offset by lower stockpile and leach pad adjustments. The six-month comparison was also impacted by an increase in gold production from the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016 and adverse weather conditions impacting production at Tanami and Yanacocha during the first quarter of 2017.

The decreases in Costs applicable to sales for copper during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same periods in 2016, are primarily due to a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper.

For discussion regarding variations in operations, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

The details of our Depreciation and amortization are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	$ 290	$ 260	$ 30	12	%

Copper	10	13	(3)	(23)	
Other	8	8	—	—	
	$ 308	$ 281	$ 27	10	%

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	$ 566	$ 516	$ 50	10	%
Copper	19	23	(4)	(17)	
Other	16	18	(2)	(11)	
	$ 601	$ 557	$ 44	8	%

The increases in Depreciation and amortization for gold during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same periods in 2016, are primarily due to new production at Merian and Long Canyon, partially offset by lower stockpile and leach pad adjustments and the impacts of a significant impairment charge taken in December 2016, reducing Property, plant and mine development, net balances at Yanacocha. The six-month comparison was also impacted by an increase in gold production from the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016 and adverse weather conditions impacting production at Tanami and Yanacocha during the first quarter of 2017.

The decreases in Depreciation and amortization for copper during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same periods in 2016, are primarily due to a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper.

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Reclamation and remediation increased by $23 and $32 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to updated reclamation liability assumptions at Yanacocha regarding water treatment costs on non-operating leach pads of $15 and higher reclamation accretion from an increase in Reclamation and remediation liabilities associated with revisions to Yanacocha's long-term mining and closure plans in December 2016.

Exploration increased by $13 and $19 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to increased expenditures at various projects as we continue to focus on developing future reserves.

Advanced projects, research and development decreased by $12 and $13 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to the completion of Merian and the Chaquicocha exploration decline project in South America.

Other income, net increased (decreased) by $30 and ($75) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016. For the three-month comparison, the increase is primarily due to a gain of $15 from the exchange of the Company's 31% interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for shares in Shore Gold Inc. ("Shore Gold") in June 2017 and business interruption insurance proceeds of $13 recorded in June 2017 associated with the heavy rainfall at Tanami during the first quarter of 2017. The six-month comparison was also impacted by a prior-year gain of $103 from the sale of the Company's investment in Regis in March 2016.

Interest expense, net decreased by $2 and $9 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily due to reduced debt balances from the extinguishment of the 2019 term loan in August 2016 and the partial repayment of the 2022 Senior Notes in November 2016, largely offset by lower capitalized interest from the completion of the Long Canyon and Merian projects. The six-month comparison was also impacted by reduced debt balances from the partial repayment of the 2019 and 2039 Senior Notes in March 2016.

Income and mining tax expense (benefit) decreased by $71 and $188 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016. A reconciliation and comparison of the periods is shown below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance

Income before income and mining tax and other items			$ 336			$ 241		
Tax at statutory rate	35	%	$ 118	35	%	$ 84		
Reconciling items:								
Percentage depletion	(13)		(42)	45		109	(58)	%
Change in valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	21		72	42		101	(21)	
Mining and other taxes	5		16	(20)		(47)	25	
Tax impact on sale of assets	(1)		(5)	—		—	(1)	
Other	3		8	(3)		(9)	6	
Income and mining tax expense	50	%	$ 167	99	%	$ 238	(49)	%

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	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2017		2016		Variance	
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	$ 529		$ 449			
Tax at statutory rate	35 %	$ 185	35 %	$ 157		
Reconciling items:						
Percentage depletion	(14)	(74)	(4)	(17)	(10)	%
Change in valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	26	139	74	333	(48)	
Mining and other taxes	7	35	5	24	1	
Tax impact on sale of assets	(1)	(5)	(7)	(35)	6	
Other	(1)	(3)	1	3	(2)	
Income and mining tax expense	52 %	$ 277	104 %	$ 465	(52)	%

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company's effective tax rate is driven by a number of factors as illustrated in the table above. The decreases in the effective tax rate are primarily due to lower charges to the Company's valuation allowance on tax credits and increases in the benefit from percentage depletion as compared to the same periods in 2016, partially offset by increases in mining tax. The decreases in valuation allowance are due to a non-recurring restructuring implemented in the prior year for tax planning purposes and the carry back of taxable losses to a year with taxable income. The changes to mining tax and percentage depletion are a result of the differences in the jurisdictional mix of income.

The Company operates in numerous countries and accordingly it is subject to, and pays taxes under, the various 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 determined to be due. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time, the Company is subject to an audit of its historic income tax filings and in connection with such audits, 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.

The Australian Taxation Office ("ATO") is conducting a limited review of the Company's prior year tax returns. The ATO is focused on reviewing an internal reorganization executed in 2011 when Newmont completed a restructure of the shareholding in the Company's Australian subsidiaries. To date, the Company has responded to inquiries from the ATO and provided them with supporting documentation for the transaction. The Company continues to monitor the status of the ATO's review which it expects to continue throughout the remainder of this year.

There are a number of factors that can potentially impact the Company's effective tax rate, including the geographic distribution of income, the non-recognition of tax assets, percentage depletion, changes in tax laws and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. 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 for the year

ended December 31, 2016 filed February 21, 2017 on Form 10-K.

Due to the factors discussed above and the sensitivity of the Company's income tax expense and effective tax rate to these factors, it is expected that the effective tax rate will fluctuate, sometimes significantly, in future periods.

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Net income (loss) from discontinued operations details are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Holt royalty obligation	$ (15)	$ (27)	$ 12	(44)	%
Batu Hijau operations	—	91	(91)	N.M.	
	$ (15)	$ 64	$ (79)	(123)	%

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Holt royalty obligation	$ (38)	$ (53)	$ 15	(28)	%
Batu Hijau operations	—	276	(276)	N.M.	
	$ (38)	$ 223	$ (261)	(117)	%

N.M. – Not meaningful.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Holt royalty obligation increased the net loss from discontinued operations primarily due to an increase in gold price and a decrease in discount rate. The Holt royalty obligation also increased during the six months ended June 30, 2017 due to an increase in expected production based on gold reserves and resources from Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd., which were updated in March 2017. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Holt royalty obligation increased due to an increase in gold prices and decrease in discount rates.

For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. For information regarding Batu Hijau's 2016 production results, see the Discontinued operations section in Results of Consolidated Operations below.

Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests from continuing operations during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were losses of $26 and $14, respectively, compared to $16 and $28 in the same periods of 2016. The increases are primarily due to losses at Yanacocha, partially offset by new production at Merian.

Results of Consolidated Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three Months Ended June 30,								
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
North America	578	477	$ 628	$ 700	$ 219	$ 201	$ 800	$ 884
South America	241	156	825	773	263	399	1,075	1,260
Australia	401	430	652	621	125	132	779	758
Africa	220	205	605	560	250	234	795	733
Total/Weighted-Average for continuing operations	1,440	1,268	$ 664	$ 661	$ 207	$ 209	$ 884	$ 913
Attributable to Newmont	1,352	1,193						
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)	
North America	9	10	$ 1.60	$ 2.02	$ 0.40	$ 0.60	$ 2.00	$ 2.27
Australia	22	19	1.27	1.83	0.27	0.35	1.55	2.11
Total/Weighted-Average for continuing operations	31	29	$ 1.38	$ 1.90	$ 0.33	$ 0.44	$ 1.69	$ 2.17
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)							
North America	5	5						
Australia	10	8						
Total/Weighted-Average for continuing operations	15	13						

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	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Six Months Ended June 30,								
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
North America	1,082	933	$ 688	$ 716	$ 229	$ 205	$ 869	$ 880
South America	484	336	736	743	250	405	960	1,123
Australia	761	816	651	642	132	138	778	773
Africa	440	407	615	558	254	227	773	716
Total/Weighted-Average for continuing operations	2,767	2,492	$ 675	$ 670	$ 212	$ 217	$ 892	$ 902
Attributable to Newmont	2,586	2,329						
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)	
North America	19	21	$ 1.70	$ 2.07	$ 0.45	$ 0.56	$ 2.05	$ 2.38
Australia	41	36	1.29	1.72	0.26	0.34	1.55	2.00
Total/Weighted-Average for continuing operations	60	57	$ 1.43	$ 1.85	$ 0.34	$ 0.42	$ 1.72	$ 2.15
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)							
North America	9	10						
Australia	19	16						
Total/Weighted-Average for continuing operations	28	26						

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 70.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated gold production increased 14% due to higher ore grade mined and milled at Carlin, Twin Creeks and Phoenix, higher production at CC&V due to higher mill grade and higher tons placed and new production at Long Canyon in North America, new production at Merian in South America, higher production due to higher mill throughput at Boddington in Australia and higher throughput and a drawdown of in-circuit inventory at Akyem in Africa, partially offset by lower mill grade and leach tons processed at Yanacocha in South America and lower ore grades mined and milled at Tanami in Australia.

Consolidated copper production increased by 7% primarily due to higher mill throughput and higher ore grade mined and milled at Boddington partially offset by lower leach placement and recovery at Phoenix.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce was in line with prior year. Costs applicable to sales per consolidated copper pound decreased 27% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold, lower leaching costs as a result of lower commodity consumption, and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper.

Depreciation and amortization per consolidated gold ounce decreased 1% primarily due to higher gold ounces sold, a lower asset balance at Yanacocha resulting from an impairment recorded in December 2016 and lower inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per consolidated copper pound decreased 25% due to higher copper pounds sold, lower amortization rates and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper.

All-in sustaining costs per consolidated gold ounce decreased 3% primarily due to lower sustaining capital spend and higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per consolidated copper pound decreased 22% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound sold.

Six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated gold production increased 11% due to higher ore grade mined and milled at Carlin, Twin Creeks and Phoenix, production at Long Canyon in 2017, increased heap leach production due to a full year of ore placement at the Valley Leach Fill 2 leach pad at CC&V in North America, production at Merian in South America in 2017, and higher mill grade, throughput and recovery at Akyem in Africa, partially offset by lower ore grade mined as well as milled, and lower mill throughput at Tanami. Throughput at Tanami was lower primarily due to the mill being placed into care and maintenance for the majority of February 2017 following record high rainfall that blocked transport routes, limiting

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access to fuel and other resources.

Consolidated copper production increased by 5% primarily due to higher ore grade mined and milled at Boddington partially offset by lower ore placement on the leach pad at Phoenix.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce increased 1% primarily due to higher direct operating costs, partially offset by higher gold ounces sold. Costs applicable to sales per consolidated copper pound decreased 23% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold, lower heap leach costs as a result of lower commodity consumption, and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper, partially offset by an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate.

Depreciation and amortization per consolidated gold ounce decreased 2% primarily due to higher ounces sold and a lower asset balance at Yanacocha resulting from an impairment recorded in December 2016. Depreciation and amortization per consolidated copper pound decreased 19% due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper.

All-in sustaining costs per consolidated gold ounce decreased 1% primarily due to higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per consolidated copper pound decreased 20% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound sold.

North America Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three Months Ended June 30,								
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Carlin	220	204	$ 766	$ 900	$ 207	$ 215	$ 1,014	$ 1,128
Phoenix	61	45	807	772	211	240	1,000	940
Twin Creeks	122	114	492	509	137	112	597	635
Long Canyon	44	—	289	—	400	—	311	—
CC&V	131	114	561	506	250	246	629	548
Total/Weighted-Average (3)	578	477	$ 628	$ 700	$ 219	$ 201	$ 800	$ 884
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)	
Phoenix	9	10	$ 1.60	$ 2.02	$ 0.40	$ 0.60	$ 2.00	$ 2.27

Copper	(tonnes in thousands)	
Phoenix	5	5

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	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
Six Months Ended June 30,	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Carlin	432	410	$ 844	$ 906	$ 223	$ 225	$ 1,093	$ 1,107
Phoenix	111	101	881	848	228	264	1,069	990
Twin Creeks	205	250	537	472	149	103	657	566
Long Canyon	77	—	325	—	403	—	351	—
CC&V	257	172	574	535	247	271	645	588
Total/Weighted-Average (3)	1,082	933	$ 688	$ 716	$ 229	$ 205	$ 869	$ 880
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)	
Phoenix	19	21	$ 1.70	$ 2.07	$ 0.45	$ 0.56	$ 2.05	$ 2.38
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)							
Phoenix	9	10						

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 70.

(3) All-In Sustaining Costs and Depreciation and amortization include expense for other regional projects.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Carlin, USA. Gold production increased 8% primarily due to higher ore grade mined at Leeville and higher mill throughput at Mill 6. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 15% due to higher ounces sold, a favorable strip ratio and lower stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 4% primarily due to higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 10% primarily due to lower cost applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by higher sustaining capital spend.

Phoenix, USA. Gold production increased 36% primarily due to higher ore grade mined and milled at Phoenix, as well as higher heap leach production from Lone Tree. Copper production decreased 10% primarily due to lower ore tons placed on the leach pad. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 5% primarily due to higher co-product allocation of costs to gold, partially offset by higher ounces sold. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 21% primarily due to lower heap leach costs, as a result of lower commodity consumption, and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 12% primarily due to higher ounces sold and lower amortization rates. Depreciation and amortization per pound decreased 33% primarily due to lower amortization rates and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 6%

primarily due to higher cost applicable to sales per ounce, as well as higher advanced projects and exploration spend and treatment and refining costs. All-in sustaining costs per pound decreased 12% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound.

Twin Creeks, USA. Gold production increased 7% due to higher ore grade mined and higher mill throughput at the Sage Mill. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 3% due to higher ounces sold. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 22% primarily due to capitalization of additional assets and higher leach pad inventory adjustments. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 6% due to lower cost applicable to sales per ounce and lower sustaining capital spend.

Long Canyon, USA. Long Canyon achieved commercial production in November 2016.

CC&V, USA. Gold production increased 15% primarily due to higher mill grade, throughput and recovery as well as higher leach production from the Valley Leach Fill 2 leach pad. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 11% primarily due to lower leach recovery from the Valley Leach Fill 1 leach pad. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 2% primarily due to capitalization of additional assets. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 15% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital and exploration spend.

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Six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Carlin, USA. Gold production increased 5% primarily due to higher ore grade mined at Leeville and mill throughput at Mill 6, partially offset by halted mining activity at the Silverstar mine due to the geotechnical issues in the fourth quarter of 2016. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 7% due to higher ounces sold, a favorable strip ratio and lower stockpile and leach-pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 1% primarily due to higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 1% primarily due to lower cost applicable to sales per ounce partially offset by higher sustaining capital spend.

Phoenix, USA. Gold production increased 10% due to higher leach placement from mining in the Brooks pit at Lone Tree. Copper production decreased 10% primarily due to lower leach placement and lower recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 4% primarily due to lower ounces sold due to timing of concentrate shipments. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 18% primarily due to lower leaching costs as a result of lower commodity consumption and lower co-product allocation of costs to copper, partially offset by lower pounds sold. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 14% primarily due to lower amortization rates. Depreciation and amortization per pound decreased 20% primarily due to lower amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 8% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital and exploration spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound decreased 14% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound, partially offset by higher sustaining capital and exploration spend.

Twin Creeks, USA. Gold production decreased 18% due to lower ore grades mined and milled as a result of mine sequencing, and lower mill throughput as a result of lower mill availability. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 14% due to lower ounces sold. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 45% primarily due to lower ounces sold and higher leach pad inventory adjustments. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 16% due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce.

Long Canyon, USA. Long Canyon achieved commercial production in November 2016.

CC&V, USA. Gold production increased 49% primarily due to a full year of ore placement at the Valley Leach Fill 2 leach pad and higher mill grade, throughput and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 7% primarily due to lower leach recoveries from the Valley Leach Fill 1 leach pad. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 9% primarily due to higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 10% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, higher sustaining capital and exploration spend.

South America Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three Months Ended June 30,	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Yanacocha	120	156	$ 1,117	$ 773	$ 283	$ 381	$ 1,417	$ 1,123
Merian	121	—	533	—	217	—	600	—
Total / Weighted Average (3)	241	156	$ 825	$ 773	$ 263	$ 399	$ 1,075	$ 1,260
Yanacocha (48.65%)	(58)	(75)						
Merian (25.00%)	(30)	—						
Attributable to Newmont	153	81						

	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Six Months Ended June 30,	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Yanacocha	258	336	$ 944	$ 743	$ 261	$ 384	$ 1,183	$ 1,027
Merian	226	—	491	—	206	—	561	—
Total / Weighted Average (3)	484	336	$ 736	$ 743	$ 250	$ 405	$ 960	$ 1,123
Yanacocha (48.65%)	(125)	(163)						
Merian (25.00%)	(56)	—						
Attributable to Newmont	303	173						

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(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 70.
(3) All-In Sustaining Costs and Depreciation and amortization include expense for other regional projects.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold production decreased 23% primarily due to lower leach tons placed and lower ore grade milled. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 45% primarily due to lower ounces sold. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 26% due to a lower asset balance resulting from an impairment recorded in December 2016 and lower leach pad inventory adjustments, partially offset by lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 26% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by lower sustaining capital and advanced projects spend.

Merian, Suriname. Merian achieved commercial production in October 2016.

Six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold production decreased 23% primarily due to lower leach tons placed, lower ore grade and lower mill throughput, partially due to a commodity supply shortage resulting from extreme weather conditions along the Peruvian coast in the first quarter of 2017. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 27% due to lower ounces sold, partially offset by lower leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 32% due to a lower asset balance resulting from an impairment recorded in December 2016 and lower leach pad inventory adjustments, partially offset by lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 15% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by lower sustaining capital and advanced projects spend.

Merian, Suriname. Merian achieved commercial production in October 2016.

Australia Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)	Depreciation and Amortization	All-In Sustaining Costs (2)

	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three Months Ended June 30,								
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Boddington	212	192	$ 697	$ 716	$ 137	$ 143	$ 791	$ 798
Tanami	98	142	592	449	153	163	745	604
Kalgoorlie	91	96	611	692	56	49	667	802
Total/Weighted-Average (3)	401	430	$ 652	$ 621	$ 125	$ 132	$ 779	$ 758
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)	
Boddington	22	19	$ 1.27	$ 1.83	$ 0.27	$ 0.35	$ 1.55	$ 2.11
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)							
Boddington	10	8						

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	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
Six Months Ended June 30,	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Gold	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Boddington	414	381	$ 681	$ 700	$ 139	$ 144	$ 780	$ 787
Tanami	172	246	621	502	178	171	770	669
Kalgoorlie	175	189	615	714	52	52	684	804
Total/Weighted-Average (3)	761	816	$ 651	$ 642	$ 132	$ 138	$ 778	$ 773
Copper	(pounds in millions)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)		($ per pound sold)	
Boddington	41	36	$ 1.29	$ 1.72	$ 0.26	$ 0.34	$ 1.55	$ 2.00
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)							
Boddington	19	16						

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 70.

(3) All-In Sustaining Costs and Depreciation and amortization include expense for other regional projects.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Boddington, Australia. Gold production increased 10% primarily due to higher mill throughput, partially offset by lower ore grade milled. Copper production increased 16% primarily due to higher mill ore grade and throughput, partially offset by lower recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 3% primarily due to higher ounces sold, partially offset by higher oil prices and a higher co-product allocation of costs to gold. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 31% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper, partially offset by higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 4% primarily due to higher ounces sold partially offset by a higher co-product allocation of costs to gold. Depreciation and amortization per pound decreased 23% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 1% primarily due to lower cost applicable to sales per ounce sold, partially offset by higher sustaining capital and advanced project spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound decreased 27% primarily due to lower cost applicable to sales per pound sold.

Tanami, Australia. Gold production decreased 31% primarily due to lower mill ore grade, throughput and recovery, partially offset by a draw-down of in-circuit inventory. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 32% primarily due to lower ounces sold, higher oil prices, lower capital development and higher pastefill activity. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 6% primarily due to lower amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce

increased 23% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce sold, partially offset by lower exploration spend.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Gold production decreased 5% primarily due to a build-up of in-circuit inventory compared to a draw-down in the prior year, lower mill ore grade and recovery, partially offset by higher mill throughput. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 12% primarily due to a favorable strip ratio, lower milling and selling costs, partially offset by lower ounces sold and higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 14% primarily due to lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 17% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per ounce sold, lower treatment and refining costs and lower sustaining capital spend.

Six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Boddington, Australia. Gold production increased 9% primarily due to higher mill ore grade and throughput. Copper production increased 14% primarily due to higher mill ore grade and throughput, partially offset by lower recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 3% primarily due to higher ounces sold, partially offset by higher oil prices, an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate and a higher co-product allocation of costs to gold. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 25% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper, partially offset by higher oil prices and an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 3% primarily due to higher ounces sold,

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partially offset by a higher co-product allocation of costs to gold. Depreciation and amortization per pound decreased 24% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 1% primarily due to lower cost applicable to sales per ounce sold, partially offset by higher sustaining capital and advanced project spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound decreased 23% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound sold, lower treatment and refining costs and lower sustaining capital spend.

Tanami, Australia. Gold production decreased 30% primarily due to lower mill ore grade, throughput and recovery, partially offset by a draw-down of in-circuit inventory. Throughput was lower primarily due to the mill being placed into care and maintenance for the majority of February 2017 following record high rainfall that blocked transport routes, limiting access to fuel and other resources. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 24% primarily due to lower ounces sold, higher oil prices, an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate and lower capital development, partially offset by lower pastefill activity. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 4% primarily due to lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 15% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce sold, partially offset by lower exploration and advanced project spend.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Gold production decreased 7% primarily due to a build-up of in-circuit inventory compared to a draw-down in the prior year, lower mill ore grade and recovery, partially offset by higher mill throughput. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 14% primarily due to a favorable strip ratio, lower milling costs, selling costs and site support costs, partially offset by lower ounces sold, higher oil prices and an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Depreciation and amortization per ounce was in line with prior year. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 15% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per ounce sold and lower treatment and refining costs, partially offset by higher sustaining capital and exploration spend.

Africa Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced		Costs Applicable to Sales (1)		Depreciation and Amortization		All-In Sustaining Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Three Months Ended June 30,	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Ahafo	88	90	$ 674	$ 649	$ 169	$ 182	$ 944	$ 923
Akyem	132	115	557	489	305	276	618	574
Total / Weighted Average (3)	220	205	$ 605	$ 560	$ 250	$ 234	$ 795	$ 733

	Gold or Copper	Costs Applicable	Depreciation and	All-In Sustaining

	Produced		to Sales (1)		Amortization		Costs (2)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Six Months Ended June 30,	(ounces in thousands)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)		($ per ounce sold)	
Ahafo	182	178	$ 743	$ 655	$ 208	$ 179	$ 934	$ 888
Akyem	258	229	523	483	287	263	593	570
Total / Weighted Average (3)	440	407	$ 615	$ 558	$ 254	$ 227	$ 773	$ 716

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 70.

(3) All-In Sustaining Costs and Depreciation and amortization include expense for other regional projects.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold production decreased 2% due to lower throughput, partially offset by higher mill grade and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 4% due to lower ounces sold and higher mill maintenance costs, partially offset by lower oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 7% due to lower amortization rates partially offset by lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 2% primarily due to higher cost applicable to sales per ounce and higher exploration spend partially offset by lower sustaining capital spend.

Akyem, Ghana. Gold production increased 15% due to a higher drawdown of in-circuit inventory as well as higher mill throughput, ore grade and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 14% primarily due to stockpile inventory adjustments in the current year and an unfavorable strip ratio, partially offset by higher ounces sold and lower oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 11% due to stockpile inventory adjustments in the current

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year, partially offset by higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 8% due to higher cost applicable to sales, partially offset by lower sustaining capital and exploration spend.

Six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to 2016

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold production increased 2% due to higher mill grade and recovery and a draw-down of in-circuit inventory, partially offset by lower mill throughput. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 13% due to higher stockpile inventory adjustments, partially offset by higher ounces sold and lower oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 16% due to higher stockpile inventory adjustments, partially offset by higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 5% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by lower sustaining capital and advanced project spend.

Akyem, Ghana. Gold production increased 13% due to higher mill grade, throughput and recovery, as well as a higher draw-down of in-circuit inventory. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 8% primarily due to stockpile inventory adjustments in the current year and an unfavorable strip ratio, partially offset by higher ounces sold and lower oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 9% due to stockpile inventory adjustments in the current year, partially offset by higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 4% due to higher cost applicable to sales, partially offset by lower sustaining capital and exploration spend.

Discontinued Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	
Gold	(ounces in thousands)
Batu Hijau	189
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	92
Copper	(pounds in millions)
Batu Hijau	115
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	56
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)
Batu Hijau	53
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	25

	Gold or Copper Produced
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
Gold	(ounces in thousands)
Batu Hijau	381
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	185
Copper	(pounds in millions)
Batu Hijau	228
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	111
Copper	(tonnes in thousands)
Batu Hijau	104
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	50

For additional information regarding our discontinued operation, see Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Foreign currency exchange rates can increase or decrease profits to the extent costs are paid in foreign currencies. Such fluctuations do not have a material impact on our revenue since gold and copper are sold throughout the world in U.S. dollars. Despite selling gold in London, we have no exposure to the euro or the British pound.

Our foreign operations sell their gold and copper production based on U.S. dollar metal prices. Approximately 35% and 30% of Costs applicable to sales for our foreign operations were paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar during the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, of which approximately 30% was denominated in the Australian dollar in the current year. Approximately 33% and 28% of Costs applicable to sales for our foreign operations were paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, of which approximately 28% was denominated in the Australian dollar in the current year. Variations in the local currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar at our foreign mining operations had a minimal impact on Costs applicable to sales on a per ounce basis, net of hedging losses, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the same periods in 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have a disciplined cash management strategy of maintaining financial flexibility to execute our capital priorities and provide long-term value to our shareholders. Consistent with that strategy, we aim to self-fund development projects and make strategic partnerships focused on profitable growth, while reducing our debt and returning cash to stockholders through dividends.

At June 30, 2017, the Company had $3,105 in Cash and cash equivalents, of which $999 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 June 30, 2017, $347 of the consolidated cash and cash equivalents was attributable to noncontrolling interests primarily related to our Peru and Suriname operations which is being held to fund those operations and development projects. At June 30, 2017, $928 in consolidated cash and cash equivalents ($588 attributable to Newmont) was held at certain foreign subsidiaries that, if repatriated, may be subject to withholding taxes. The repatriation of this cash and the applicable withholding taxes would generate foreign tax credits in the U.S. As a result, we expect that there would be no additional tax burden upon repatriation after considering the cash cost associated with the withholding taxes. 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.

We believe our existing consolidated cash and cash equivalents, available capacity on our debt revolver, and cash generated from continuing operations will be adequate to satisfy working capital needs, fund future growth, meet debt obligations, pay dividends and meet other liquidity requirements for the foreseeable future. At June 30, 2017, no borrowings were outstanding under our debt revolver.

Liquidity Overview

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, our cash and cash equivalents increased from $2,756 to $3,105. The net cash inflow of $349 was primarily provided by operating cash flows from continuing operations of $908, partially offset by cash used for additions to property, plant and mine development of $363, purchases of investments of $113, dividends paid to common stockholders of $54 and net distributions to our noncontrolling partners at Merian of $34.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents decreased from $2,363 to $2,181. The net cash outflow of $182 was primarily used for $563 of additions to property, plant and mine development, $501 of debt repayments at Corporate, and $146 of dividends paid to noncontrolling partners at Yanacocha. These outflows were partially offset by operating cash flows from continuing operations of $825 in addition to proceeds received from the sale of Regis of $184 and net funding from our noncontrolling partners at Merian of $50.

In July 2017, our 2017 Convertible Senior Notes matured, resulting in a principal payment of $575.

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Our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are summarized as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	$ 908	$ 825
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations	(9)	478
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 899	$ 1,303
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	$ (446)	$ (377)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations	—	(28)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	$ (446)	$ (405)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	$ (107)	$ (629)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations	—	(153)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	$ (107)	$ (782)

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations was $908 during the six months ended June 30, 2017, an increase of $83 from the six months ended June 30, 2016, primarily due to higher sales volumes due to production at Merian, Long Canyon and the CC&V expansion and higher average realized copper prices, partially offset by adverse weather conditions at Tanami and Yanacocha and higher operating costs.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations was $(446) and $(377) during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Details of investing activities are below:

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Additions to property, plant and mine development were $363 and $563 during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
North America:		
Carlin	$ 96	$ 79
Phoenix	10	7
Twin Creeks	17	20
Long Canyon	7	73
CC&V	8	36
Other North America	3	2
	141	217
South America:		
Yanacocha	20	38
Merian	38	142
	58	180
Australia:		
Boddington	29	23
Tanami	52	57
Kalgoorlie	8	8
Other Australia	3	—
	92	88
Africa:		
Ahafo	53	39
Akyem	12	10
	65	49
Corporate and Other	4	4
Accrual basis	360	538
Decrease (increase) in accrued capital expenditures and other non-cash adjustments	3	25
Cash basis	$ 363	$ 563

Of the $363 of capital expenditures during the six months ended June 30, 2017, $106 was for development projects predominantly comprised of:

- $7 in North America primarily related to Long Canyon;
- $30 in South America primarily related to Merian;
- $29 in Australia primarily related to the Tanami expansion project; and
- $36 in Africa primarily related to the Subika Underground project and Ahafo Mill Expansion.

The remaining $257 was for sustaining capital expenditures predominantly comprised of:

- $134 in North America primarily related to surface and underground mine development, tailings facility construction and capitalized component purchases;
- $28 in South America primarily related to the construction of water treatment facilities, a tailings facility expansion, capitalized component purchases and infrastructure improvements;
- $63 in Australia primarily related to equipment and capitalized component purchases, underground mine development and tailings and support facilities; and
- $29 in Africa primarily related to water treatment plant construction, a tailings facility expansion, purchase of mining equipment and capitalized component purchases.

Of the $563 of capital expenditures during the six months ended June 30, 2016, $316 was for development projects predominantly comprised of:

- $117 in North America primarily related to the Long Canyon project and the CC&V expansion project;

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- $142 in South America primarily related to the Merian project;
- $22 in Australia primarily related to the Tanami expansion project; and
- $11 in Africa primarily related to the Subika Underground project and Ahafo Mill Expansion.

The remaining $247 was for sustaining capital expenditures predominantly comprised of:

- $100 in North America primarily related to tailings facility construction and capitalized component purchases;
- $38 in South America primarily related to construction of water treatment facilities, capitalized component purchases and infrastructure improvements;
- $66 in Australia primarily related to mining equipment purchases, underground mine development, tailings and support facility construction and capitalized component purchases; and
- $38 in Africa primarily related to water treatment plant construction, providing supplemental power capacity, a tailings facility expansion and capitalized component purchases.

Refer to the discussion above regarding our global project pipeline discussion for additional details.

Purchase of investments. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we paid $109 for a 19.9% interest in Continental Gold, who is developing the high-grade Buriticá gold project in Columbia. We paid $4 through a private placement with Goldstrike Resources, which secures rights to explore and develop the Plateau property located in a highly prospective mineralized trend in Canada’s Yukon Territory. See Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Proceeds from sales of investments. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we received $19 from the redemption of marketable debt securities. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we received $184 from the sale of Regis.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations was $(107) and $(629) during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Details of financing activities are below:

Distributions to noncontrolling interests. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, distributions of $80, were made by Merian to Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. (“Staatsolie”) (a company wholly owned by the Republic of Suriname). There were no distributions prior to Merian achieving commercial production in October 2016.

Funding from noncontrolling interests. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we received $46 in funding related to the ongoing operations of Merian from Staatsolie. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we received $50 in funding for the development of Merian from Staatsolie.

Dividends paid to common stockholders. We declared regular quarterly dividends totaling $0.100 and $0.050 per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We paid dividends of $54 and $27 to common stockholders during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Payments for withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation. We paid $13 and $4 for withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Repayment of debt. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we used $501 for debt repayments, of which $498 related to reductions of Senior Notes.

The only scheduled minimum debt repayment for 2017 of $575 was paid with cash on hand in July 2017. Remaining scheduled minimum debt repayments are $- in 2018, $626 in 2019, $- in 2020, $- in 2021 and $3,466 thereafter. Scheduled minimum capital lease repayments are $4 for the remainder of 2017, $4 in 2018, $3 in 2019, $1 in

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2020, $1 in 2021 and $2 thereafter. We expect to fund maturities of debt from Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations, current investments, existing cash balances and available credit facilities. Depending upon market conditions and strategic considerations, we may choose to purchase or refinance some maturing debt in the capital markets.

At June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all debt covenants and provisions related to potential defaults.

Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Yanacocha paid dividends of $146 to noncontrolling interests.

Discontinued Operations

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations was $(9) and $478 during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, of which $(3) is related to closing costs for the sale of Batu Hijau and $483 is related to the operating activities at Batu Hijau, respectively, and $6 and $5, respectively, related to payments on the Holt royalty obligation.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations was $(28) during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and related to sustaining capital spend for equipment and capitalized component purchases at Batu Hijau.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations was $(153) during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and related to debt repayments and an increase in restricted cash at Batu Hijau.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have the following off-balance sheet arrangements: operating leases (as discussed in Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed on February 21, 2017 on Form 10-K) and $2,270 of outstanding surety bonds, bank letters of credit and bank guarantees (see Note 24 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). At June 30, 2017, $80 of the $3,000 corporate revolving credit facility was used to secure the issuance of letters of credit, primarily supporting reclamation obligations.

We also have sales agreements or non-binding commitments to sell copper and gold concentrates at market prices as follows (in thousands of tonnes):

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter
Phoenix	58	55	55	47	45	208
Boddington	110	197	80	80	60	240
	168	252	135	127	105	448

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 June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, $1,846 and $1,792, respectively, were accrued for reclamation costs relating to currently or recently producing or development stage mineral properties, of which $37 and $28, respectively, was classified as current liabilities.

Reclamation costs are allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to the estimates of either the timing or amount of the reclamation costs. Reclamation obligations are based on when the spending for an existing environmental disturbance will occur. We review, on at least an annual basis, the reclamation obligation at each mine.

Accounting for reclamation obligations requires management to make estimates unique to each mining operation

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of the future costs we will incur to complete the reclamation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations. As mining operations progress over their mine life, we are able to more accurately predict the estimated future reclamation costs. Any such changes in future costs, the timing of reclamation activities, or scope could materially impact the amounts charged to earnings for reclamation. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation work required.

The Company is conducting a comprehensive study of the Yanacocha long-term mining and closure plans consistent with the requirement to submit an updated closure plan to Peruvian regulators every five years. The revised closure plan will be submitted to Peruvian regulators in the second half of 2017. The revised closure plan may require the Company to provide additional reclamation bonding for Yanacocha.

For a complete discussion of the factors that influence our reclamation obligations and the associated risks, refer to Managements' Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies" and refer to Risk Factors under the heading "Mine closure, reclamation and remediation costs for environmental liabilities may exceed the provisions we have made" for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed February 21, 2017 on Form 10-K.

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, at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, $283 and $298 were accrued for such obligations, respectively, of which $32 and $33 was classified as current liabilities. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we spent $21 and $10, respectively, for environmental obligations related to the former, primarily historic, mining activities.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, capital expenditures were approximately $31 and $29, respectively, to comply with environmental regulations.

For more information on the Company's reclamation and remediation liabilities, see Notes 5 and 24 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 U.S. 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. Unless otherwise noted, we present the Non-GAAP financial measures of our continuing operations in the tables below. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization and Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization

Management uses Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and EBITDA adjusted for non-core or certain items that have a disproportionate impact on our results for a particular period ("Adjusted EBITDA") as non-GAAP measures to evaluate the Company's operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, net income (loss), operating income (loss), or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP, and do not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. Although Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures are frequently used as measures of operations and the ability to meet debt service requirements by other companies, our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies. The Company believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as our management and board of directors. Management's determination of the components of Adjusted EBITDA are evaluated periodically and based, in part, on a review of non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts. Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders is reconciled to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 177	$ 23	$ 223	$ 75
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(26)	39	(14)	122
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations (1)	15	(64)	38	(223)
Equity loss (income) of affiliates	3	5	5	10
Income and mining tax expense (benefit)	167	238	277	465
Depreciation and amortization	308	281	601	557
Interest expense, net	64	66	131	140
EBITDA	$ 708	$ 588	$ 1,261	$ 1,146
Adjustments:				
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales (2)	$ (14)	$ —	$ (16)	$ (104)
Restructuring and other (3)	1	6	8	19
Acquisition costs (4)	3	2	5	2
Reclamation and remediation charges (5)	—	—	3	—
Impairment of long-lived assets (6)	—	4	3	4
Loss on debt repayment (7)	—	—	—	3
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 698	$ 600	$ 1,264	$ 1,070

(1) Net loss (income) from discontinued operations relates to (i) adjustments in our Holt royalty obligation, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $(8), $(12), $(21) and $(23), respectively, and (ii) Batu Hijau operations, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $-, $71, $- and $168, respectively. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales, included in Other income, net, primarily represents a gain from the exchange of our interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for equity ownership in Shore Gold in June 2017, the

sale of our holdings in Regis in March 2016 and other gains or losses on asset sales.

(3) Restructuring and other, included in Other expense, net, primarily represents certain costs associated with severance and outsourcing costs, accrued legal costs in our Africa region in 2016 and system integration costs in 2016 related to our acquisition of CC&V in August 2015.

(4) Acquisition costs, included in Other expense, net, represent adjustments to the contingent consideration liability from the acquisition of Boddington.

(5) Reclamation and remediation charges, included in Reclamation and remediation, represent revisions to remediation plans at the Company's former historic mining operations.

(6) Impairment of long-lived assets, included in Other expense, net, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets.

(7) Loss on debt repayment, included in Other income, net, represents the impact from the debt tender offer on our 2019 Senior Notes and 2039 Senior Notes during the first quarter of 2016.

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Adjusted net income (loss)

Management uses Adjusted net income (loss) to evaluate the Company's operating performance and for planning and forecasting future business operations. The Company believes the use of Adjusted net income (loss) allows investors and analysts to understand the results of the continuing operations of the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries relating to the sale of products, by excluding certain items that have a disproportionate impact on our results for a particular period. Adjustments to continuing operations are presented before tax and net of our partners' noncontrolling interests, when applicable. The tax effect of adjustments is presented in the Tax effect of adjustments line and is generally calculated using the Company's statutory effective tax rate of 35%. Management's determination of the components of Adjusted net income (loss) are evaluated periodically and based, in part, on a review of non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts. Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders is reconciled to Adjusted net income (loss) as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	$ 177	$ 23	$ 223	$ 75
Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations (1)	15	(9)	38	(73)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations	192	14	261	2
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales (2)	(14)	—	(16)	(104)
Restructuring and other, net (3)	1	5	7	17
Acquisition costs (4)	3	2	5	2
Reclamation and remediation charges (5)	—	—	3	—
Impairment of long-lived assets, net (6)	—	3	2	3
Loss on debt repayment (7)	—	—	—	3
Tax effect of adjustments (8)	3	(6)	(1)	(12)
Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments (9)	63	137	120	373
Adjusted net income (loss)	$ 248	$ 155	$ 381	$ 284
Net income (loss) per share, basic	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14
Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations	0.03	(0.02)	0.07	(0.14)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations	0.36	0.02	0.49	—
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	(0.20)
Restructuring and other, net	—	0.01	0.01	0.03
Acquisition costs	0.01	—	0.01	—
Reclamation and remediation charges	—	—	0.01	—
Impairment of long-lived assets, net	—	—	—	—
Loss on debt repayment	—	—	—	0.01

Tax effect of adjustments	0.01	(0.01)	—	(0.02)
Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments	0.11	0.28	0.22	0.72
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, basic	$ 0.46	$ 0.30	$ 0.71	$ 0.54

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	$ 0.33	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.14
Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations	0.03	(0.02)	0.07	(0.14)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations	0.36	0.02	0.49	—
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	(0.20)
Restructuring and other, net	—	0.01	0.01	0.03
Acquisition costs	0.01	—	0.01	—
Reclamation and remediation charges	—	—	0.01	—
Impairment of long-lived assets, net	—	—	—	—
Loss on debt repayment	—	—	—	0.01
Tax effect of adjustments	0.01	(0.01)	—	(0.02)
Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments	0.11	0.27	0.22	0.71
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, diluted	$ 0.46	$ 0.29	$ 0.71	$ 0.53
Weighted average common shares (millions):				
Basic	533	531	533	530
Diluted	535	533	534	532

(1) Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations relates to (i) adjustments in our Holt royalty obligation, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $(8), $(12), $(21) and $(23), respectively, and (ii) Batu Hijau operations, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of $-, $71, $- and $168, respectively, and income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $-, $55, $- and $150, respectively. Amounts are presented net of tax expense (benefit) in order to conform to our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, as required under U.S. GAAP. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales, included in Other income, net, primarily represents a gain from the exchange of our interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for equity ownership in Shore Gold in June 2017, the sale of our holdings in Regis in March 2016 and other gains or losses on asset sales.

(3) Restructuring and other, net, included in Other expense, net, primarily represents certain costs associated with severance and outsourcing costs, accrued legal costs in our Africa region in 2016 and system integration costs in 2016 related to our acquisition of CC&V in August 2015. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $-, $(1), $(1) and $(2), respectively.

(4) Acquisition costs, included in Other expense, net, represent adjustments to the contingent consideration liability from the acquisition of Boddington.

(5) Reclamation and remediation charges, included in Reclamation and remediation, represent revisions to remediation plans at the Company’s former historic mining operations.

(6) Impairment of long-lived assets, net, included in Other expense, net, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of $-, $(1), $(1) and $(1), respectively.

(7)

Loss on debt repayment, included in Other income, net, represents the impact from the debt tender offer on our 2019 Senior Notes and 2039 Senior Notes during the first quarter of 2016.

(8) The tax effect of adjustments, included in Income and mining tax benefit (expense), represents the tax effect of adjustments in footnotes (2) through (7), as described above, and are calculated using the Company's statutory tax rate of 35%.

(9) Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments, included in Income and mining tax benefit (expense), predominantly represent adjustments to remove the impact of our valuation allowances for items such as foreign tax credits, alternative minimum tax credits, capital losses and disallowed foreign losses. We believe that these valuation allowances cause significant fluctuations in our financial results that are not indicative of our underlying financial performance. The adjustments in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 are due to increases in tax credit carryovers subject to valuation allowance of $68 and $135, respectively, partially offset by other tax adjustments of $5 and $15, respectively. The adjustments in the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are due to a tax restructuring of $170 during the first quarter, a carryback of 2015 tax loss to prior years of $124 during the second quarter, increases to valuation allowance on tax credit carryovers of $2 and $62, respectively, and other tax adjustments of $11 and $17, respectively.

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Free Cash Flow

Management uses Free Cash Flow as a non-GAAP measure to analyze cash flows generated from operations. Free Cash Flow is Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities less Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations less Additions to property, plant and mine development as presented on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The Company believes Free Cash Flow is also useful as one of the bases for comparing the Company's performance with its competitors. Although Free Cash Flow and similar measures are frequently used as measures of cash flows generated from operations by other companies, the Company's calculation of Free Cash Flow is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies.

The presentation of non-GAAP Free Cash Flow is not meant to be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income as an indicator of the Company's performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity as those terms are defined by GAAP, and does not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. The Company's definition of Free Cash Flow is limited in that it does not represent residual cash flows available for discretionary expenditures due to the fact that the measure does not deduct the payments required for debt service and other contractual obligations or payments made for business acquisitions. Therefore, the Company believes it is important to view Free Cash Flow as a measure that provides supplemental information to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, to Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, which the Company believes to be the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow, as well as information regarding Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities and Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 899	$ 1,303
Less: Net cash used in (provided by) operating activities of discontinued operations	9	(478)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	908	825
Less: Additions to property, plant and mine development	(363)	(563)
Free Cash Flow	$ 545	$ 262
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (1)	$ (446)	$ (405)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	$ (107)	$ (782)

(1) Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities includes Additions to property, plant and mine development, which is included in the Company's computation of Free Cash Flow.

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 for the periods presented on a consolidated basis. 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.

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

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Costs applicable to sales per ounce

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Costs applicable to sales (1)	$ 955	$ 847	$ 1,849	$ 1,653
Gold sold (thousand ounces)	1,439	1,281	2,740	2,466
Costs applicable to sales per ounce	$ 664	$ 661	$ 675	$ 670

(1) Includes by-product credits of $16 and $26 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, and $10 and $19 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

Costs applicable to sales per pound

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Costs applicable to sales (1)	$ 44	$ 55	$ 83	$ 100
Copper sold (million pounds)	32	29	58	54
Costs applicable to sales per pound	$ 1.38	$ 1.90	$ 1.43	$ 1.85

(1) Includes by-product credits of $2 and $3 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, and $2 and $3 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

All-In Sustaining Costs

Newmont has worked to develop a metric that expands on GAAP measures, such as cost of goods sold, and non-GAAP measures, such as Costs applicable to sales per ounce, to provide visibility into the economics of our mining operations related to expenditures, operating performance and the ability to generate cash flow from our continuing operations.

Current GAAP-measures used in the mining industry, such as cost of goods sold, do not capture all of the expenditures incurred to discover, develop and sustain production. Therefore, we believe that all-in sustaining costs is a non-GAAP measure that provides additional information to management, investors and analysts that aid in the understanding of the economics of our operations and performance compared to other producers and in the investor's visibility by better defining the total costs associated with production.

All-in sustaining cost (“AISC”) amounts 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 as a result of differences in the underlying accounting principles, policies applied and in accounting frameworks such as in International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), or by reflecting the benefit from selling non-gold metals as a reduction to AISC. Differences may also arise related to definitional differences of sustaining versus development capital activities based upon each company’s internal policies.

The following disclosure provides information regarding the adjustments made in determining the all-in sustaining costs measure:

Costs applicable to sales. Includes all direct and indirect costs related to current production incurred to execute the current mine plan. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual amounts from Costs applicable to sales (“CAS”), such as significant revisions to recovery amounts. CAS includes by-product credits from certain metals obtained during the process of extracting and processing the primary ore-body. CAS is accounted for on an accrual basis and excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation, which is consistent with our presentation of CAS on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. In determining AISC, only the CAS associated with producing and selling an ounce of gold is included in the measure. Therefore, the amount of gold CAS included in AISC is derived from the CAS presented in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations less the amount

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of CAS attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix and Boddington mines. The copper CAS at those mine sites is disclosed in Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines is based upon the relative sales value of gold and copper produced during the period.

Reclamation costs. Includes accretion expense related to Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO") and the amortization of the related Asset Retirement Cost ("ARC") for the Company's operating properties. Accretion related to the ARO and the amortization of the ARC assets for reclamation does not reflect annual cash outflows but are calculated in accordance with GAAP. The accretion and amortization reflect the periodic costs of reclamation associated with current production and are therefore included in the measure. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

Advanced projects, research and development and exploration. Includes incurred expenses related to projects that are designed to increase or enhance current production and exploration. We note that as current resources are depleted, exploration and advanced projects are necessary for us to replace the depleting reserves or enhance the recovery and processing of the current reserves. As this relates to sustaining our production, and is considered a continuing cost of a mining company, these costs are included in the AISC measure. These costs are derived from the Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration amounts presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations less the amount attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix and Boddington mines. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

General and administrative. Includes costs related to administrative tasks not directly related to current production, but rather related to support our corporate structure and fulfill our obligations to operate as a public company. Including these expenses in the AISC metric provides visibility of the impact that general and administrative activities have on current operations and profitability on a per ounce basis.

Other expense, net. Includes certain administrative costs to support current gold production. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual expenses from Other expense, net, such as restructuring, as these are not indicative to sustaining our current operations. Furthermore, this adjustment to Other expense, net is also consistent with the nature of the adjustments made to Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders as disclosed in the Company's non-GAAP financial measure Adjusted net income (loss). The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

Treatment and refining costs. Includes costs paid to smelters for treatment and refining of our concentrates to produce the salable metal. These costs are presented net as a reduction of Sales on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Sustaining capital. We determined sustaining capital as those capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain current production and execute the current mine plan. Capital expenditures to develop new operations, or related to projects at existing operations where these projects will enhance production or reserves, are generally considered development. We determined the classification of sustaining and development capital projects based on a systematic review of our project portfolio in light of the nature of each project. Sustaining capital costs are relevant to the AISC metric as these are needed to maintain the Company's current operations and provide improved transparency related to our ability to finance these expenditures from current operations. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

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Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)(2)(3)	Reclamation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration (5)	General and Administrative (6)	Other Expense, Net (7)	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital (7)	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 170	$ 2	$ 5	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 48	$ 225	222	$ 1,014
Phoenix	46	2	3	—	—	3	3	57	57	1,000
Twin Creeks	61	1	2	—	—	—	10	74	124	597
Long Canyon	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	45	311
CC&V	74	1	3	1	—	—	4	83	132	629
Other North America	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	11	—	—
North America	364	7	22	1	2	3	65	464	580	800
Yanacocha	134	19	5	1	3	—	8	170	120	1,417
Merian	64	—	4	—	—	—	4	72	120	600
Other South America	—	—	12	3	1	—	—	16	—	—
South America	198	19	21	4	4	—	12	258	240	1,075
Boddington	147	2	1	—	—	5	12	167	211	791
Tanami	58	—	1	—	—	—	14	73	98	745
Kalgoorlie	55	—	1	—	—	—	4	60	90	667
Other Australia	—	—	7	2	—	—	2	11	—	—
Australia	260	2	10	2	—	5	32	311	399	779
Ahafo	60	1	9	—	2	—	12	84	89	944
Akyem	73	3	1	—	1	—	3	81	131	618
Other Africa	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	10	—	—
Africa	133	4	16	4	3	—	15	175	220	795
Corporate and Other	—	—	14	47	1	—	2	64	—	—
Total Gold	$ 955	$ 32	$ 83	$ 58	$ 10	$ 8	$ 126	$ 1,272	1,439	$ 884
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 16	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4	$ 20	10	$ 2.00
Boddington	28	1	—	—	—	4	1	34	22	1.55
Total Copper	$ 44	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4	$ 5	$ 54	32	$ 1.69
Consolidated	$ 999	$ 33	$ 83	$ 58	$ 10	$ 12	$ 131	$ 1,326		

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $18.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $24 at Yanacocha, $9 at Carlin, $8 at Twin Creeks and $5 at Akyem.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $21 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $12.
(5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration of $5 at Long Canyon, $5 at Tanami, $1 at Ahafo, $4 at Akyem and $3 at Yanacocha are recorded in “Other” of the respective region for development projects.
(6) Other expense, net is adjusted for acquisition costs of $3 and restructuring and other costs of $1.
(7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $52. The following are major development projects: Merian, Subika Underground, and the Tanami and Ahafo mill expansions.

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Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)(2)(3)	Reclamation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration (5)	General and Administrative (6)	Other Expense, Net (7)	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital (7)	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 184	$ 1	$ 4	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 38	$ 229	203	$ 1,128
Phoenix	39	1	1	1	—	2	3	47	50	940
Twin Creeks	58	1	2	—	—	—	12	73	115	635
Long Canyon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CC&V	58	1	1	1	—	—	2	63	115	548
Other North America	—	—	12	—	—	1	2	15	—	—
North America	339	4	20	4	—	3	57	427	483	884
Yanacocha	120	14	11	2	1	1	24	173	154	1,123
Merian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South America	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
South America	120	14	32	2	1	1	24	194	154	1,260
Boddington	141	2	—	—	—	5	10	158	198	798
Tanami	64	—	3	—	—	—	20	87	144	604
Kalgoorlie	67	1	2	—	—	2	5	77	96	802
Other Australia	—	—	2	5	2	—	1	10	—	—
Australia	272	3	7	5	2	7	36	332	438	758
Ahafo	60	1	7	—	—	—	16	84	91	923
Akyem	56	2	3	—	—	—	5	66	115	574
Other Africa	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Africa	116	3	10	1	—	—	21	151	206	733
Corporate and Other	—	—	13	50	—	—	3	66	—	—
Total Gold	$ 847	$ 24	$ 82	$ 62	$ 3	$ 11	$ 141	$ 1,170	1,281	$ 913
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 22	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 2	$ 25	11	$ 2.27
Boddington	33	—	—	—	—	3	2	38	18	2.11
Total Copper	$ 55	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4	$ 4	$ 63	29	$ 2.17
Consolidated	$ 902	$ 24	$ 82	$ 62	$ 3	$ 15	$ 145	$ 1,233		

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $12.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $26 at Yanacocha, $23 at Carlin and $8 at Twin Creeks.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $15 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $9.
(5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration of $7 at Long Canyon and $11 at Merian are recorded in “Other” of the respective region for development projects.
(6) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $6, write-downs of $4, and acquisition costs of $2.
(7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $138. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, and the CC&V and Tanami expansions.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)(2)(3)	Reclamation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	General and Administrative	Other Expense, Net (5)	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital (7)	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 363	$ 3	$ 8	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 95	$ 470	430	$ 1,093
Phoenix	89	3	4	—	—	6	6	108	101	1,069
Twin Creeks	108	2	4	1	—	—	17	132	201	657
Long Canyon	25	1	—	—	—	—	1	27	77	351
CC&V	144	2	7	1	—	—	8	162	251	645
Other North America	—	—	17	—	3	—	2	22	—	—
North America	729	11	40	3	3	6	129	921	1,060	869
Yanacocha	253	32	7	2	3	—	20	317	268	1,183
Merian	112	—	8	—	—	—	8	128	228	561
Other South America	—	—	24	6	1	—	—	31	—	—
South America	365	32	39	8	4	—	28	476	496	960
Boddington	269	3	1	—	—	9	26	308	395	780
Tanami	108	1	1	—	—	—	24	134	174	770
Kalgoorlie	107	1	3	—	—	—	8	119	174	684
Other Australia	—	—	11	4	—	—	2	17	—	—
Australia	484	5	16	4	—	9	60	578	743	778
Ahafo	136	3	11	—	2	—	19	171	183	934
Akyem	135	6	1	—	1	—	10	153	258	593
Other Africa	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	17	—	—
Africa	271	9	24	5	3	—	29	341	441	773
Corporate and Other	—	—	26	93	5	—	3	127	—	—
Total Gold	$ 1,849	$ 57	$ 145	$ 113	$ 15	$ 15	$ 249	$ 2,443	2,740	$ 892
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 34	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 5	$ 41	20	$ 2.05
Boddington	49	1	—	—	—	6	3	59	38	1.55
Total Copper	$ 83	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 7	$ 8	$ 100	58	$ 1.72

Consolidated	$ 1,932	$ 59	$ 145	$ 113	$ 15	$ 22	$ 257	$ 2,543

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $29.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $27 at Carlin, $11 at Twin Creeks, $30 at Yanacocha, $13 at Ahafo and $5 at Akyem.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $42 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $17.
(5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration of $10 at Long Canyon, $5 at Ahafo, $8 at Tanami, $5 at Yanacocha and $5 at Akyem are recorded in “Other” of the respective region for development projects.
(6) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $8, acquisition costs of $5 and write-downs of $3.
(7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $106. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, Tanami expansions, Subika Underground and Ahafo mill expansion.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Costs Applicable to Sales (1)(2)(3)	Reclamation Costs (4)	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	General and Administrative (5)	Other Expense, Net (6)	Treatment and Refining Costs	Sustaining Capital (7)	All-In Sustaining Costs	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb
Gold										
Carlin	$ 373	$ 2	$ 7	$ 3	$ —	$ —	$ 70	$ 455	411	$ 1,107
Phoenix	88	2	1	1	—	5	5	102	103	990
Twin Creeks	118	2	4	—	—	—	18	142	251	566
Long Canyon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CC&V	91	2	4	1	—	—	2	100	170	588
Other North America	—	—	19	—	2	1	2	24	—	—
North America	670	8	35	5	2	6	97	823	935	880
Yanacocha	248	28	20	5	2	1	38	342	333	1,027
Merian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South America	—	—	30	2	—	—	—	32	—	—
South America	248	28	50	7	2	1	38	374	333	1,123
Boddington	252	3	—	—	—	10	19	284	361	787
Tanami	123	1	6	—	—	—	34	164	245	669
Kalgoorlie	132	2	3	—	—	3	8	148	184	804
Other Australia	—	—	3	8	3	—	1	15	—	—
Australia	507	6	12	8	3	13	62	611	790	773
Ahafo	117	3	12	—	—	—	26	158	178	888
Akyem	111	4	4	—	—	—	12	131	230	570
Other Africa	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Africa	228	7	17	2	—	—	38	292	408	716
Corporate and Other	—	—	25	93	1	—	5	124	—	—
Total Gold	$ 1,653	$ 49	$ 139	$ 115	$ 8	$ 20	$ 240	$ 2,224	2,466	$ 902
Copper										
Phoenix	$ 44	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ 3	$ 50	21	$ 2.38
Boddington	56	—	—	—	—	6	4	66	33	2.00
Total Copper	$ 100	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 8	$ 7	$ 116	54	$ 2.15

Consolidated	$ 1,753	$ 50	$ 139	$ 115	$ 8	$ 28	$ 247	$ 2,340

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
(2) Includes by-product credits of $22.
(3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of $54 at Yanacocha, $43 at Carlin and $10 at Twin Creeks.
(4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion of $31 and amortization of asset retirement costs of $19.
(5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration of $13 at Long Canyon and $14 at Merian are recorded in “Other” of the respective region for development projects.
(6) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of $19, write-downs of $4, and acquisition costs of $2.
(7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling $316. The following are major development projects: Merian, Long Canyon, and the CC&V and Tanami expansions.

Safe Harbor Statement

Certain statements contained in this report (including information incorporated by reference herein) are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provided for under these sections. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)”, “estimate(s)”, “should”, “intend(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements may include, without limitation:

· estimates regarding future earnings and the sensitivity of earnings to gold, copper and other metal prices;

· estimates of future mineral production and sales;

· estimates of future production costs, other expenses and taxes for specific operations and on a consolidated basis;

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- estimates of future cash flows and the sensitivity of cash flows to gold and other metal prices;

- estimates of future capital expenditures, construction, production or closure activities and other cash needs, for specific operations and on a consolidated basis, and expectations as to the funding or timing thereof;

- estimates as to the projected development of certain ore deposits, including the timing of such development, the costs of such development and other capital costs, financing plans for these deposits and expected production commencement dates;

- estimates of reserves and statements regarding future exploration results and reserve replacement and the sensitivity of reserves to metal price changes;

- statements regarding the availability of, and terms and costs related to, future borrowing or financing and expectations regarding future debt repayments or debt tender transactions;

- estimates regarding future exploration expenditures, results and reserves;

- statements regarding fluctuations in financial and currency markets;

- estimates regarding potential cost savings, productivity, operating performance and ownership and cost structures;

- expectations regarding statements regarding future transactions, including, without limitation, statements related to future acquisitions and projected benefits, synergies and costs associated with acquisitions and related matters;

- expectations regarding the start-up time, design, mine life, production and costs applicable to sales and exploration potential of our projects;

- statements regarding future hedge and derivative positions or modifications thereto;

- statements regarding political, economic or governmental conditions and environments;

- statements regarding the impacts of changes in the legal and regulatory environment in which we operate;

- estimates of future costs, accruals for reclamation costs and other liabilities for certain environmental matters, including without limitation with respect to our Yanacocha operation;

· estimates of income taxes and expectations relating to tax contingencies or tax audits; and

· estimates of pension and other post-retirement costs.

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. Such risks include, but are not limited to:

· the price of gold, copper and other metal prices and commodities;

· the cost of operations;

· currency fluctuations;

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- geological and metallurgical assumptions;
- operating performance of equipment, processes and facilities;
- labor relations;
- timing of receipt of necessary governmental permits or approvals;
- domestic and foreign laws or regulations, particularly relating to the environment, mining and processing;
- changes in tax laws;
- domestic and international economic and political conditions;
- our ability to obtain or maintain necessary financing; and
- other risks and hazards associated with mining operations.

More detailed information regarding these factors is included in the section titled Item 1, Business; Item 1A, Risk Factors in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 filed February 21, 2017 and elsewhere throughout this report. Many of these factors are beyond our 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 these cautionary statements. We disclaim 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.

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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.

Decreases in the market price of gold and copper can also significantly affect the value of our product inventory, stockpiles and leach pads, and it may be necessary to record a write-down to the net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price based on short-term and long-term metals prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. The primary factors that influence the need to record write-downs of our stockpiles, leach pads and product inventory include short-term and long-term metals prices and costs for production inputs such as labor, fuel and energy, materials and supplies as well as realized ore grades and recovery rates. The significant assumptions in determining the stockpile, leach pad and product inventory adjustments for each mine site reporting unit at June 30, 2017 included production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation, a short-term and long-term gold price of $1,257 and $1,300 per ounce, respectively, a short-term and long-term copper price of $2.57 and $3.00 per pound, respectively, and a short-term and long-term Australian to U.S. dollar exchange rate of $0.75 and $0.80, respectively.

The net realizable value measurement involves the use of estimates and assumptions unique to each mining operation regarding current and future operating and capital costs, metal recoveries, production levels, commodity prices, proven and probable reserve quantities, engineering data and other factors. A high degree of judgment is involved in determining such assumptions and estimates and no assurance can be given that actual results will not differ significantly from those estimates and assumptions.

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 may continue to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market.

By using hedges, 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 be subject to 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.

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Cash Flow Hedges

The foreign currency and diesel derivative 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 (loss) and are reclassified to income during the period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses from hedge ineffectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We had the following foreign currency derivative contracts in Australia outstanding at June 30, 2017:

	Expected Maturity Date		
	2017	2018	Total/Average
A$ Operating Fixed Forward Contracts:			
A$ notional (millions)	46	6	52
Average rate ($/A$)	0.93	0.92	0.93
Expected hedge ratio	7 %	4 %	

The fair value of the A$ foreign currency derivative contracts was a net liability position of $8 at June 30, 2017 and $24 at December 31, 2016.

Diesel Price Risk

We had the following diesel derivative contracts in Nevada, within North America, outstanding at June 30, 2017:

	Expected Maturity Date		
	2017	2018	Total/Average
Diesel Fixed Forward Contracts:			
Diesel gallons (millions)	12	9	21
Average rate ($/gallon)	1.58	1.60	1.59
Expected hedge ratio	54 %	22 %	

The fair value of the diesel derivative contracts was a net liability position of $3 at June 30, 2017 and $- at December 31, 2016.

Commodity Price Exposure

Our provisional gold and copper 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.

At June 30, 2017, Newmont had gold sales of 92,000 ounces priced at an average of $1,244 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 approximate $1 effect on our Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. The London Bullion Market Association P.M. closing settlement price at June 30, 2017 for gold was $1,242 per ounce.

At June 30, 2017, Newmont had copper sales of 24 million pounds priced at an average of $2.68 per pound, subject to final pricing over the next several months. Each $0.10 change in the price for provisionally priced copper sales would have an approximate $2 effect on our Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. The LME closing settlement price at June 30, 2017 for copper was $2.68 per pound.

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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.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Information regarding legal proceedings is contained in Note 24 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 1, Business; Item 1A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, as filed with the SEC on February 21, 2017.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

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
April 1, 2017 through April 30, 2017	(879)	(1)	$ 32.89	—	N/A
May 1, 2017 through May 31, 2017	(24)	(1)	$ 33.24	—	N/A
June 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017	—		$ —	—	N/A

(1) Represents shares delivered to the Company from restricted stock units and performance leverage stock units held by Company employees upon vesting for the purpose of covering the recipients' tax withholding obligations.

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.

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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.

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: July 25, 2017	/s/ NANCY K. BUESE Nancy K. Buese Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
Date: July 25, 2017	/s/ JOHN W. KITLEN John W. Kitlen Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number		Description
10.1	-	Amendment and Restatement Agreement, dated as of May 25, 2017, restating the Credit Agreement, dated as of May 20, 2011 (as amended by the First Amendment dated as of May 15, 2012, the Second Amendment dated as of March 31, 2014 and the Third Amendment dated as of March 3, 2015), by and among Newmont Mining Corporation, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 26, 2017.
10.2	-	Reaffirmation Agreement, dated May 25, 2017, by Newmont USA Limited and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 26, 2017.
10.3*	-	Senior Executive Compensation Program of Registrant, effective January 1, 2017, filed herewith.
10.4*	-	Section 16 Officer and Senior Executive Annual Incentive Compensation Program, effective January 1, 2017, filed herewith
10.5*	-	Equity Bonus Program for Grades E-5 to E-6, effective January 1, 2017, filed herewith.
10.6*	-	2017 Form of Award Agreement used for Executive Officers to grant restricted stock units, pursuant to Registrant's 2013 Stock Incentive Plan, filed herewith.
10.7*	-	2017 Form of Award Agreement used for Executive Officers to grant performance leveraged stock units, pursuant to Registrant's 2013 Stock Incentive Plan, filed herewith.
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 Principal 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 Principal 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.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

*These exhibits relate to executive compensation plans and arrangements.

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