

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Newmont Corporation was incorporated in 1921 and recently completed its 100th year as the world's leading gold company. Newmont's corporate headquarters are in Denver, Colorado, USA. In this questionnaire, "Newmont," the "Company," "our" and "we" refer to Newmont Corporation together with our affiliates and subsidiaries.

We are primarily engaged in the exploration for and acquisition of gold properties, some of which may contain copper, silver, lead, zinc or other metals. We have significant operations and assets in the United States of America (USA), Canada, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Peru, Suriname, Argentina, Chile, Australia and Ghana. As of December 31, 2022, Newmont had attributable proven and probable gold reserves of 96.1 million ounces, attributable measured and indicated gold resources of 75.3 million ounces, attributable inferred gold resources of 36.1 million ounces and an aggregate land position of approximately 23,700 square miles (61,500 square kilometers). Our operations are organized in four geographic regions: Africa (Ghana), Australia, North America (Canada, Mexico, USA) and South America (Argentina, Peru, Suriname). In general, unless otherwise specified, this questionnaire excludes information for non-managed joint ventures (JVs) such as Pueblo Viejo and Nevada Gold Mines (NGM), exploration activities, projects and closed (legacy) sites. We have also excluded information for our regional and corporate offices and/or other administrative activities not noted as included.

2022 Business Highlights: In 2022, we produced 5.8 million consolidated ounces of gold, which is sold to international bullion banks. Newmont also produced 84 million consolidated pounds of copper, 39.7 million ounces of silver, 149 million pounds of lead, and 377 million pounds of zinc. Newmont delivered net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders of \$(459) million or \$(0.58) per diluted share. Reference the 2022 10-K Highlights for additional financial information. No portfolio changes occurred during 2022.

As the world's leading gold company, Newmont remains committed to creating value and improving lives through sustainable and responsible mining. We are the only gold company included in the S&P 500 Index and the Fortune 500 list of companies. We have been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index-World since 2007 and have adopted the World Gold

Council's Conflict-Free Gold Policy. Since 2015, Newmont has been ranked as the mining and metal sector's top gold miner by the SAM S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment. Newmont has been ranked the top miner in 3BL Media's 100 Best Corporate Citizens list which ranks the 1,000 largest publicly traded U.S. companies on ESG transparency and performance since 2020.

As noted in the 2022 Climate Report ([Newmont 2022 Climate Report \(g4cdn.com\)](https://www.newmont.com/g4cdn.com)), "Climate change is one of the greatest global challenges of our time and its impact on our earth and our business is undeniable. We believe that industries that create value — like mining — have a responsibility to drive bold actions and innovation to facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy. Doing our part in addressing climate change is an important part of our commitment to a strong safety culture and leading sustainability practices, which remain fundamental to maintaining a profitable and resilient future for Newmont." - Tom Palmer, Newmont CEO.

Highlights from the Climate Report include:

- Transitioned Yanacocha power purchase agreement to be sourced entirely from renewables
- Advanced renewable energy projects at Boddington and Tanami that have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to one million tonnes
- Progressed our Vision Zero program, a strategic alliance with Caterpillar, to deploy zero-emission and battery electric autonomous haul systems for surface and underground operations
- Surveyed and engaged key suppliers and customers to develop targets to support emission reductions and incorporate into contracts
- Partnered with the U.S. National Renewable Energy Lab on research related to carbon sequestration in mine tailings

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

4 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

4 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Canada
Ghana
Mexico
Peru
Suriname
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Mining

Copper
Gold
Silver
Zinc
Lead

Processing metals

Not applicable

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NEM on New York Stock Exchange
Yes, a Ticker symbol	NGT on Toronto Stock Exchange

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	Leadership and oversight for designing and approving climate strategy
Director on board	Oversight for designing and approving climate strategy
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Management leadership for setting climate strategy and implementing it

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain

Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan	The Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors has direct oversight for climate change, GHG emissions, energy and water -related issues, all of which align with our broader Global Climate and Energy strategy. Quarterly performance (progress to internal and external GHG emission reduction targets), energy and climate strategy implementation and compliance is reported to the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team as well as the board. Annual progress reports on implementing the global climate strategy, progress to targets, risks, opportunities, challenges and accomplishments are provided to the board's Safety and Sustainability committee members. The executive leadership team and board are also involved in reviewing and approving the targets and goals for the global climate and energy strategy. This includes our 2030 Science-Based Targets. Additionally, the board and executive leadership team approves capital expenditures related to implementing the global energy climate strategy such as fuel switching infrastructure and renewable energy agreements .
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C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Several of our board members have long career histories in the energy industry where climate-related issues, including carbon accounting and reporting, climate change adaptation, energy efficiencies, and cleaner fuels have been considered, evaluated and assessed. The Chair of our Safety and Sustainability Committee is a board member with qualifications and experience in sustainability and social responsibility with broad competence in climate-related issues related to industry partnerships, reporting, and community impacts.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Newmont CEO has the ultimate accountability for approving the annual business plan that includes budget for climate decarbonization (mitigation) activities. These include approving funds for renewable energy projects and for the heavy equipment decarbonization partnership with Caterpillar (Vision 0). Through acquisitions and other corporate development activities, the CEO considers the climate-related aspects and risks of such actions such as the GHG emissions associated with a site and whether they are in locations with low emitting energy generation. This also ensures integration of such issues into the business strategy. The CEO approves employee short- and long-term incentive programs and these include components that relate to climate, whether they are individual performance objectives of executive level personnel or broader assessments such as investor ESG metrics that include climate weightings.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Newmont CSO works closely with the CEO on integrating climate-related issues into the business plan and strategy. Although there is cross-functional input, the CSO is accountable for developing the climate transition plan that includes the decarbonization roadmaps and pathways to achieving climate targets. The CSO is accountable for preparing climate change scenario's based on climate modelling and using those to conduct scenario analysis in the business plan in consultation with the CFO.

Position or committee

Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Newmont CTO works closely with the CEO on integrating climate-related issues into the business plan and strategy. The CTO is accountable for delivering and implementing the decarbonization roadmaps in consultation with the projects group and CSO.

Position or committee

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Newmont CFO reviews and allocates spend, forecasting and budgets integrating climate-related issues into the business plans. The CFO is accountable for business planning and economic guidance associated with delivering and implementing the decarbonization roadmaps in consultation with the projects group and CSO.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Incentives are provided for management of climate-related issues to named executive officers (see 2022 Proxy statement). The compensation program includes annual rewards based on operating, financial, safety, and sustainability performance through targeted near-term company and personal goals that drive overall strategic initiatives in the long term. 10% of the Short Term Incentive Plan (STIP) bonus for the named executive officers (NEO) and all corporate employees is tied to our Sustainability Performance. The Sustainability portion of the STIP aligns with our ESG ratings and rankings in Bloomberg ESG Disclosure score, our ranking on the S&P Global CSA, and our MSCI percentile rank. All of these ESG ratings and rankings have a climate component. Our climate targets make up a large portion of the scoring of these key ESG ratings and ranking systems.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The 2022 named executive officers (NEO) annual incentive awards are detailed in our 2022 Proxy. The Short-Term Incentive Program annual cash bonus plan (STIP) includes annual rewards based on operating, financial, safety, and sustainability performance through targeted near-term Company/personal goals that drive overall strategic initiatives in the long term. 10% of the incentive compensation is based on ESG performance as determined by three ratings and rankings systems: the Bloomberg ESG Disclosure, the SAM S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) and MSCI ESG Rating.

Inherent in these systems are assessments of performance against our climate governance, strategy and performance, including progress against our public targets. As an example, the climate performance section and the climate strategy section of the S&P CSA account for 5% and 7% respectively of the total score in the Metals & Mining sector's 2023 questionnaire, and the criteria to assess the company's overall environmental policy and commitments (which includes climate policies and commitments) accounts for 4% of the total score.

Additionally, in 2022 the company updated the metrics and targets to be included in the 2023 to 2025 Performance Stock Unit (PSU) program. The metrics have been developed to align with and reward executives for progressing toward our external ESG commitments and targets, including our 2030 science-based climate target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 30%.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

All of the ESG ratings and rankings listed have a climate component. The more progress made towards our climate decarbonization commitments and roadmap, then the higher the potential rating and ranking. As such, this directly incentivizes the individual through a financial bonus to contribute to the advancement of our climate transition plan.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

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Entitled to incentive

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

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individual through a financial bonus to contribute to the advancement of our climate transition plan.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

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Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Entitled to incentive

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

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Entitled to incentive

Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

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Further details of incentive(s)

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the higher the potential rating and ranking. As such, this directly incentivizes the individual through a financial bonus to contribute to the advancement of our climate transition plan.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	2023-2025
Medium-term	2	10	2026 - 2030
Long-term	10		2031 onwards

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Newmont is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, including risks related to our operations and business, financial risks, risks related to our industry, environmental and climate risks, risks related to jurisdictions in which we operate, risks related to our workforce, legal risks and risks related to our common stock, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Risks that we deem material are those with substantive financial or strategic impact on our business and are described in our 2022 Annual Report

(https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_financials/2022/ar/Newmont-2022-Annual-Report.pdf). Elements of substantive change related to climate include:

- Rapidly increasing social, political and media concern leading to project delays, increased costs
- Increasingly stringent regulations focused on emissions management leading to increased costs
- Increasing exposure to climate change requiring increased costs for repair and adaptation

Climate risks are integrated into our Risk Management System (RMS) Global Risk Library. RMS integrates all management systems throughout the business to ensure a consistent, standardized and comprehensive approach and provide leadership with detailed risk

information on which to base decisions (i.e., to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control risks), support compliance with obligations and achieve our objectives.

RMS has a risk matrix to rate risk on both "Likelihood" and "Consequence". Likelihood considers probability and frequency. Consequence considers magnitude of potential impacts. Likelihood levels are: 1 Rare, 2 Unlikely, 3 Possible, 4 Likely, and 5 Certain. Consequence levels are: 1 Insignificant, 2 Minor, 3 Moderate, 4 Major, and 5 Catastrophic. Consequence levels (i.e., magnitude of potential impacts) are considered for several impact types and metrics/indicators including: Health & Safety (injury, illness, fatality/ies), Financial Loss (USD annually); Production (GEO against annual business plan); Capital / Project (amount over total installed cost / authorization for expenditure cost); Production Delay / Disruption (months); Regulatory, Reputation or Workforce Related (share price reduction, non-compliance, employee satisfaction); Environmental (extent and severity of impact); and Community / Stakeholder Image (public attention, community impact). Risk ratings are the metrics used. Risks with ratings 18 and higher are "Extreme" risks and would be "substantive". Risks with ratings from 11 to 17 are "High" risks. In addition to "Extreme" risks, some "High" risks may be considered "substantive" after review by Sustainability & External Relations (S&ER) and Risk Management System (RMS) teams. Risks are rated at the local level and then aggregated at the organization level. This allows for risks to be understood in terms of proportion of operations affected, impact on those operations, and dependency of the organization on the operation. Potential for shareholder or customer concern is considered in two types of impact in particular: Regulatory, Reputation or Workforce Related and Community/Stakeholder image. Risks and risk ratings are reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis. The definitions, thresholds, and metrics are related to direct operations. However, RMS includes a general environmental risk (i.e., not specific to climate only) for value chain environmental impacts (suppliers, contractors, and customers). This risk is assessed as described above for climate risks.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Newmont's process to identify which climate-related risks or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact:

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Global Team owns the process of identifying and managing substantive risks to the company and our sites. The ERM Global team applies Newmont's Risk and Opportunity Management Guidelines that are based on an industry standard, semi-quantitative approach to assessing risk that incorporates the use of the two-dimensional evaluation of likelihood and consequence. ERM's guidelines are global and all regions and sites follow the same process as the company. All substantive risks are tracked quarterly.

The Sustainability & External Relations (S&ER) group applies ERM's guidelines in assessing Newmont's climate risks (and opportunities) for three climate scenarios (i.e., business as usual, <<2 degrees C, and 1.5C). For each of the three climate scenarios, we are assessing: (1) the upstream impacts to cost and availability of our critical commodities such as diesel fuel; and (2) the effect on our downstream copper and gold value chain in terms of pricing, demand, and GHG emissions.

How Newmont's process assesses physical climate-related risks and/or opportunities:

Newmont entered into a working relationship with the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), based in Boulder, Colorado. As part of the relationship, NCAR modeled climate scenarios specific to the location of Newmont's operations and prepared narratives describing the climate impacts over the course of this century. The climate narratives were used in climate adaptation workshops that:

- Raised awareness at the regional and site levels of the range of potential climate change impacts;
- Identified climate change risks and opportunities; and
- Drafted site-specific climate change adaptation plans to increase asset resilience, mitigate threats — such as more frequent or severe floods, droughts, water scarcity and storms, and rising sea levels — and identify and capture corresponding opportunities.

The workshops were facilitated by a third party and included active participation from NCAR climate scientist Dr. Caspar Ammann. NCAR analyzed the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project – Version 5 (CMIP5) global models and derived the projections specific to the regions and sites where Newmont operates. Physical risks, financial impacts, and management approaches were identified. This will be reviewed and updated annually and provided to management.

A case study of this is at our Boddington operation, where the climate narratives inform us that Southwest Australia (Boddington) will see relatively modest warming of 1-1.5C by 2040 and 1.5-2C by 2100, decreased precipitation of 10-30%, increased extreme rainfall events, and a number of very hot days (>35C) increasing up to 50 per year. We

then used this information and data in our standard risk assessment framework to identify risk areas, the likelihood and consequence, and then developed mitigation actions. For Boddington, we identified seven high-extreme risks. This includes a risk of reduced water quantity for production due to lower rainfall and a risk to our closure plan related to higher erosion potential in extreme storm events. Mitigation actions include constructing larger water storage facilities and reducing evaporation of these storage facilities, as well as using more rock on waste rock dump slopes for higher stability. These actions are now under evaluation for inclusion in our operating practices.

How Newmont's process assesses transition risks and/or opportunities:

We have assessed risk factors related to climate including: our operations are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations, our operations are subject to a range of risks related to transitioning the business to meet regulatory, societal and investor expectations for operating in a low-carbon economy and how our reputation is risked with delayed transition to a lower carbon operation.

Along with risks, the low-carbon transition between now and 2050 presents opportunities for Newmont such as increased demand for copper, technology advancements, operating in favorable jurisdictions that favor renewables and land holdings.

In our Climate Report, the transition risks that we identified such as policy and legal, technology, market, reputational and more are shown with details of the risks and how Newmont plans to/is managing them. A case study includes the opportunity for increased demand for copper where this metal will be a critical raw material for a low-carbon economy (e.g., wind turbines and solar panels) and that large stable mines will be required to deliver these raw materials. Newmont's project pipeline includes significant copper production that supports the transition to a low-carbon economy.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	As described in our Climate Report, Climate risks are included in Newmont's ERM process. Climate and clean energy regulations impact the business; risks arising from current regulations are increasing the cost of carbon taxes in Australia and Canada and increasing the costs of Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) compliance in Australia and the United States. The Company monitors developing regulations for possible legal risks in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. Our global climate strategy is designed to mitigate this risk. Actual and

		proposed changes in climate-related laws, regulations and taxes are uncertain and may incur higher costs and lower economic returns than originally estimated for new development projects and mine plans of existing operations. Specifically, this includes increased costs related to carbon taxes paid per tonne of carbon emitted above regulated thresholds (Australia); annual escalation of per-tonne pricing and impact on expansion plans due to carbon taxes on diesel fuel (Ontario, Canada); increasing costs of purchased electricity as utilities add the cost of renewable energy certificates (RECs) to tariffs. This is already occurring in Australia, Mexico and the U.S., and is expected to increase in the short term and decrease in the medium term. Example of Risk: There is already a carbon tax in Canada that increases annually. Newmont has 3 operating sites in Canada: Eleonore, Porcupine, and Musselwhite. Borden, a satellite pit of Porcupine, uses an all-electric fleet of haulage trucks. The risk of increasing carbon taxes in Canada helped inform this business decision.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations are likely to increase our future operational costs in various jurisdictions through RPS, and carbon pricing and taxes can increase capital costs of new projects; adding energy-efficient and lower-emissions technologies, such as electric vehicles, may be more expensive than existing diesel powered vehicles. Newmont monitors developing regulations for possible legal risks in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. Also, Newmont's global climate strategy is designed to mitigate this risk. There are many potential financial implications of emerging regulations: Operating in certain jurisdictions could negatively affect us; actual and proposed changes in climate-related laws, regulations and carbon taxes are uncertain and may incur higher costs and lower economic returns than originally estimated for new development projects and mine plans of existing operations. Carbon taxes, fuel switching and the transition to cleaner purchased power and/or on-site renewable energy generation will create more costs. Example of risk: RPS requirements are expected to increase to 50 percent or greater in the next 10 years in the U.S., Australia, Mexico, and Canada. This may increase costs of electricity significantly as utilities add the cost of renewable energy certificates (RECs) to the tariff. This is already occurring in Australia, Mexico, and the U.S. We expect REC costs to increase in the short term and decrease in the medium term.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Timing, efficacy, availability, cost-effectiveness of new technologies brought to market for our off-road vehicle and engine manufacturers who are slow to offer lower CO2 emitting products. This is a short to medium term risk. To mitigate in the short-term, \$500 million allocated

		to transition costs with a focus on new renewable electricity generation installations (whether on site or connected to the grid), “greening” of the existing grid, and energy efficiency investments. To mitigate in the medium term, in the 2025–2030 time frame, Newmont anticipates less impact from technology and more from our heavy mobile equipment (HME) sourcing contract terms and use strategy. Newmont anticipates substantial investments in electrifying large fleets once technology limitations are addressed and operational transformations that support an electric vehicle fleet, such as roads, equipment sizing and operational procedures are updated to support electrified vehicles. Beyond 2030, Newmont anticipates a focus on replacing existing equipment with electrifying technology due to HME purchase and hold strategy with existing technology. We are also a member of ICMM and therefore a part of their Innovation for Cleaner, Safer Vehicles (ICSV) program that brings together 27 of the world’s leading mining companies and some of the best-known truck and mining equipment suppliers to collaborate in a non-competitive space for the accelerated development of a new generation of mining vehicles. The initiative is CEO-led and aims to: - o Introduce greenhouse gas emission-free surface mining vehicles by 2040. - o Minimize the operational impact of diesel exhaust by 2025. - o Make collision avoidance technology available to mining companies by 2025. Example of risk: Newmont aims to improve diesel engine fuel economy as diesel fuel is a major source of CO2 emissions. New technology is being offered but existing manufacturers are resisting non-OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) technology by threatening to void warranties if non-OEM technology is installed on their products. As such, we removed Blutip power technology from our haul trucks in Boddington, Australia to avoid our warranties from being voided. Blutip technology was improving fuel economy by 5 to 6 percent. We believe the risk of resistance to non-OEM technology will continue in the short term. We have also developed a collaboration with Caterpillar of \$100M to advance electric technology for haul trucks.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Industries with a higher energy and resource intensity may be subject to future litigation related to GHG emissions, energy or water intensity. The Company monitors developing regulations for possible legal risks in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. Global climate strategy is designed to mitigate this risk. Should the mining and metals sector not respond quickly enough to meeting globally accepted science-based reductions required to mitigate the long-term impacts of climate change, industry

		members may be subject to future climate litigation. Example of Risk: . In the U.S. and Canada, lawsuits have been filed against oil and gas companies to assign liability for climate-related impacts; over time, litigation may also apply to other resource intensive sectors that fail to set and/or meet long-term reduction targets.
Market	Relevant, always included	Changing investor attitudes toward mining and/or gold; uncertainty in market signals; increased costs of supplied goods; insurers and credit providers increase costs for mining and metals sector. Newmont is working to mitigate this market risk with business and resiliency planning, climate transition planning, regular engagement with investors, responsible sourcing, collaborations and partnerships. There are two main financial impacts of this risk. The first is a reduced investment in gold due to shift in investor sentiment; increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g., energy and water) and output requirements (e.g., cyanide, tailings, waste treatment). The second is abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy costs; re-pricing of assets (e.g., land valuation); and global competition for key materials needed for new technologies (lithium, copper, rare earth minerals used in solar technology, etc.). Example of Risk: Lead is used in the manufacture of lead-acid car batteries. The market risk is that lead-acid batteries may be replaced in the future. The move to more hybrid and electric vehicles is likely to decrease demand for lead as such vehicles used different battery technology. This may impact the economics of our Peñasquito mine in Mexico. This is a medium to long term risk.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Damage to our reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of a variety of events and circumstances, and could result in negative publicity (for example, with respect to our implementation of climate and water strategies, meeting climate and water targets, or competing demands with watershed and airshed stakeholders or similar issues. To mitigate this risk, the Company's external relations function works to ensure positive community relationships; an event tracking and monitoring tool, along with community commitments and community complaints and grievances registers, mitigate adverse events and circumstances; multi-stakeholder watershed engagement practices are incorporated into the global water strategy; investor engagement on issues related to climate change regularly occurs. Decreased investor confidence and challenges in maintaining positive community relations and can pose additional obstacles to our ability to develop our projects, which may result in a material adverse impact on our business, financial position, results of operations and growth prospects: • Reduced demand for goods due to shift in investor/consumer

		preferences • Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., delayed planning approvals, supply chain and interruptions, community/workforce blockades) • Reduced revenue from negative impacts on workforce management and planning (e.g., employee attraction and retention) • Reduction in capital availability Example of Risk: We have had blockades at our mine in Mexico based on perceptions of potential impacts and requests for retributions. This resulted in shutdowns and reduced ability for the site personnel to come and go from the site.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are the top climate-related risks to Newmont. Newmont conducted site-specific workshops to identify risks, opportunities and adaptation needs. In preparation for the workshops, Newmont entered into a working relationship with the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), a world-class research center leading, promoting and facilitating innovation in the atmospheric and related Earth and Sun systems sciences. As part of the relationship, NCAR modeled climate scenarios specific to the location of Newmont's operations and prepared narratives describing the weather and climate impacts over the course of this century. The climate narratives were used in climate adaptation workshops to: • Raise awareness at the regional and site levels of the range of potential climate change impacts; • Identify climate change risks and opportunities; and • Develop site-specific climate change adaptation plans to increase asset resilience, mitigate threats, and identify and capture corresponding opportunities. Example of risk: We have experienced severe flooding in early 2017 at our Tanami, Australia mine that led to shutdown of operations for several weeks. In April 2019, Tanami completed the construction of a natural gas pipeline to deliver fuel to the site to replace diesel fuel that is trucked to the site on roads that regularly flood due to increasing seasonal rainfall. This action has mitigated the short-term flooding risk to the site. Some other sites that have been impacted by flooding have increased their reserves of materials and reagents to support times when there is not access to the sites.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Newmont has implemented a climate adaptation program in 2016 to identify and mitigate chronic physical risks. The most common chronic physical risks we experience are cyclical droughts and drought caused by a changing climate. Less precipitation overall during dry season and/or high temperatures due to increased warming trends can result in

		prolonged drought and water scarcity with longer dry seasons and shorter winters, which could impact long-term changes in water availability and/or water quality to supply operations and watershed users. Drought occurs at our Ahafo, Akyem, Tanami, and CC&V mines. To mitigate risk of drought, Newmont works to identify and prioritize additional infrastructure, process, technology and efficiency/re-use requirements to meet peak demand projections; enhance water balance and stage gate modelling to align with expansion requirements and meet future demand peaks; educate operations on abstraction rates and strategies for long-term sustainable aquifer yields. Example of risk: Ghana experiences cyclical droughts that impact power production from hydro-electric dams. To mitigate the chronic physical risk of loss of production, we installed back-up generators at our Ahafo, Ghana mine to supply power during periods of load shedding. This action mitigates short-, medium- and long-term risk. Additionally, at our Boddington mine, which has in the past had water supply issues, has constructed the D6 dam to increase available capacity of water storage at the site level.
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C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

In 2019, Canada set a price of carbon of \$30 CAD per tonne. The carbon price escalated to \$50 CAD per tonne CO₂ in 2022, with the potential to rise to \$170CAD by 2030. This began to impact Newmont starting in 2019 and continues indefinitely. Our Canadian sites have to pay taxes based on our emissions profiles. Additionally, as part of the Mexico Carbon tax, the state of Zacatecas implemented its environmental taxes on GHG emissions into the atmosphere after the Supreme Court's 2020 ruling. The tax, which impacts our Peñasquito mine, is set at 250 MXN/tCO₂e (13 USD/tCO₂e). In addition to this direct cost, we anticipate higher indirect (operating) costs if passed along to us through higher costs from our suppliers.

In 2022, the Australian Safeguard Mechanism was updated to accelerate decarbonization following the election of a new Government. This will likely require more ambitious decarbonization at our Boddington and Tanami sites, or the purchase of Australian Carbon Credit Units when the baseline is exceeded. The impacts and pathway to comply are being worked through in 2023.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

14,650,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2022, Newmont's Canadian sites paid approximately \$USD 1.15 million in carbon taxes or equivalent. Also, Newmont's Mexico site paid approximately \$USD 13.5 million in carbon taxes or equivalent. The financial impact of the updated Australian Safeguard Mechanism is under evaluation.

Cost of response to risk

500,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Newmont's planned energy transformation scenario includes carbon reduction initiatives with a \$500 million investment over five years; with an additional estimated \$600 million

investment by 2039 and an additional \$400 million by 2049. A roadmap was identified with emissions reduction projects. The projects will need to proceed beyond Pre-Feasibility to be fully budgeted, along with study funds for main initiatives to assess renewable energy opportunities.

The current roadmap includes investments that are currently under evaluation at Boddington, Tanami, Merian and Peñasquito. We have also identified a need for energy efficiency which will be implemented through an energy management system.

Comment

The investments to support emission reduction will not only avoid carbon taxes included in the potential financial impact figure above, but will also provide energy cost savings after their initial installation costs. The costs for other site level projects for efficiencies and the construction of the renewables is not included in the description of the response as these values are still being evaluated.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology
Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Lead produced at our Peñasquito mine in Mexico is at risk due decreased demand due to market changes. Lead is used in the manufacture of lead-acid car batteries. The market risk is that lead-acid batteries may be replaced in the future. The move to more hybrid and electric vehicles is likely to decrease demand for lead as such vehicles used different battery technology.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

44,700,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

If lead prices drop by one-third from recent prices of \$0.9 per pound, the potential financial impact = \$0.3/pound * 149,000,000 pounds (average annual production at Peñasquito) = \$44,700,000.

Cost of response to risk

5,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To cut operational costs at the site, Newmont implemented our Full Potential program to save tens of millions of dollars per year through various cost savings projects. The estimated cost to implement the program and implement the various cost savings projects is \$5,000,000.

Comment

Lead prices could drop even further to around \$0.2 to \$0.25 per pound, which was the price range from 1993 to 2003.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Extreme rainfall events have impacted our direct operations in various ways, with the most recent being at our Tanami operation in late 2022 and early 2023 that disrupted access to the site by road and air. This meant that workers and critical supplies could not be delivered to the site and production was reduced. Other events have flooded access roads, caused rock slides, and caused damage to nearby communities. At another site, a key production supply could not be delivered to site in Suriname due to flooding of the upstream production plant in Texas. At a third site in Peru, employees

took time off from work to assist in community clean-up after an extreme El Nino event. Wildfires have also increased, with threat to site infrastructure and also deterioration in air quality.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

65,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

130,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The minimum financial impact is if no acute physical events occur in a given year; \$65,000,000 is if both a pit slide (\$50,000,000 in delayed revenue) and a supply disruption event(\$10,000,000 in delayed revenue) occur in a single year such as was the case in 2018 and \$5,000,000 in storm cleanup costs. These costs could increase if we have these same type of events at multiple sites. The top range shows this occurring at several sites resulting in \$130M.

Cost of response to risk

2,500,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We conducted climate adaptation workshops at each of our sites to identify and financially quantify acute physical risks. The total costs for these workshops was \$500,000. We developed adaptation plans from these workshops. Our short term response for supply disruption events, several sites are stockpiling extra supplies (e.g., critical process chemicals, diesel fuel) with an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 per site times three sites and our Tanami site completed construction in 2019 of a natural gas pipeline that will not be impacted by access road flooding. To mitigate pit slides, we are diversifying our portfolio to more underground mining illustrated by our acquisition of Goldcorp in 2019 that added five underground mines to our portfolio; acquisition costs of Goldcorp are not included in the cost of response. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.

Comment

Cost of management is for increased stockpiles of supplies (e.g., process chemicals, fuel).

We have entered this as a short term risk since we have already identified it at some of our sites. We believe the risk will continue to be a longer term issue as well.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Our Peñasquito, Mexico mine has very good solar radiance and has enough land area for a 100 MW solar project. We are assessing a 10 to 15 year power purchase agreement (PPA) at a fixed cost of \$.05 to \$.06 per kWh. We are presently paying about \$.06 per kWh for power. Although marginally economical, the large reduction in CO2 emissions (100,000 tonnes per year) makes this an attractive project. The cost and timeline for the project implementation are being evaluated with updates on this opportunity to be presented in 2024.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2,305,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

For a 15 year power purchase agreement at \$0.05 per kWh, net savings is \$0.01 per kWh. A 100 MW solar plant is estimated to produce 230,500,000 kWh annually. At a \$0.01 per kWh savings, the total net savings is estimated to be \$2,305,000 per year or \$34,575,000 over the 15 year power purchase agreement.

Cost to realize opportunity

500,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is to self-develop or find a developer to finance and install a 100 MW solar plant under a 15 year power purchase agreement at \$0.05 per kWh or less. We believe the estimated cost for an initial study would be \$500,000. The study would then determine the full cost to realize the opportunity.

Comment

No further comment.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Contract with the Ghana Volta River Authority for a 10 year, 13 MW solar power purchase agreement at a \$.01 per savings from the existing tariff.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

303,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The solar opportunity for an 13 MW power purchase agreement to reduce our annual power costs and our GHG emissions. A 13 MW solar plant would reduce GHG emissions by 6,500 t CO₂e per year and produce 30,300,000 kWh of electricity per year. At a \$.01 per kWh savings, the annual cost savings is \$303,000 or a total savings of \$3,030,000 over the 10 year power purchase agreement.

Cost to realize opportunity

150,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Newmont is presently negotiating with the Ghana Volta River Authority (VRA) for the 13 MW solar power purchase agreement. VRA would finance the plant through an overseas grant and guaranteed loans, construct the 13 MW solar plant, and transmit the power over existing power lines to our Ahafo mine. Newmont will be the only recipient of this power due to the arrangements made with VRA and as such the only mining company in Ghana to be using green energy. Estimated cost for contract preparation and subject matter expert review is estimated at \$150,000.

Comment

No further comments.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Newmont has experienced a positive shift in supply of natural gas in the U.S. and Australia making natural gas power plants more economic than diesel generators or coal-fired power plants. As such, we made the strategic decision to fuel-switch from diesel to natural gas power production at our Australia Tanami mine. The Tanami power project entails constructing a new 450 km natural gas pipeline and two natural gas fired power stations. The project commenced construction in 2018 and was completed in April 2019.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

24,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The Tanami power project has an estimated positive NPV of \$24,000,000 and reduces GHG emissions by 56,000 tonnes CO₂e annually. The project was completed on time in April 2019 and on budget. The positive NPV is a result of fuel cost savings and increased production.

Cost to realize opportunity

21,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity was presented to Newmont's Investment Council in 2017 and the Investment Council voted to fully fund the project. The request for funding included the internal cost of carbon analysis, which was not included in the \$24,000,000 NPV. The Tanami Power project cost is \$21,000.000 per year for 10 years (\$210,000,000 total) as stated in our 2020 Annual report.

Comment

2020 was the first full year of operation of the new natural gas power stations at the Tanami mine. We will pay off this project over 10 years and realize emissions reductions for the rest of the life of mine.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Newmont has a transition plan as outlined in our Climate Report that includes roadmaps to achieve a 32% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030, a 30% reduction in Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2030, and net zero by 2050. This transition plan and roadmaps are designed around a well-below 2C scenario and the near-term (2030) targets have been validated by SBTi. In our Climate Report, we do model an 'Accelerated' scenario that is based on a 1.5C world. We are continuously evaluating this scenario and what it would require of us to elevate the ambition from well-below 2C to 1.5C scenarios. A decision on this will be made at an appropriate time and published in an annual Climate Report.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide		Scenario One, Transitional Change, presumes current policy settings (e.g., no carbon taxes). Scenario One's assumptions and results are generally consistent with IEA's Stated Policies Scenario, describing a transition that results in a shortfall in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. Carbon price: \$40/tCO₂ by 2030, increasing up to \$50/tCO₂ by 2050 Gold price: \$1,500/ounce Fossil fuel price Crude oil: \$77/barrel in 2020, escalating to \$88/barrel by 2050 Natural gas: \$7.7/MBtu in 2020, escalating to \$8.3/MBtu by 2050 (based on costs from European Union) Steamed coal: \$67/tonne in 2020, decreasing to \$63/tonne by 2050 (based on costs from European Union) Electrical, renewables, transportation, and energy sector policies: Fossil fuels share of primary energy – 70% Grid emission factors (based on assumptions above) No change from current baseline (2018 baseline of grid emission factors) World GDP 3% compound average annual growth rate between 2020–2050 World population Over nine billion in 2040 with a compound average growth rate of 0.7% Energy consumption: No change versus 2022 Business Plan Supply chain and energy costs: Moderate energy cost inflation beyond 2023 Major impact of supply chain risks (see Physical Climate Risks table) Carbon reduction initiatives: Nil Energy and decarbonization capital expenditures: \$0 through 2050

Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide	Scenario Two, Planned Energy Transition, is one where there is global alignment and actions taken to limit global warming to well below 2°C by the end of the century. This scenario, which is most consistent with IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario, assumes a global concerted effort begins in the early 2020s with collaboration between regional, national and global policies that align with the Paris Agreement. Carbon price: \$100/tCO₂ by 2030, increasing up to \$160/tCO₂ by 2050 Gold price: \$1,500/ounce Fossil fuel price Crude oil: \$56/barrel in 2020, decreasing to \$50/barrel by 2050 Natural gas: \$4.2/MBtu in 2020, escalating to \$4.5/MBtu by 2050 (based on costs from European Union) Steamed coal: \$58/tonne in 2020, decreasing to \$55/tonne by 2050 (based on costs from European Union) Electrical, renewables, transportation, and energy sector policies Fossil fuels share of primary energy – 60% Grid emission factors (based on assumptions above) All jurisdictions reduce grid emission factors by 30% by 2035; reach net zero by 2050 World GDP 3% compound average annual growth rate between 2020–2050 World population Over nine billion in 2040 with a compound average growth rate of 0.7% Energy consumption: Transition of our fleet from diesel to electrification in line with Newmont's Energy and Climate strategy Transition to electric power generation and purchases from renewable energy sources as per Newmont's Energy and Climate strategy Full Potential program/energy efficiency improvements Supply chain and energy costs: Moderate energy cost inflation beyond 2023 Minor impact of supply chain risks (see Physical Climate Risks table) Reduced internal power generation costs beyond 2025 following the commissioning of planned renewable
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			energy projects, as per Newmont's Energy and Climate strategy Carbon reduction initiatives and energy and decarbonization capital expenditures: Execution of Newmont's carbon reduction initiatives with an investment of greater than \$1B estimated at approximately \$500 million investment over five years; with an additional estimated \$600 million investment by 2039 and an additional \$400 million by 2049
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Scenario Three, Accelerated Response, models an achievable pathway to our goal to be carbon neutral by 2050, including accelerated action to limit global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century. This scenario is most consistent with the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario and aligns with the outcome of the COP26 UN Climate Change Conference in 2021. Carbon price: \$130/tCO₂ by 2030, increasing up to \$250/tCO₂ by 2050 Gold price: \$1,500/ounce Fossil fuel price Crude oil: \$42/barrel in 2020, decreasing to \$24/barrel by 2050 Natural gas: \$4.2/MBtu in 2020, decreasing to \$3.6/MBtu by 2050 (based on costs from European Union) Steamed coal: \$50/tonne in 2020, decreasing to \$44/tonne by 2050 (based on costs from European Union) Electrical, renewables, transportation, and energy sector policies: Fossil fuels share of primary energy – 50% Grid emission factors (based on assumptions above) All jurisdictions reduce grid emission factors by 50% by 2030; reach net zero by 2040 World GDP 3% compound average annual growth rate between 2020-2050 World population Over nine billion in 2040 with a compound average growth rate of 0.7% Energy consumption: Accelerated transition of our fleet from diesel to electric Accelerated shift of electric power generation and grid power purchase to renewable energy Full Potential program/energy efficiency improvements

			Supply chain and energy costs: Moderate energy cost inflation beyond 2023 Minor impact of supply chain risks (see Physical Climate Risks table) Reduced internal power generation costs beyond 2025 following the commissioning of planned renewable energy projects, as per Newmont's Energy and Climate strategy Carbon reduction initiatives and energy and decarbonization capital expenditures: Accelerated execution of Newmont's carbon reduction initiatives, with \$500 million investment over five years and an additional estimated \$1 billion of investment by 2039
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide		i. RCP 4.5 was selected to represent the "Planned Transition" scenario where physical climate risks are less severe. The analytical method used was the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) climate model with the RCP 4.5 concentration pathway. NCAR's model uses global circulation model data as input. Changes from the reference scenario (RCP 2.6) that were considered were temperature and precipitation. Projected precipitation changes in frequency, duration, and seasonality were compared to our facility thresholds to determine if our infrastructure is resilient to climate change. Results: The NCAR model RCP 4.5 scenario showed increased temperature at all regions and sites, more intra-season variability for precipitation and more intense and longer-lasting storm events and increased lightening events. These changes are projected to be less severe than those described in the RCP 8.5 scenario. From this scenario, Newmont identified climate-related physical risks to our operations and projects, several of which could rise to enterprise level risks (i.e., substantive risks) . A summary of the model, risks and scenario planning were reported as a white paper to the Executive Leadership Team. ii. The NCAR model simulated climate out to 2040 and 2100; 2040 was selected because that is where obvious divergences are observed between the various RCP concentration pathways and provides a mid-point for some of our future mega projects such as

			Nueva Union in Chile and Galore Creek in British Columbia. The outcomes of the scenario analysis include: • Deploying a regional/site leadership team education and awareness building campaign on climate adaptation risks and responses; • Conducting fit-for-purpose climate risk and opportunity workshops at regions/sites; • Developing climate adaptation design criteria, including nature-based designs; • Reviewing site climate baselines for data gaps and climate modeling requirements.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		i. RCP 8.5 was selected to represent the "business as usual" scenario where physical climate risks dominate. The analytical method used was the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) climate model with the RCP 8.5 concentration pathway. NCAR's model uses global circulation model data as input. Changes from the reference scenario (RCP 2.6) that were considered were temperature and precipitation. Projected precipitation changes in frequency, duration, and seasonality were compared to our facility thresholds to determine if our infrastructure is resilient to climate change. Results: The NCAR model RCP 8.5 scenario showed increased temperature at all regions and sites, more intra-season variability for precipitation and more intense and longer-lasting storm events and increased lightening events. From this scenario, Newmont identified over a dozen climate-related physical risks to our operations and projects, several of which could rise to enterprise level risks (i.e., substantive risks) . A summary of the model, risks and scenario planning were reported as a white paper to the Executive Leadership Team. ii. The NCAR model simulated climate out to 2040 and 2100; 2040 was selected because that is where obvious divergences are observed between the various RCP concentration pathways and provides a mid-point for some of our future mega projects such as Nueva Union in Chile and Galore Creek in British Columbia. The outcomes of the scenario analysis include: • Deploying a regional/site leadership team education

			and awareness building campaign on climate adaptation risks and responses; • Conducting fit-for-purpose climate risk and opportunity workshops at regions/sites; • Developing climate adaptation design criteria, including nature-based designs; • Reviewing site climate baselines for data gaps and climate modeling requirements. Case Study: Scenario analysis influenced the Executive Leadership Team and the Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors to approve reporting on the TCFD recommendations starting in 2021, commit to developing a renewable energy strategy in 2020, and recognize the importance of developing projects in countries with plentiful renewable energy resources. Additionally, Newmont's business planning group identified a long -term move toward underground (UG) mining and Newmont acquired Goldcorp in 2019, which added several new UG mines. UG mines have a smaller carbon footprint versus surface mines.
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C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

In our three climate related scenarios, we sought comparability between Newmont's climate-related risk assessment and those of other organizations. Each scenario had the following focal questions:

1. What are the future risks and impacts to business impacts?
2. What macro-economic variables are of most importance to our business with regard to greatest spend areas and also revenue from products sold? How does the variability in these macro-economics in different scenarios impact our business performance?
3. What is the impact of growth projects and project pipeline under each scenario so that we can evaluate decision sequencing of projects?
4. What is the resilience of the business against various carbon pricing schemes, policy responses and social and climate impacts?
5. What is the implications and trade-offs of different emissions reduction approaches.

The three scenarios, with their associated rationale for selecting them, are:

1. Transitional Change - Reliance on fossil fuels with greater than 3°C temperature rise. This shows the business-as-usual scenario as a baseline or benchmark to compare the other two scenarios.
2. Planned Energy Transition - Limit global warming to well below 2°C. This is the scenario aligned with our SBTi targets and a midpoint scenario.
3. Accelerated Response - Limit global warming to 1.5°C. This scenario shows a higher ambition and what that would take for Newmont to achieve. This is the stretch scenario.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. Transitional Change

Results with respect to the focal questions - our ability to maintain the social license to operate would face greater challenges due to the broader society's sentiment toward the mining industry as a contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Availability of capital could pose another challenge if the gold mining industry is viewed as lagging in its efforts to address climate change and/or if other metals, such as copper and lithium, are viewed as having higher societal utility in transitioning to a low carbon economy. Catastrophic climate impacts would result in damage to communities, agriculture and assets, as well as potential disruptions to global supply and value chains. Downside risks to our business due to the potential for increased commodity prices, resulting in higher unit costs and reduced profitability. However, Newmont is fundamentally resilient under this scenario due to our long-term steady production profile from our world-class portfolio of assets in top-tier jurisdictions.

2. Planned Energy Transition

Results with respect to the focal questions - climate impacts will still be high, but not as catastrophic and disruptive as those modeled under Scenario One. Newmont would deploy our Energy and Climate strategy and roadmap, invest \$500 million over five years to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implement renewable energy projects, build energy efficiency into our capital expenditures, adopt innovative new technologies and minimize the risk of future carbon tax-pricing impacts. This will enable Newmont to drive toward achieving our 2030 targets and our 2050 carbon-neutral goal. This approach will lead to lower business risks in the future and ensure that Newmont is resilient to the impact of transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Newmont's continuous improvement culture — exemplified through our Full Potential program and embedded within the workforce — well positions the business for dealing with the challenges and opportunities of climate change. This approach allows us to respond quickly and efficiently to climate change since it is embedded in our business model. Collective and coordinated global action is a beneficial scenario for Newmont because it can help mitigate business exposure to uncertainty and some external risks, resulting in value-additive financial outcomes for our business.

3. Accelerated Response

Results with respect to the focal questions - all available technologies and emissions reduction options are undertaken and that policies and country-specific targets have

been set and met by multiple industries; transition of the energy sector to provide a sufficient renewable energy supply and minimize volatility in energy markets; no impacts on social acceptance, as well as lower geopolitical risks, lower or minimal conflicts that could impact production, and carbon tax obligations. Produces the best financial outcomes for Newmont due to reduced energy and shadow carbon costs.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate risks and opportunities will impact our cost of and demand for products as we move to a lower GHG emission economy. Copper, silver and zinc are projected to increase in demand in a low carbon economy as they are required in electric motors, transmission lines, batteries and solar panels. Climate risks, mostly transitional, will act to reduce gold output as we move to carbon neutrality by mid-century. Lead will likely decrease in demand and price as lead-acid batteries become obsolete in electric vehicles. Evaluation Process: Collect information/data and analyze (e.g. possible support from Business Planning, and maybe other functions): 1) Effect on key commodities (supply-chain); identify key commodities first, then evaluate 2) Effect on downstream value chain 3) Compile and write report 4) Present findings to key internal stakeholders and get feedback 5) Finalize report and include key outcomes into stand-alone climate report Due to this analysis, some of Newmont's major future projects have a greater amount of copper.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Physical climate risks have already impacted our supply chain at several of our operations and have been identified as a future risk out to 2040 under all climate scenarios we are assessing and out to the end of the century for the RCP 8.5 scenario.

		Newmont made the strategic decision to fully fund the \$210,000,000 Tanami Power Project to mitigate cyclical flooding of the supply chain access road that is used to bring diesel fuel and other supplies to the site. The project involved constructing a natural gas pipeline to the site and constructing two new natural gas power stations to replace the diesel fuel fired power station and was completed in April 2019. The new fuel line mitigates supply chain delays of diesel fuel to the site so the site can continue to generate power during episodes of road flooding. Also, this fuel conversion has a positive NPV for the project. It is aligned with a business positive outlook for reducing emissions. Newmont is taking a phased approach to reducing our Scope 3 emissions within our value and supply chains due to the complexity of characterizing and supporting change in other organizations outside our direct control. • Phase 1 – Focused on communications and awareness building within our supply and value chains, which includes engaging with our suppliers on our climate change commitments and the tools that are available for our tier 1 suppliers to make similar commitments for their baseline emissions. • Phase 2 – Integrating emissions performance metrics into procurement standards for tier 1 suppliers in alignment with our 2030 climate targets and ambition for net zero carbon emissions by 2050. • Phase 3 – Detailed characterization and monitoring of re-baselined Scope 3 emissions and targets to demonstrate progress against this shared responsibility.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Development of all-electric underground mining equipment is a key opportunity to greatly reduce GHG emissions that Newmont has invested in over the past few years. The strategic decision was made in 2016 to build an all-electric underground mine (i.e., the Borden mine in Ontario, Canada) when there was no commercial electric mining equipment readily available. Conversion of traditional diesel equipment to all electric required working with key partners/suppliers (McLean Engineering and Sandvik Mining) to develop a host of new equipment. Development of the mine commenced in the fourth quarter of 2018 and operations commenced in October 2019. The investment in electric equipment benefits both Newmont and many other mining companies that want to go all-electric in the short term. Borden's carbon footprint is estimated to be

		90 percent lower than a traditional underground mine. As part of our Energy and Decarbonization Program we have partnered with Caterpillar on the Vision Zero Project to develop electric heavy equipment. This is an initial \$100M project.
Operations	Yes	Both physical and transitional risks are impacting and will impact our existing and future operations. To remain competitive, our climate strategy for the next 10 years is to minimize climate risks and deploy opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint and associated transitional costs. These risks are the drivers in our strategic decision to develop an emission reduction pathway comprised of various renewable energy and energy efficiency opportunities to achieve science-based target reductions in GHG emissions by 2030 and assess carbon neutrality by mid-century. We have also advanced our climate change adaptation and resiliency planning process to start development of adaptation roadmaps for our highest risk sites. We will also be continuing to incorporate energy and emissions in our business planning process. This includes identifying site level efficiency opportunities which will be supported by Newmont's full potential process.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures	In 2017, Newmont introduced an internal price on carbon into our capital expenditures approval process, with the aim to redirect investments towards clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects across our operations and supply chain. All investments that had an annual carbon footprint greater than 25,000 tonnes per year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and all renewable energy investments are to conduct a carbon analysis using a price of \$50 per tonne of CO₂e emissions. In 2021, we increased the price to \$100 per tonne and it remained at that level in 2022. We will continue to evaluate this price annually to ensure it is still aligned with the jurisdictions in which we operate. The carbon analysis process is as follows:

		1. Estimate the Life of Mine carbon footprint in terms of tonnes of CO₂e. Carbon footprint is calculated from an investment's power and fuel requirements and emission factors, compiled annually by corporate S&ER. 2. Calculate the Life of Mine cost of carbon of each option as the product of tonnes CO₂e and the shadow carbon price, which is published in Newmont's Economic Guidelines. 3. Calculate the financial metrics for cost of carbon of each option - NPV, AISC, and "break even cost of carbon." 4. Calculate the Life of Mine carbon intensity of each option as the quotient of tonnes CO₂e and gold equivalent ounces. Case Study: Newmont tries to ensure positive NPV in renewable projects. In the case of our 100 MW Peñasquito Solar project, we conducted a cost of carbon analysis to ensure this. The results of our cost of carbon analysis for the 100 MW Peñasquito Solar project strongly shifted a cost neutral project to a positive NPV project. In this case, the cost of carbon reflects future transitional and reputation risks to our business that could jeopardize our social license to operate.
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C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1,756,948

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1,812,660

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3,569,608

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

32

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2,427,333.44

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,730,573.3

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,538,604.3

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3,269,177.6

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

26.301067232

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The SBTi approved our targets in June 2021. Our targets were validated as being well below 2 degrees and our Scope 1 and 2 emission targets were increased to greater than 30% reduction (32% reduction) by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. Our Scope 3 target is 30% reduction by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. There are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Newmont has a roadmap to achieve our 2030 Scopes 1 and 2 targets. In 2022, we reviewed and updated our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reductions roadmap using a market-based method. The update accounted for additional study information and evaluations, such as grids not transitioning to renewables as fast as expected, regulatory and power purchase agreement (PPA) challenges, growth and ramp-down activities across our portfolio, and the implementation of site efficiency projects and changes in emissions factors. Our targeted investment areas now include: 1) renewable power sources at our Boddington operation (saving 900,000 tCO2e), Tanami operation (saving 100,000 tCO2), Merian operation (saving 110,000 tCO2e), and at our Peñasquito operation (saving 100,000 tCO2e); 2) energy management and efficiencies in equipment, process optimization, energy recovery and other areas at prioritized sites (saving 160,000 tCO2e); 3) transition of diesel to electric vehicles for mining production (saving 50,000 tCO2e); and 4) other initiatives that support improved visibility of energy consumption and support efforts to reduce emissions.

These potential projects and initiatives are beginning to move through our project study-stage process. In addition to these focus areas, we will still continue to pursue opportunities to transition PPAs and take advantage of grid transitions. All of these projects combined will reduce emissions by more than the 32% target. During 2022, we finalized the Yanacocha PPA discussion and successfully transitioned the PPA to be

sourced entirely from renewables (saving 140,000 tCO₂e). We also continued to advanced pre-feasibility studies for the renewable energy projects at Boddington and Tanami and conducted ongoing conceptual evaluations to identify preferred renewable energy opportunities at Merian. All of these actions combined will further emissions reductions in the next reporting year.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,989,027.75

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

189,145.8

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

590,745.81

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

193,908.4

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15,459.45

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8,635.35

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38,383.05

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

559,273.39

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,131,125

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5,715,704

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5,715,704

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year

emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

4,000,992.8

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,408,853.78

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

284,810.52

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

760,676.84

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

175,095.35

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17,547.59

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15,912.11

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33,053.42

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

475,606.32

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,948,410

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5,119,965.927

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5,119,965.927

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

34.7427644375

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Scope 3 target is 30% reduction by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. There are no exclusions. In June 2021, we received approval for our targets from SBTi. Changes to the calculation methodology in 2021 required us to recalculate the 2019 baseline for our Scope 3 emissions. We resubmitted our Scope 3 targets to SBTi, and they were approved in September 2022.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Newmont has a roadmap to achieve our 2030 Scope 3 target. Achieving our target to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 30 percent by 2030 requires collaborating with our joint venture partners to identify emissions reduction opportunities and incentivizing our key suppliers to realize their emissions reduction targets.

In 2022, we continued to engage with Barrick (the operator of our joint ventures whose emissions are considered Category 15) to understand its plans. Barrick has publicly committed to reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30 percent by 2030 and to be carbon neutral by 2050. Several projects are underway to support these reductions, including fuel switching and renewables at Nevada Gold Mines and Pueblo Viejo, which will support reduction associated with Newmont's Scope 3 emissions (category 15).

Supplier Decarbonization Surveys were launched in 2022 to support a focused assessment of key suppliers' decarbonization strategies. Supplier engagement sessions were then conducted to further advance our understanding of our suppliers' value chains and targets and potential collaboration opportunities. The surveys identified that key suppliers, like Orica (a supplier of cyanide, commercial explosives and blasting systems), have reduction targets that could support the assumed reduction in our Scope 3 roadmap and also help us identify opportunities for additional reductions. We plan to continue gathering information necessary to determine supplier-specific and buyer-specific emission factors. These data improvements will be essential as we seek to prepare for the transition to the second phase of our Scope 3 reduction strategy.

We are also working to advance opportunities to reduce Category 10 (processing of sold goods) and link Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions forecasts and roadmaps to identify synergies. For example, in 2022, we determined Scope 3 emissions for each site, category and product. This information was used to identify priority sites and focus areas, specifically for Categories 9 and 10.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

Metric tons CO₂ per gold equivalent ounce

Base year

2018

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.299

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.308

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting
(metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets
(metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream
transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold
products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products
(metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of
sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased
assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons
CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric
tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e
per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons
CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of
activity)**

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.607

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

32

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.41276

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

32

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

30

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.29956

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.26633

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.565895

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

21.1619645799

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The SBTi approved our targets in June 2021. This covers all operations and there are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Newmont has a roadmap to achieve our 2030 Scopes 1 and 2 targets. In 2022, we reviewed and updated our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reductions roadmap using a market-based method. The update accounted for additional study information and evaluations, such as grids not transitioning to renewables as fast as expected, regulatory and power purchase agreement (PPA) challenges, growth and ramp-down activities across our portfolio, and the implementation of site efficiency projects and changes in emissions factors. Our targeted investment areas now include: 1) renewable power sources at our Boddington operation (saving 900,000 tCO₂e), Tanami operation (saving 100,000 tCO₂), Merian operation (saving 110,000 tCO₂e), and at our Peñasquito operation (saving 100,000 tCO₂e); 2) energy management and efficiencies in equipment, process optimization, energy recovery and other areas at prioritized sites (saving 160,000 tCO₂e); 3) transition of diesel to electric vehicles for mining production (saving 50,000 tCO₂e); and 4) other initiatives that support improved visibility of energy consumption and support efforts to reduce emissions. These potential projects and initiatives are beginning to move through our project study-stage process.

In addition to these focus areas, we will still continue to pursue opportunities to transition PPAs and take advantage of grid transitions. All of these projects combined will reduce emissions by more than the 32% target. During 2022, we finalized the Yanacocha PPA discussion and successfully transitioned the PPA to be sourced entirely from renewables (saving 140,000 tCO₂e). We also continued to advanced pre-feasibility studies for the renewable energy projects at Boddington and Tanami and conducted ongoing conceptual evaluations to identify preferred renewable energy opportunities at Merian. All of these actions combined will further emissions reductions in the next reporting year.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our operating sites (within our reporting boundary), with no exclusions.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Newmont's goal to be carbon neutral by 2050 is supported by a combination of our long-life portfolio of gold and copper projects with anticipated economic, technological and policy improvements. We will also work concurrently to decarbonize our existing operations, develop and adopt low-carbon technologies and reconceptualize our greenfield and brownfield project pipeline as carbon neutral.

The pathway to carbon neutral requires four key technology focus areas — electricity, mobile equipment, carbon neutralization and “other,” the latter of which consists of heating and acid neutralization technologies. Developing and adopting these new technologies will require partnering with other mining companies, suppliers and research institutions. It can take five to 10 years to develop and deploy cutting-edge technology,

and emerging solutions. We will need scale and partnerships to disrupt current technologies, and a centralized approach to help us achieve our goals.

For the decarbonization of existing operations, our initial focus will be on the adoption of commercially available technologies. For reconceptualizing our project pipeline as carbon neutral, we will identify and pursue emerging technologies that can support building the mines as carbon neutral. This will require alignment with our joint venture partners on technology development strategies and timelines through the creation of technology roadmaps for capital projects.

Achieving our carbon-neutral goal by 2050 will require carbon removal to neutralize limited “hard to abate” emissions that cannot yet be eliminated. These carbon removals are commonly referred to as carbon offsets and such abatement may consider carbon sequestration or capture, as well as the implementation of nature-based solutions. In 2022, we created a carbon offset strategic approach, outlining that we will only design and implement carbon neutralization programs when there are no technological solutions available to avoid or minimize emissions. These offsets will not collectively exceed 10 percent of total baseline emissions across all scopes, will be “high quality” and independently verified and will preferentially seek to achieve co-benefits for nature enhancements such as investments in nature-based solutions within the vicinity of our operations and legacy sites.

Our 2050 Net Zero goal aligns with the SBTi Net Zero Standard based on our own assessment, however we have not yet sought SBTi validation of this goal.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Emissions reductions and carbon neutralization activities can go beyond the value chain to exceed Newmont's net-zero ambition and attain a climate positive scenario. For example, a company could provide annual support to projects, programs, and solutions that provide quantifiable benefits to climate, especially those that generate additional co-benefits for people and nature. Collective action from large companies beyond the value chain will help those who are unable to fully decarbonize by 2050. While highly ambitious and differentiating, beyond value chain mitigation actions will not replace Newmont's own emissions reduction efforts or divert resources from high-quality offsets within the value chain to attain long-term targets.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	6	370,000
To be implemented*	3	1,050,000
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	140,000
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

140,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

The Yanacocha PPA was transitioned in 2022 to be sourced entirely from renewables, which has reduced the site's Scope 2 emissions by 0.089 Mt CO₂e compared to the 2018 baseline. Overall, the new PPA is estimated to contribute to emissions reductions of 140,000 t CO₂e total. The cost of the PPA is neutral with no savings or investment cost; as such, we placed a zero in those boxes.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	In 2017, we implemented an internal (shadow) price of carbon for projects with a carbon footprint greater than 25,000 MTCO ₂ e per year. Internal cost of carbon has helped identification of renewable projects including two solar projects (Peñasquito and Boddington) and one fuel switching project. We evaluate the internal or 'shadow' cost of carbon annually and escalate as necessary based on benchmarking information. The cost has increased from \$80USD/tonne CO ₂ e in 2017 to \$100USD/tonne CO ₂ e in 2021 and remained at that rate in 2022 after review.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Renewable energy portfolio standards have been very successful in driving down our Scope 2 emissions in the U.S. and Australia.
Marginal abatement cost curve	We use a MACC to rate and rank our opportunities to assess setting a science based target. The MACC is summarized in our Climate Report and will be updated annually to align with our project pipeline.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	We have allocated \$500 million investments to support carbon reduction initiatives including advancement of renewables, energy conversion and site efficiencies.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	As part of our carbon reduction commitments, in late 2021, Newmont and Caterpillar Inc. (CAT) formed a strategic alliance to deploy all-electric autonomous haulage fleets. Newmont will make an initial \$100 million investment to support the acceleration of research and development with Caterpillar to transform the mining industry. The alliance includes the following objectives: • Deliver an automated haulage fleet of up to 16 vehicles at CC&V through 2023 and transition to haulage fleet electrification and CAT's advanced electrification and infrastructure system with the delivery of a test fleet in 2026. Actions include validating first-of-a-kind battery-electric haulage technology in the years prior to full production of autonomous electric haulage equipment. • Develop a battery-electric, zero-emissions underground truck to be deployed at Tanami by 2026. The deployment includes a fleet of up to 10 battery-electric underground haul trucks, supported by CAT's

	advanced electrification and infrastructure system. This includes first-of-a-kind battery-electric haulage technology for underground mining in 2024 and the introduction of battery autonomous technology in 2025, with full deployment in 2026. • Establish an enduring partnership beyond these initial deployments at CC&V and Tanami. The alliance will also support ongoing collaboration on electrified and autonomous mobile fleet integration and operation, maintenance and replacement strategies, as well as further technology research and development for improved performance, safety and reliability of these technologies.
Employee engagement	Newmont's continuous improvement program that is embedded across the business. This program, managed by our Business Improvement team, optimizing our processes across our portfolio with annual targets incorporated into the business plan. Energy efficiency projects at the site level are another focus area for reducing emissions. Our Full Potential program has been effective in identifying opportunities and reducing our energy use at our sites

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Copper and gold

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Newmont has two primary raw products, gold and copper, and one by-product, silver, which directly enable avoided emissions in renewable energy and energy efficient finished products.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,756,948

Comment

No comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,591,449

Comment

No comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,812,709

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,989,027

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

189,145

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

590,745

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

193,908

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

15,459

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8,635

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

38,383

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant - Scope 3 emissions categories noted as 'not relevant' have been assessed by our company based on the relevance test set out within the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant - Scope 3 emissions categories noted as 'not relevant' have been assessed by our company based on the relevance test set out within the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

559,273

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant - Scope 3 emissions categories noted as 'not relevant' have been assessed by our company based on the relevance test set out within the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant - Scope 3 emissions categories noted as 'not relevant' have been assessed by our company based on the relevance test set out within the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant - Scope 3 emissions categories noted as 'not relevant' have been assessed by our company based on the relevance test set out within the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant - Scope 3 emissions categories noted as 'not relevant' have been assessed by our company based on the relevance test set out within the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,131,125

Comment

This includes Newmont's equity share of joint ventures' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes joint venture management companies with 50/50 ownership. In 2019 and 2020, Scope 2 emissions provided from joint ventures were location-based values. Beginning in 2021, the joint venture partner provided market-based values, and will continue reporting market-based values. Following the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions from GHG Protocol, Scope 3 emissions generated from joint ventures are excluded. Exclusion was determined following a relevancy and significance test that included criteria of size, influence, business goals, and data availability. Where Newmont does have joint venture operational control, all the associated emissions are calculated and reported in Scopes 1 and 2.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Not relevant

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act
Environment Canada, Base Metals Smelting/Refining, Guidance Manual for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,730,573.3

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

No comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,740,224.1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

The 2021 value differs from the value reported in the prior year's report because emissions from certain sources were updated and restated to correct for calculation and fuel categorization errors made in the prior period. In addition, emissions from HFCs are now included in our Scope 1 emissions, in line with the GHG Protocol Guidance, instead of reported separately. The changes resulted in a less than one percent change to global values for Scope 1 emissions compared to those values reported in the prior period.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,612,453.9

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

The 2020 value differs from the value reported in the prior year's report because emissions from HFCs are now included in our Scope 1 emissions, in line with the GHG Protocol Guidance, instead of reported separately. The changes resulted in a less than one percent change to global values for Scope 1 emissions compared to those values reported in the prior period.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,594,753.6

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

The 2019 value differs from the value reported in the prior year's report because emissions from HFCs are now included in our Scope 1 emissions, in line with the GHG

Protocol Guidance, instead of reported separately. The changes resulted in a less than one percent change to global values for Scope 1 emissions compared to those values reported in the prior period.

Past year 4

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,756,947.586

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

No Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We have dual market and location-based reporting. For our public targets specifically, we utilize the market-based figures.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

1,399,806.29

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,538,604.28

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

No comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

1,665,193

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,834,059.2

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

No comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

1,626,652.06

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,851,608.41

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

No comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

1,505,821.53

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,727,141.75

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

No comment

Past year 4

Scope 2, location-based

1,591,448.63

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,812,708.8

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

No comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions from Newmont's corporate office, regional offices, exploration sites and legacy sites are excluded from our emissions inventory on the basis of materiality.

For Scope 3 emissions, six of the 15 categories are excluded from our emissions inventory. Upstream leased assets are deemed not relevant as Newmont does not operate leased upstream assets. Downstream transportation and distribution is deemed not relevant because all transportation services are purchased either directly or through an intermediary of Newmont, so emissions are classified as upstream transportation (Category 4). Use of sold products and End-of-life treatment of sold products are deemed not relevant due to insufficient data granularity. Downstream leased assets is deemed not relevant as Newmont does not operate any leased downstream assets. Franchises is deemed not relevant as Newmont does not have franchised operations.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
Scope 3: Franchises

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.4

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

Explain why this source is excluded

The estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions excluded:

0.241% excluded from scope 1

0.253% excluded from scope 2

Combined exclusion of 0.494% of total emissions, which is <5% excluded from scopes 1 and 2 combined.

This is considered below the threshold of relevance for the organization (threshold is a change greater than +/- 10 percent).

For Scope 3 exclusions, since all categories are deemed irrelevant to our business, the estimated percentage of Scope 3 exclusions is reported as 0%.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The emissions from power and diesel usage from the offices, exploration and legacy sites were estimated for the baseline year and used to calculate what was excluded (scopes 1+2).

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,408,853.78

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Average data method

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

1

Please explain

A combination of the average data and spend-based data methods, as described in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance, are used to calculate these emissions. The quantity of relevant goods or services purchased in the reporting year is multiplied by the secondary (e.g., industrial average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per unit good or service). Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased goods or services per unit of mass are used (e.g., kg CO₂e /kg). The spend-based method was used for expenditures that are categorized as purchased goods and services as well as operating expenditures for consulting and contracted services. All other emissions associated with operating expenditures relevant for Category 1 are calculated using the average-data method. Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Orica, our supplier of ammonium nitrate used at our onsite emulsion plants at our Ahafo and Akyem operations, has publicly published their annual GHG emissions intensity per tonne of ammonium nitrate sold. We are able to use this supplier-specific emissions factor for the purchased ammonium nitrate at these two sites, which accounts for around 1% of our total Category 1 emissions.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

284,810.52

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The spend-based data method is used to calculate these emissions. The spend on relevant capital goods purchased in the reporting year is multiplied by the spend-based emission factor (e.g., average emissions per unit spent). Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

760,676.84

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

A combination of the average data and spend-based data methods are used to calculate Category 3 emissions.

Average-data method: The amount of fuel or energy purchased, or the transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in the reporting year are multiplied by secondary (e.g., industrial average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e /kWh).

Spend-based method: The spend-based data method is used for capital expenditures that are categorized as fuel and energy-related activities. All other emissions associated with operating expenditures relevant for Category 3 are calculated using the average-data method. Additional information on our methodology can be found in our

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website
(https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

175,095.35

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The distance-based and spend-based data methods are used to calculate transportation emissions. For sold products (outbound) and intracompany flows, data is collected on the mass of material, distance transported, and mode of transportation. The mass or volume of goods transported is multiplied by the distance and the relevant mass-distance emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size and mass or volume of goods and the vehicles, and their associated GHG emissions (e.g., kg CO₂e/tonne-kilometer). The spend-based data method was used for capital expenditures that are categorized as upstream transportation. All other emissions associated with operating expenditures relevant for Category 4 are calculated using the distance-based method.

For all sites, the transportation agreements and transportation costs are handled and purchased either directly by Newmont or are passed indirectly to Newmont from the refiner (in the cases where the agreements are between the transportation company and the refiner). Given all transportation services are purchased either directly or through an intermediary of Newmont, these emissions are classified as Category 4 (upstream transportation), instead of Category 9 (downstream transportation).

Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website

(https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

17,547.59

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The average-data method is used to calculate these emissions. The quantity of relevant waste generated in operations in the reporting year is multiplied by the secondary (e.g., industrial average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per kg of waste generated). Emission factors of the processing of generated waste per mass of waste are used (e.g., kg CO₂e/kg).

Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

15,912.11

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

The distance-based method is used to calculate transportation emissions. For each trip, data is collected on the distance travelled and mode of transportation. The distanced travelled is multiplied by the distance and the relevant mode-specific distance emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size, and mass of the transport, and their associated GHG emissions (e.g., kg CO₂e/km). Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33,053.42

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The distance-based method as described in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance is used to calculate transportation emissions. For each trip, data is collected on the distance travelled and mode of transportation. The distance travelled is multiplied by the distance and the relevant mode-specific distance emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size, and mass of the transport, and their associated GHG emissions (e.g., kg CO2e/km). Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Newmont does not have any upstream leased assets. Therefore, there are no emissions (0 MT CO2e) associated with this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As explained in our methodology for Category 4, given that all of our transportation services are purchased either directly or through an intermediary of Newmont, these emissions are classified as Category 4 (upstream transportation), instead of Category 9 (downstream transportation). Therefore, we have no relevant downstream transportation and distribution emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

475,606.32

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Average data method
Site-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

12

Please explain

A hybrid-data calculation method (average-data and site-specific) is used to estimate emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data, such as average emissions per downstream process by product sourced from lifecycle assessments, and customer-specific factors. Where customer-specific factors are available, the site-specific method is used instead of the average-data method. The emission factors for the processing of sold intermediate products take into consideration emissions related to the fuel, electricity, and waste from processing of these products. Where site-specific or product-specific factors are unavailable, an overall lifecycle emission factor for the sold product is used.

We have obtained publicly available product- and customer-specific emissions factors from our customers Trafigura and ISF for the processing of lead sold from our Peñasquito operation, our customer Trafigura for the processing of zinc sold from our Peñasquito operation, and our customer Aurubis for the processing of copper sold from our Boddington operation. The emissions calculated with these products / customers account for about 12% of our total Category 10 emissions.

Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The primary product from Newmont's business is gold. Refining produces gold that is 99.9999% pure, the emissions for which are captured in Category 10. Very little additional processing of gold takes place after that step, therefore Category 11 is considered de minimis.

Emissions related to sold products and end-of-life of sold products in relation to copper, lead and zinc are also considered de minimis given that Newmont's production of the metals were <1% of the world demand for those metals.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a precious metal, almost all gold is eventually recycled, therefore, Scope 3 emissions related to gold under Category 12 are de minimis and considered not applicable.

Emissions related to sold products and end-of-life of sold products in relation to copper, lead and zinc are also considered de minimis given that Newmont's production of the metals were <1% of the world demand for those metals.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Newmont does not have any downstream leased assets. Therefore, there are no emissions (0 MT CO₂e) associated with this category.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Newmont does not have any franchises. Therefore, there are no emissions (0 MT CO₂e) associated with this category.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,948,410

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

Other, please specify

This includes Newmont's equity share of joint ventures' Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

This includes joint venture management companies with 50/50 ownership.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

This includes Newmont's equity share of joint ventures' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes joint venture management companies with 50/50 ownership. In 2019 and 2020, Scope 2 emissions provided from joint ventures were location-based values. Beginning

in 2021, the joint venture partner provided market-based values, and will continue reporting market-based values. Following the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions from GHG Protocol, Scope 3 emissions generated from joint ventures are excluded. Exclusion was determined following a relevancy and significance test that included criteria of size, influence, business goals, and data availability. Where Newmont does have joint venture operational control, all the associated emissions are calculated and reported in Scopes 1 and 2.

Additional information on our methodology can be found in our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology document on our website (https://s24.q4cdn.com/382246808/files/doc_downloads/2023/05/Newmont-GHG-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Newmont does not have any other upstream emissions that are not already captured in our GHG inventory

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Newmont does not have any other upstream emissions that are not already captured in our GHG inventory

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1,607,151.1

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

245,444.74

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

738,655.74

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

246,986.68

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

16,130.4

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3,439.22

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

32,936.52

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

737,090.44

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2,114,905

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

As previously mentioned, Categories 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are not relevant to our business, therefore, these cells have been left blank. Additionally, Category 9 emissions are included in Category 4. Finally, 'Other (upstream)' and 'Other (downstream)' do not apply to our business.

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1,756,777.48

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

189,381.16

**Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
(metric tons CO2e)**

538,889.68

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

302,122.46

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

24,317.53

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2,806.94

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

32,061.06

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

727,823.55

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2,157,558.26

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

As previously mentioned, Categories 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are not relevant to our business, therefore, these cells have been left blank. Additionally, Category 9 emissions are included in Category 4. Finally, 'Other (upstream)' and 'Other (downstream)' do not apply to our business.

Past year 3

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1,989,027.75

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

189,145.8

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

590,745.81

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

193,908.4

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

15,459.45

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

8,635.35

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

38,383.05

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

559,273.39

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2,131,125

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

As previously mentioned, Categories 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are not relevant to our business, therefore, these cells have been left blank. Additionally, Category 9 emissions are included in Category 4. Finally, 'Other (upstream)' and 'Other (downstream)' do not apply to our business.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	9,050.5	The combustion of biodiesel is the only source of biogenic CO2 emissions at Newmont. Direct CO2 emissions from the combustion of biodiesel is reported separately and excluded from our Scope 1 emissions value.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.57

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

3,269,177.6

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

Gold equivalent ounces (GEO)

Metric denominator: Unit total

5,777,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

10

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

The lower market-based emission factor was driven by an improved sampling methodology by the electricity provider resulting in a more accurate representation, as well as the supplementation of its energy supply with lower emissions intensity grid electricity. The decrease was also driven by our transition to a PPA for 100 percent renewable energy at Yanacocha, and lower energy use at some operations. This decreased energy use was seen, for example, at our CC&V operation, where the shutdown of the mill substantially reduced energy needs for electricity and diesel consumption for material movement. These emissions reductions, in conjunction with a relatively stable GEO production volume in the reporting year (5,777 thousand GEO) compared to the prior year (5,626 thousand GEO), resulted in the decrease in our intensity figure.

Intensity figure

0.33

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

3,269,177.6

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

9,817,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

The lower market-based emission factor was driven by an improved sampling methodology by the electricity provider resulting in a more accurate representation, as well as the supplementation of its energy supply with lower emissions intensity grid electricity. The decrease was also driven by our transition to a PPA for 100 percent renewable energy at Yanacocha, and lower energy use at some operations. This decreased energy use was seen, for example, at our CC&V operation, where the shutdown of the mill substantially reduced energy needs for electricity and diesel consumption for material movement. These emissions reductions, in conjunction with relatively stable revenue in the reporting year (\$9.817B) compared to the prior year (\$9.931B), resulted in the decrease in our intensity figure.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	1,702,034.94	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH ₄	3,633.13	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N ₂ O	4,818.8	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	19,923.5	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
SF ₆	170.9	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Argentina	27,932.4
Australia	418,505.5
Canada	128,086.6
Ghana	182,986.7
Mexico	447,291.5
Peru	182,229.6
Suriname	272,279.6
United States of America	71,261.4

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By facility

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
North America Region - mining and ore processing in Canada, Mexico and the United States (Colorado)	646,639.53
South America Region - mining and ore processing in Argentina, Peru, and Suriname	482,441.63
Africa Region - mining and ore processing in Ghana	182,986.7
Australia Region - mining and ore processing at two mine sites - Boddington and Tanami	418,505.5

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Latitude	Longitude
Ahafo, Ghana - several open pit mines and one underground mine with processing plant.	103,637.3	6.356001	-1.016091
Akyem, Ghana - open pit gold mine and processing plant.	79,349.3	7.003371	-2.36454
Boddington, Australia - open pit copper/gold mine with processing plant.	216,604.3	-32.753773	116.354956
Tanami, Australia - underground gold mine with processing plant.	201,901.2	-21.805988	131.176802
CC&V, Colorado - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	71,261.4	38.736673	-105.150572
Merian, Suriname - open pit gold mine with processing plant.	272,279.6	5.124998	-54.549301
Yanacocha, Peru - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	182,229.6	-6.981164	-78.520195
Peñasquito, Mexico - open pit mine with copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc products	447,291.5	24.634446	-101.702353
Cerro Negro, Argentina - underground gold mine (silver byproduct) with processing plant.	27,932.4	-48.871911	-70.220913
Éléonore, Quebec, Canada - underground gold mine with processing plant.	29,639.8	52.703626	-76.076182
Musselwhite, Canada - underground gold mine with processing plant.	45,066.3	52.612307	-90.366304
Porcupine, Canada - open pit and underground gold mine with processing plant; includes Borden underground mine.	53,380.5	48.462791	-81.248286

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO₂e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO ₂ e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	1,730,573.3	No comment

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Argentina	27,842.4	27,842.4
Australia	490,994.5	635,404.6
Canada	8,899.1	9,013.6
Ghana	214,852.3	214,852.3
Mexico	559,246	587,649.1
Peru	46,662.4	0
Suriname	0	0
United States of America	51,309.7	63,842.4

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By facility

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
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North America Region - mining and ore processing in Canada, Mexico and the United States (Colorado)	619,454.81	660,505.03
South America Region - mining and ore processing in Argentina, Peru and Suriname	74,504.72	27,842.36
Africa Region - mining and ore processing at the Ahafo and Akyem operations in Ghana	214,852.3	214,852.3
Australia Region - mining and ore processing at two mine sites - Boddington and Tanami	490,994.5	635,404.3

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Ahafo, Ghana - several open pit mines and one underground mine with processing plant.	135,033.5	135,033.5
Akyem, Ghana - open pit gold mine and processing plant.	79,818.8	79,818.8
Boddington, Australia - open pit copper/gold mine with processing plant.	490,994.5	635,404.6
Tanami, Australia - underground gold mine with processing plant.	0	0
CC&V, Colorado - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	51,309.7	63,842.4
Merian, Suriname - open pit gold mine with processing plant.	0	0
Yanacocha, Peru - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	46,662.4	0
Peñasquito, Mexico - open pit mine with copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc products	559,246	587,649.1
Cerro Negro, Argentina - underground gold mine (silver by-product) with processing plant.	27,842.4	27,842.4
Éléonore, Quebec, Canada - underground gold mine with processing plant.	369	147.6
Musselwhite, Canada - underground gold mine with processing plant.	3,344.4	3,476.1

Porcupine, Canada - open pit and underground gold mine with processing plant; includes Borden underground mine.	5,185.7	5,389.9
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C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	1,399,806.2	1,538,604.2	No comment

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	15,600	Decreased	0.48	Newmont's percentage of total indirect grid purchased electricity from renewable sources increased from 22.5% in 2021 to 23.9% in 2022. This accounted for an increase from 950,829.09 MWh in 2021 to 972,841.31 MWh in 2022 of grid electricity from renewable sources. This is a savings of

				22,012.22 MWh of energy from non-renewable sources, which has been converted into an estimated emissions decrease of 15,600 t CO ₂ e.
Other emissions reduction activities	46,662.4	Decreased	1.43	Our transition to a 100% renewable energy PPA at Yanacocha resulted in an approximate decrease in emissions of 46,662.4 t CO ₂ e.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	19,246.7	Decreased	5.89	The shutdown of the mill at our CC&V operation, substantially reduced energy needs for electricity and diesel consumption for material movement. Emissions from diesel decreased by 10,565 t CO ₂ e in and emissions from grid electricity use decreased by 8,681.7 t CO ₂ e
Change in methodology	173,292.16	Decreased	5.3	In 2022, the market-based electricity emission factor from our energy supplier at our Boddington operation was significantly lower than the emission factor during 2021. This was the result of an improved sampling methodology by the electricity provider resulting in a more accurate representation, as well as the supplementation of its energy supply with lower emissions intensity grid electricity. In 2022, 962,734.23 MWh of grid purchased electricity was consumed at Boddington. Associated CO ₂ e emissions would have been 808,697.75 t CO ₂ e, if using the supplier provided emissions factor from 2021. With the updated 2022 emissions factor, emissions decreased by 173,292.16 t CO ₂ e, to 635,405.59 t CO ₂ e.
Change in boundary				

Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other	134,000	Increased	4.1	Some sites saw an increase in emissions in 2022 due to changes in energy consumption. Examples include an increased reliance on diesel at Tanami due to curtailment of natural gas from the provider, increased energy needs at Musselwhite as site activity and production ramped back up after a reduction in COVID-19 restrictions and impacts and increased electricity use at Akyem, Musselwhite and Porcupine.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	35,912.97	6,545,244.56	6,581,157.53
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		972,841.3	3,098,087.94	4,070,929.24
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		541.39		541.39
Total energy consumption		1,009,295.66	9,643,332.5	10,652,628.17

C-MM8.2a

(C-MM8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Unable to confirm heating value	6,581,157.53
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		4,070,929.24
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		541.39
Total energy consumption		10,652,628.17

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

While we consume biodiesel as a source of energy at three of our operations, the biofuels have not been third-party certified. In alignment with CDP guidance, and to be conservative, we have reported our consumption of biodiesel under "other biomass".

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

35,912.97

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1,645.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We consume biodiesel as a source of energy at our Musselwhite, Porcupine and Yanacocha sites. However, for GHG accounting purposes we calculate emissions from 5% or lower biodiesel (B5) using the same emission factor as diesel (B0).

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We have no other renewable fuel sources of energy.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We do not consume coal as a source of energy.

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

633,971.85

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

575,911.1

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

This includes energy produced and consumed from heavy fuel oil and used oil.

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

896,402.39

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

698,433.33

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

This includes energy produced and consumed from natural gas and propane.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5,014,870.32

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

104,676.82

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

This includes energy produced and consumed from diesel, gasoline and aviation fuel.

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6,581,157.53

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1,380,666.47

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

This is the sum of all fuel used.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,381,207.86	1,381,207.86	2,186.6	2,186.6
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-MM8.2d

(C-MM8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	1,381,207.86	1,381,207.86
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ghana

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

284,759.59

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Ghana

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

This information covers electricity purchased by both our Ahafo and Akyem facilities.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34,965.99

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

This information covers electricity purchased by our CC&V facility.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

246,007.74

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1944

Comment

This information covers electricity purchased by our Éléonore facility.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

112,198

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

This information covers electricity purchased by both our Musselwhite and Porcupine facilities in the Ontario Province.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Argentina

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32,467

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Argentina

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

This information covers electricity purchased by our Cerro Negro facility. Cerro Negro is purchasing 38,000 MWh/Year of renewable power (take or pay) from the renewable power company, Genneia (wind power only). This agreement is in place through 2028.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Peru

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

262,442.97

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Peru

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Comment

This information covers electricity purchased by our Yanacocha facility. Yanacocha is purchasing renewable power (hydro) from Kallpa via their existing PPA. The PPA with Kallpa outlines that I-RECs will be issued by a third-party party, independent of the generator for all renewable power consumed by Yanacocha. Operations in Huancavelica of Cerro del Águila hydroelectric power station began in 2016.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Ghana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

664,765.81

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

70.39

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

664,836.2

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98,219.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

98,219.09

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

581,839.74

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

412

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

582,251.74

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,399,164.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,399,164.41

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101,763

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

59

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

101,822

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

262,442.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

262,442.97

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,816,311.75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,816,311.75

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Other, please specify

The organization's water efficiency targets are defined by site-level targets. The target is to reduce freshwater consumption as compared to the 2018 baseline by greater than 5% for all sites and by at least 10% for sites in water stressed areas.

Metric value

16.9

Metric numerator

Megaliters of water consumed

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Gold equivalent ounce

% change from previous year

1.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Newmont's water efficiency target is defined for the organization based on site-level targets for fresh water consumption compared to the 2018 baseline. The target is that all sites aim to maintain a greater-than-5% reduction in fresh water consumption, and sites in water-stressed areas aim to reduce fresh water consumption by at least 10%. In 2022, all sites achieved their site-specific water efficiency activities for 2022, resulting in 17% reduction in fresh water consumption compared to our 2018 baseline. Our water-stressed sites (CC&V, Cerro Negro, Peñasquito and Tanami) achieved their site-specific water efficiency activities for 2022; however, the progress made in 2022 did not result in meeting our target of 10% reduction in fresh water consumption compared to our 2018 baseline.

Our consumption at our 12 operating sites decreased 17 percent from our 2018 baseline. Our water recycling volume and percentage were higher in 2022 compared to 2018, supporting our water efficiency targets. Our water intensity per gold equivalent ounce (GEO) and per tonne decreased roughly in proportion to our decrease in consumption. These decreases were due to continuation of water efficiency activities and increased return of water via discharge to the environment. At our four operating sites identified as having a risk of water stress (CC&V, Cerro Negro, Peñasquito and Tanami), combined consumption was slightly higher (2 percent) as compared to 2018. The amount of water recycled and intensity of water consumed per tonne of ore processed (75 percent and 0.67, respectively) are roughly the same compared to 2018 values. This has been driven mainly by increased consumption at Tanami, where both groundwater and precipitation withdrawals have increased. The groundwater that Tanami uses is highly saline and not suitable for drinking water. We are actively working to continually improve our water efficiency and identify new opportunities to reduce water intensity and achieve our targets. We also work to identify and utilize water sources that are of lower quality, and increase the amount and quality of the water that we discharge back to the environment where possible.

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product

Gold

Capacity, metric tons

143.31

Production, metric tons

135.71

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

997,512.43

Scope 1 emissions

1,466,324.61

Scope 2 emissions

1,303,668.17

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent units in metric tons = (Metrics tons of gold produced x 2022 business planning price for gold in metric tons) / 2022 business planning price for copper in metric tons. Copper equivalent units in metric tons = $(168.85 \times (1,200 \text{ per oz} \times 35,273.96195)) / (3.25 \times 2,204.622622) = 997,512.43$

Comment

The attributable emissions for the metal were based on the % of 2022 revenue from Gold (84.7%) multiplied by the total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. The capacity is based on our 2022 outlook projections as presented in our Year-end and Fourth Quarter 2021 Results investor presentation presented on February 24, 2022. The production value excludes production at Nevada Gold Mines, since NGM is not in scope for our climate/emissions data.

Output product

Copper

Capacity, metric tons

49,895.16

Production, metric tons

38,136

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

38,136

Scope 1 emissions

55,705.53

Scope 2 emissions

49,526.23

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

None - copper production equals copper equivalent units.

Comment

The attributable emissions for the metal were based on the % of 2022 revenue from Copper (3.2%) multiplied by the total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. The capacity is based on our 2022 outlook projections as presented in our Year-end and Fourth Quarter 2021 Results investor presentation presented on February 24, 2022.

Output product

Silver

Capacity, metric tons

822.14

Production, metric tons

841.05

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

95,232.21

Scope 1 emissions

96,779.54

Scope 2 emissions

86,043.98

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent units in metric tons = (Metrics tons of silver produced x 2022 business planning price for silver in metric tons) / 2022 business planning price for copper in metric tons. Copper equivalent units in metric tons = $(841.05 \times (23.00 \text{ per oz} \times 35,273.96195)) / (3.25 \times 2,204.622622) = 95,232.21$

Comment

The attributable emissions for the metal were based on the % of 2022 revenue from Silver (5.6%) multiplied by the total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. The capacity is based on our 2022 outlook projections as presented in our Year-end

and Fourth Quarter 2021 Results investor presentation presented on February 24, 2022. Our silver production volumes were higher than outlook projections due to higher grades or higher mill throughput.

Output product

Lead

Capacity, metric tons

68,038.86

Production, metric tons

67,585.26

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

19,755.69

Scope 1 emissions

23,445.68

Scope 2 emissions

20,844.9

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent units in metric tons = (Metrics tons of lead produced x 2022 business planning price for lead in metric tons) / 2022 business planning price for copper in metric tons.

Copper equivalent units in metric tons = (67,585.26 x (0.95 per lb x 2,204.622622)) / (3.25 x 2,204.622622) = 19,755.69

Comment

The attributable emissions for the metal were based on the % of 2022 revenue from Lead (1.4%) multiplied by the total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. The capacity is based on our 2022 outlook projections as presented in our Year-end and Fourth Quarter 2021 Results investor presentation presented on February 24, 2022.

Output product

Zinc

Capacity, metric tons

158,757.33

Production, metric tons

171,004.32

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

60,509.22

Scope 1 emissions

88,317.94

Scope 2 emissions

78,521.01

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper equivalent units in metric tons = (Metrics tons of zinc produced x 2022 business planning price for zinc in metric tons) / 2022 business planning price for copper in metric tons.

Copper equivalent units in metric tons = (171,004.32 x (1.15 per lb x 2,204.622622)) / (3.25 x 2,204.622622) = 60,509.22

Comment

The attributable emissions for the metal were based on the % of 2022 revenue from Zinc (5.1%) multiplied by the total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. The capacity is based on our 2022 outlook projections as presented in our Year-end and Fourth Quarter 2021 Results investor presentation presented on February 24, 2022. Our zinc production volumes were higher than outlook projections due to higher grades or higher mill throughput.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Newmont's investment in R&D of low-carbon technology related to our sector activities is described below.

C-MM9.6a

(C-MM9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Technology area

Other, please specify
Carbon sequestration

Stage of development in the reporting year

Applied research and development

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
(optional)**

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

9

**Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your
climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Newmont is partnering with NREL, the U.S. Department of Energy's primary national laboratory for renewable energy and energy efficiency research and development, on research related to carbon sequestration in mine tailings.

Technology area

Other, please specify
Autonomous Vehicles

Stage of development in the reporting year

Large scale commercial deployment

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

20

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
(optional)**

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

20

**Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your
climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Newmont commenced the use of Autonomous Haulage Systems to enhance the safety and productivity of Boddington (increased productivity reduces number of trucks used and thereby emissions) while extending the life of the operation, one of the Company's cornerstone assets.

Technology area

Other, please specify
Electric Vehicles

Stage of development in the reporting year

Applied research and development

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

20

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
(optional)**

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

20

**Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your
climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Newmont has partnered with Caterpillar on the Vision Zero Project to develop electric heavy vehicles for use at our operations.

Technology area

Other, please specify
Carbon sequestration

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
(optional)**

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

**Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your
climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Newmont is working to develop a collaboration with UBC and Mitacs, a nonprofit research organization in Canada, to study carbon sequestration opportunities in underground voids at our operations in Canada in connection with the paper/pulp industry. The review will also evaluate potential nature-based solutions that support conservation and carbon sequestration.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Newmont-2022-Greenhouse-Gas-Assurance-Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Newmont-2022-Greenhouse-Gas-Assurance-Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Capital goods

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Newmont-2022-Greenhouse-Gas-Assurance-Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and ISAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.	PwC provided limited assurance on our direct and indirect energy consumed, set out in the Newmont 2022 Climate Report for the period 31 December 2022.  1
C3. Business strategy	Other, please specify (Externally assured disclosures relating to alignment of business strategy and climate strategy in annual sustainability report.	International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information.	Refer to attached Assurance Statement attesting that the Annual Sustainability Report subject matter related to: 1) Newmont's assertion that it has aligned its sustainability policies, management standards and procedures to the Mining Principles and associated Mining Principles: Performance Expectations of the ICMM and the mandatory requirements set out

			within the Position Statements of the ICMM - including the descriptions of how it has aligned these policies, standards and procedures - as at the end of the Period; and 2) Newmont's assertions regarding the approach it has adopted to identify and prioritize the sustainability risks and opportunities faced by the business during the Period and the outcome of these processes.  ²
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 ¹Newmont-2022-Greenhouse-Gas-Assurance-Statement.pdf

 ²Newmont_2022_ASR_Assurance_Report.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS

Canada federal fuel charge

Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS

Mexico carbon tax

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

24.2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

418,505.5

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

The safeguard mechanism applies only to facilities with direct emissions of more than 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent a year. Only direct (Scope 1) emissions are included in this threshold: that is, greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity undertaken at that facility. The two sites included are Boddington and Tanami.

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

7.4

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

98,446.8

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

This only applies to our two operations in Ontario, Porcupine and Musselwhite mine sites.

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Canada federal fuel charge

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1.7

Total cost of tax paid

1,145,027.66

Comment

The Canadian federal fuel charge only applies to our Eleonore mine because the output based pricing system applies to our other 2 Canadian mines. The 2022 price of the Canada federal fuel charge is \$50 CAD/tCO₂e which is about \$38.44 USD, using the 2022 YTD average conversion rate. With 29,787.4 tCO₂e in 2022 at our Eleonore mine, we paid about \$1,145,027.66 USD.

Mexico carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

25.8

Total cost of tax paid

13,454,227.8

Comment

The Mexico carbon tax applies to our Peñasquito mine. The 2022 unit fee for the state of Zacatecas, where our Penasquito mine is located, is 250 MXN/tCO₂e (\$13 USD/tCO₂e). With 1,034,940.6 tCO₂e at our Peñasquito mine, we paid about \$13,454,227.80 USD.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Under the Australian ERF Safeguard Mechanism, facilities must keep net emissions at or below established baseline emissions levels. This affects our Boddington and Tanami sites and adjusted baselines are currently being prepared to comply with updates to the law in 2023. The updates require a steeper decline in emissions to meet revised national 2030 decarbonization targets. Our strategy involves advancing towards our near-term decarbonization target through renewable energy production at Boddington and reducing reliance on coal-fired power station energy supply. This will substantially reduce emissions and we are progressing a pre-feasibility study, including options analysis. We expect that study to be completed within the next two years and Boddington to be powered by renewables before 2030. For Tanami, our strategy involves partnering with Caterpillar to produce electric heavy equipment and then replacing our existing diesel fleet with electric vehicles. We have called this project Vision Zero and contributed \$100 million towards it with deployment before 2030. We also have established reforestation projects that generate Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) that can be used if the ERF Safeguard is exceeded. Some of these ACCUs have been used/retired in the past to as part of the Safeguard Mechanism at Boddington with the result that net emissions are not exceeded.

In Ontario, Canada, Newmont constructed our first all electric underground gold mine that commenced operation in October 2019. The new mine is estimated to reduce Canadian fuel taxes by 90 percent as compared to a traditional diesel powered mine. We are expecting more stringent regulation from the Canadian government with their more ambitious climate goals. To mitigate the risk of these regulations we set science-based emissions reduction targets. As part of these targets, we have completed energy efficiency workshops at each site to identify immediate and longer term opportunities to reduce energy and thereby reduce emissions. This includes process improvements that reduce power consumption, and fleet management system adjustments that reduce diesel consumption by heavy equipment.

At our Penasquito operation in Mexico, our strategy involves switching to renewable energy for electricity use and electric vehicles to replace diesel fleet under the Vision Zero project. We are evaluating the opportunity to transition the current PPA to include either an on-site or off-site renewable project or use of renewable power available on the grid. We are currently working with the site and projects team on the scope and timing for the project to include challenges and opportunities related to the regulatory environment, contract and the site's current power contractor. The transition to renewables will support at least 20 percent reduction of Scope 2 emissions but will be evaluated for larger reductions. The cost and timeline for the project implementation are still being evaluated and currently expected to be provided in 2023/2024.

We have also established a working group to identify Energy Efficiencies Opportunities and then implement those either immediately or in the near-term. This work is underway and emissions are being reduced as a result of this strategy.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Benchmarking against peers

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior

Drive energy efficiency

Drive low-carbon investment

Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

Navigate GHG regulations

Stakeholder expectations

Stress test investments

Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

100

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

100

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations
Procurement
Risk management
Opportunity management
Value chain engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

The shadow carbon price (US\$100/tCO2e) is applied to direct (Scope 1 & 2) GHG emissions generated by a proposed investment, fuel/power contract, and mergers and acquisitions that involve an investment >US\$1 million

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2017, Newmont implemented carbon pricing in our investment decision process to enable us to better manage climate risk and future trading schemes, align with ICMM (International Council of Mining and Metals of which Newmont is a member) climate change commitments, reassure investors calling for carbon pricing and consider the cost-benefit of pursuing a lower emission design or operating strategy. This applies across the entire Newmont organization globally, across all commodities.

The impact of the carbon cost analysis for our Tanami Power Project that was completed in April 2019 was that it strengthened the business case for fuel switching from diesel powered generators to natural gas powered generators, which was the option selected. The project included a new 450 km natural gas pipeline and two new power generation plants and commenced construction in 2018.

In 2022, the internal guidance on the shadow carbon price was strengthened and clarified with clearer linkage to our Investment System processes. This is expected to enhance the tool for business decision making.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers/clients
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Newmont measures, reports and externally assures its Scope 3 emissions in alignment with best practices to disclose the full carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2, 3) and to understand and evaluate our emissions profile. Our information collection and reporting includes a breakout of all 15 sources of Scope 3 emissions; however categories 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14 (Upstream leased assets, Use of sold products, End-of-life of sold products, Downstream leased assets, and Franchises, respectively) do not apply to our business. Suppliers are contractually required to inform Newmont of GHG emissions data and decarbonization plans.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Newmont measures, tracks and reports its supplier Scope 3 emissions to understand and manage its emissions footprint. Newmont measures success based on improved efficiencies and overall reductions of its supplier emissions, and this has been shown to

be effective year on year. The specific measure and threshold is year-over-year absolute emissions reductions.

Comment

Newmont Scope 3 emissions disclosures are detailed in our Climate Report.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify
Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Other, please specify
Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Newmont's supply chain count includes around 8,500 suppliers worldwide and thousands of additional subcontractors. Understanding and managing the risks present in our diverse and dynamic supply chain -- including those of climate change -- and working with suppliers that share our values and goals are critical to our operations. Our Supplier Code of Conduct covers supplier engagement related to compliance, behaviors and norms regarding the preservation of the environment -- of which climate change is included/implied. Our Supplier Code of Conduct, available at [newmont.com](https://www.newmont.com), states: "Our Supplier Code of Conduct (this 'Supplier Code') publicly sets out the minimum standards of conduct expected from all Suppliers wishing to do business with, or on behalf of, Newmont. This Supplier Code should be read in conjunction with Newmont's Code of Conduct, which applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, and to our partners and Suppliers when they are working with us or on our behalf. We define 'Suppliers' as a business or individual that provides goods or services to Newmont under terms specified in a contract. Suppliers shall comply with their contract terms and the laws, rules and regulations of the jurisdictions where they do business with, or on behalf of, Newmont. These include, but are not limited to, labor and tax laws, laws addressing bribery and corruption, and laws addressing the preservation of health, safety and the environment. Suppliers, and all sub-contractors working on their behalf, are expected to review and fully understand the content of this Supplier Code and to comply with all provisions specified in their contracts including provisions, which relate to the content of this Supplier Code."

Clause 3 of the Supplier Code of Conduct is 'Environmental management', which stipulates: "Newmont seeks to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and/or remediate negative

impacts on the environment and proactively manage risks. As detailed in our Supplier contracts, Suppliers shall conduct activities in an environmentally responsible manner, including meeting all legal requirements for water and air emissions, pollution controls, chemical and waste management. Our Supplier contracts require that Suppliers conduct activities at Newmont operations and sites in accordance with applicable Newmont Environmental Standards."

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of our supplier engagement is detailed in our Supplier Risk Management Program and our Supplier Management Standard - a supplier framework that ensures consistent compliance and onboarding criteria for all suppliers and ensures alignment with Newmont's values.

- Measuring risk: To evaluate and identify potential risks, all tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers are issued a pre-qualification questionnaire related to social, environmental, human rights, health and safety, ethics and compliance, and security and information technology risks. Any outstanding or incomplete questionnaires were escalated to the Newmont contract owner to discuss and resolve with the supplier. We analyze each scope of work against additional risk indicators, resulting in a tier risk rating. Supplier responses to the questions determined whether a risk mitigation activity was necessary and activated along with a scope of work.
- Percentage of tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers : 100 percent of our tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers had developed and approved mitigation plans (supplier management plans) in place.

Comment

Newmont supplier screening metrics are detailed in our annual sustainability report, available at [Newmont.com](https://www.newmont.com)

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In late 2021, we launched an initiative, called "The Power of the Pen," to ensure our business partners align with our values when doing work on our behalf. The initiative defines low, medium and high commitment levels for each value and calibrates them

based on scope. For example, one significant area of focus relates to our partners taking climate change action by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Under the initiative, a global strategic partner needs to make a high-level commitment to their decarbonization efforts. This includes collaborating with Newmont on a decarbonization plan that aligns with our climate targets. Smaller suppliers are expected to make a lower-level, good-faith commitment to reduce GHG emissions associated with providing the services and/or goods. These commitments become part of their contract with Newmont and are verified through regular review processes, which ultimately will assist us to achieve our Scope 3 GHG reduction target. These contracting clauses will ultimately apply to all suppliers and therefore 100% has been reported.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Given that the initiative was only implemented beginning in 2022, the impact is still to be fully realized. However, the measure of success will be a reducing trend in Scope 3 emissions. For those suppliers that breach these new contract terms, Newmont will engage directly with that supplier to understand the reason for the breach and inaction. Based on that understanding, Newmont will engage and work with the supplier to develop an agreeable path forward to a decarbonization plan. We will share learnings and work with other suppliers to ensure those learnings are applied.

Comment

No further comment.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

10

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Emissions associated with our customers, which are those associated with category 10 (Processing of Sold Products), make up about 10 percent of our total Scope 3 emissions. We provide information including Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, GHG emission intensity, and traceability of our gold to refiners, smelters, and other customers that purchase our gold. As an example, we engaged with a large technology company

that buys gold for use in the manufacturing of computers. This customer is considering buying only recycled gold because of the perceived environmental impacts of mined gold, including GHG emissions. We engaged the customer to provide more accurate information concerning our environmental impact and GHG emissions of our mined gold as a comparison to the impact of recycled gold, to encourage our continued partnership.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The measure of success of the engagement is if the customer continues to buy mined gold in addition to recycled gold. A threshold of one buyer would show success of strategy. This would apply globally.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Key stakeholders, including governments, downstream markets, investors, NGOs and consumers are increasingly demanding greater transparency on environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance at the site level. This includes, in particular, greater transparency on climate-related environmental topics. Methods of engagement at Newmont include:

- Collaborative projects and one-to-one meetings or written correspondence: In the past few years, these demands have resulted in new and different reporting and independent assurance frameworks, some of which we collaborated with industry peers and organizations to develop. These include: The International Council on Mining and Metals' (ICMM) Performance Expectations; The World Gold Council's (WGC) Gold Mining Principles; The Responsible Minerals Initiative's (RMI) Risk Readiness Assessment framework; and The Mining Association of Canada's (MAC) Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) reporting framework. Rather than reacting to these reporting obligations in an ad hoc manner, we developed a Responsible Sourcing strategy, which incorporates input from external responsible sourcing thought leaders and analyses of leading practices. The strategy's robust framework aligns with the business strategy and our existing efforts including the global artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) strategy, SRiM program, Product Stewardship Standard, and the technical audits carried out under our Integrated Management System.
- Strategy for prioritizing engagements: The strategy, which aims to proactively position Newmont as a trusted and leading source of responsible gold, copper, silver, zinc and lead, includes the following broad objectives and desired outcomes: Report and independently assure operational performance — demonstrate that operations are responsible sources of gold and copper through credible data, performance indicators and assurance; Value chain management — optimize value chain management to enhance business value, attract new investor groups and demonstrate value creation; Internal governance and capacity — enhance implementation and reputation, support value creation and improve cross-functional coordination through organizational alignment and governance; and External engagement — support access to land, capital and markets through effective engagement that consolidates external initiatives with Newmont's responsible sourcing framework.

How we have or propose to measure success: To develop a single reporting and assurance process that meets the various reporting requirements, we identified where our policies and

standards align with the frameworks at the global level and performed site-level gap assessments.

Example or case study of our engagement with other partners in our value chain:

In 2019, we piloted a site-level gap assessment against our membership requirements at our Ahafo site in Ghana. The assessment helped shape a gap assessment template that all other sites will use. In 2020-2021 the findings from the assessments were used to ensure the strategy is applicable at former Goldcorp sites, prepare for the new ICM and WGC reporting obligations, explore potential partnerships, develop reporting tools, and determine whether reporting against additional initiatives (e.g., RMI and TSM) is a strategic differentiator for the Company going forward. Example or case study of our engagement in Ghana: Our Africa region is negotiating with Ghana's Volta River Authority on a power purchase agreement for 13 megawatts (MW) of solar power. The Peñasquito operation in Mexico is evaluating a large-scale (greater than 100 MW) solar deployment, and Tanami is evaluating solar options as well.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

As a values-driven organization, Newmont believes we must lead by example, including in our value chain. In late 2021, we launched an initiative, called "The Power of the Pen," to ensure our business partners align with our values when doing work on our behalf. The initiative defines low, medium and high commitment levels for each value and calibrates them based on scope. For example, one significant area of focus relates to our partners taking climate change action by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Under the initiative, a global strategic partner needs to make a high-level commitment to their decarbonization efforts. This includes collaborating with Newmont on a decarbonization plan that aligns with our climate targets. Smaller suppliers are expected to make a lower-level, good-faith commitment to reduce GHG emissions associated with providing the services and/or goods. These commitments become part of their contract with Newmont and are verified through regular review processes, which ultimately will assist us to achieve our Scope 3 GHG reduction target.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

First-party verification

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

In our Supplier Risk Assessments, we review all new suppliers against environmental standards and regulatory requirements. Included in that assessment are inherently aspects related to climate requirements and whether the supplier is in compliance with jurisdictional laws and regulations. When evaluating suppliers in a tender process, we also use a scoring system to assign points to each bid based on environmental and social performance. If non-compliant with legal requirements, then that supplier is deemed at high risk and does not proceed.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

First-party verification

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Exclude

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

We sent out a questionnaire to survey all Tier 1 suppliers on climate related programs, policies, and standards. Examples included to provide their GHG Decarbonization Plan, what their offset strategy is, and whether they are currently utilizing emissions reduction technology. We received those survey results and used it to inform our Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Roadmap.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

50

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

50

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

 Sustainability-and-Stakeholder-Engagement-Policy.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Newmont engages with industry associations at a global, regional, national and local level to work collaboratively on best practices, align on regulations, improve access to government and raise the profile of the industry.

Newmont commits to advocating our positions and objectives on climate change among the associations and organizations in which we are members. We annually analyze the extent of alignment between our climate commitments and the positions and commitments of our associations. This assessment considered the following:

1. Whether the association has a public position on climate that supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
2. Whether the organization has engaged in anti-climate legislation, lobbying or campaigns in the last 12 months; and
3. As a result of the above, whether the association's position is aligned with Newmont's.

Where significant misalignment has been identified or the association has no public position on climate change, we will engage with the association to address gaps with Newmont's commitment to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. During our annual review, if gaps continue to persist, we will conduct an internal cost/benefit analysis to determine if Newmont should remain a member. Many industry associations represent broad memberships, some of which include fossil fuel companies, which may prevent full association alignment with the Paris Agreement's goal. However, many associations are also advocating advances in technology to decarbonize mining and promote the role of critical minerals in the transition to a low-carbon economy. For organizations where we identify misalignment, there will be benefits and trade-offs of continued membership. For example, some organizations may represent the industry in advancing stringent safety standards yet lag in their commitment to achieving the Paris Agreement's goal. We also recognize that some associations may not have taken a public position on the Paris Agreement depending on the local political and socio-economic context where they operate. We will focus on our engagement with those organizations where evidence is reported that they are advocating against the Paris Agreement, despite their public statement.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Australian Safeguard Mechanism, which commenced in 2016, released a reformed scheme that commenced from 1 July 2023. Consultation on the Safeguard Mechanism Reforms Consultation Paper occurred in 2022.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO₂

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Australia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Newmont participated in a direct meeting with regulators accountable for the development of the strategy and was involved with industry representative bodies to provide input and guidance on the direction of the reform.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

The few areas where we noted minor exceptions in our support included:

- Challenge of timing and availability of abatement technology by 2030 therefore offsets will be required to meet targets;
- The preference for a national framework as opposed to the state based regulatory requirements
- Highlighted the interaction with other schemes such as the Emissions Reduction Fund.

Newmont proposed the following alternatives:

- Be supported by Government programs that incentivize the escalation of abatement technology development, within the same timeframe
- Be accompanied by a deep and liquid offsets market (inclusive of international offsets and other schemes eg. Continued access to large scale generation certificates (LGC's)), with SGM facilities not restricted to utilize the Safeguard Mechanism Crediting system
- Be accompanied by a 'ceiling price' mechanism to prevent speculative purchase of ACCU's
- Link baseline decline trajectories to:
 - o 'readiness' or availability of abatement technologies
 - o Historical emissions management activities, so that facilities with low emission intensity/early movers are not disadvantaged

o Technology status, so a facility that is "best in class" (e.g. a new entrant with low intensity) is not disadvantaged

- Be accompanied by additional supports for technology such as accelerated depreciations and research and development tax incentives

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

As part of Our Clean Future, the Government of Yukon committed to work with the mining industry to set an intensity-based target for greenhouse gas emissions from placer and quartz mining by the end of 2022. The Government of Yukon asked Yukon First Nations, Yukon environmental organizations, the Yukon mining industry and the public for input on options for an intensity-based greenhouse gas emissions target for the mining industry in the Yukon.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets

Emissions – CO₂

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Newmont is regularly approached by governments within Canada, both directly and through industry associations, to provide input on policy that will reduce carbon emissions in the mining sector. In 2022, the area of focus where government sought input from Newmont was on intensity measures. Newmont provided input to the Yukon Government's consultations on intensity-based emissions targets for mining.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Newmont expressed support for the Yukon Government's efforts to reduce the carbon intensity of the mining sector. However, Newmont encouraged the Yukon Government to consider the added project and operational costs of infrastructure limitations in remote

areas to not create carbon leakage or push investment away from the Yukon, competitive benchmarking, and the recognition of recent past performance success in carbon reduction when developing the policy. Newmont also encouraged the Yukon Government to increase the availability of clean utility scale power that could enable mining companies to effectively meet carbon reduction targets.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ICMM's official position statement on climate change reads as follows: Climate change is an undeniable and critical global challenge, and its causes must be addressed by all parts of society. ICMM member companies are committed to being part of the solution. We support an effective binding global agreement on climate change. We support a global price on carbon, and other market mechanisms that drive reduction of greenhouse gas emission and incentivize innovation. We recognize the need to reduce emissions from the use of coal, and support collaborative approaches to accelerate the use of low-emission coal technologies as part of a measured transition to a lower emissions energy mix. That transition should recognize the importance of coal in the global economy, and particularly in the developing world. We support greater use of renewable energy and other cost effective low-emission technologies, and improved energy efficiency, including in our own operations. We will help our host communities, and equip our operations, to adapt to the physical impact of climate change. We will continue to ensure that climate change is a part of our planning process. We will engage

with our peers, governments and society to share solutions and develop effective climate change policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

456,967

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

To work collaboratively on leading practices, align on regulations, improve access to government and raise the profile of the industry.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

National Mining Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2021, the United States announced its re-commitment to the Paris Agreement. The NMA recognizes that mining is an energy intensive industry and global action is needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help mitigate the adverse effects of human impacts on climate change. The mining industry continues to proactively undertake efforts to protect the environment, including measuring and reducing its carbon footprint through continual investment in and implementation of technology solutions, energy conservation and efficiency programs.

Mining plays a critical role in providing responsibly produced raw materials that make modern life possible and fuel America's economic growth. These products are vital to society, including its transition to a low-carbon future. Minerals, metals, and metallurgical coal for steel are irreplaceable components of renewable energy, electrification, green and resilient infrastructure and the energy storage integral for meeting global emission reductions. Coal continues to provide a significant portion of reliable and affordable baseload energy in the U.S. and across the globe, ensuring energy access and security in support of global sustainable and economic development goals.

The NMA is committed to advancing solutions and reasonable policies, along with other industries across all sectors of the economy, to reduce emissions consistent with the best available science. The NMA is committed to working with elected officials, policymakers and other key stakeholders in the development of domestic and international policy to address the global climate challenge.

Actions to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions should support the continuing responsible production of the mined commodities necessary to build green and resilient infrastructure, maintain the affordability and reliability of U.S. electricity generation, and secure our economic recovery. Climate policy should address changing economic conditions and geography with sufficient time, consistency and clarity needed for consumers and industry to adapt and make the necessary investments, including commercialization and wide-scale deployment of low emissions technology, to maintain international competitiveness.

For example, in 2021, Newmont joined the NMA ESG Task Force and was instrumental in shaping the NMA's first position statement on climate, which is an important first step in recognizing the industry's role in addressing climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

596,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

To work collaboratively on leading practices, align on regulations, improve access to government and raise the profile of the industry.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Minerals Council of Australia

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

736,275

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

To work collaboratively on leading practices, align on regulations, improve access to government and raise the profile of the industry. The Minerals Council of Australia is the primary body in Australia representing mining and has a large influence on all regulations and policies that affect it.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Ghana Chamber of Mines

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

477,519

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

To work collaboratively on leading practices, align on regulations, improve access to government and raise the profile of the industry. The Ghana Chamber of Mines is the primary body in Ghana representing mining and has a large influence on all regulations and policies that affect it.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

World Gold Council

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

411,031

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

To work collaboratively on leading practices, align on regulations, improve access to government and raise the profile of the industry. The World Gold Council is the primary body globally that represents gold mining and has a large influence on all regulations and policies that affect it.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Newmont-2022-Climate-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages are relevant

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Prepared in alignment with the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Newmont's 2022 Climate Report outlines our approach to managing climate related risks and opportunities for our business, our strategy and financial planning. The report further details the efforts necessary to maintain operational resilience under different climate-related scenarios.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UN Global Compact Other, please specify International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)	UN Global Compact: The UN Global Compact promotes responsible corporate citizenship and a collaborative approach to forging a more sustainable and inclusive global economy. This report serves as our advanced-level annual Communication on Progress (COP) toward implementing the 10 Global Compact Principles into our strategies and operations. We also participate in the UN Global Compact LEAD Program, which promotes the adoption of the Blueprint for Corporate Sustainability Leadership. International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM): In 2001, Newmont became a founding member of ICMM, and we support and commit to the CEO-led organization's membership requirement to adhere to the ICMM's Mining Principles — a comprehensive set of Performance Expectations (PEs) that define good practice in the areas of environmental, social and governance and that support progress toward global efforts such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. We report on our progress against the PEs in our Annual Sustainability Report. SBTN: Newmont is a Corporate Engagement Member and inputting into the design of the program and methods. Newmont has completed the first two steps of SBTN's five-step guidance for setting science-based nature targets that will focus on co-benefits for water, biodiversity and climate. TCFD: Newmont discloses against this framework in our annual Climate Report. TNFD: Newmont has gap assessed against the frameworks' draft documentation and intends to phase in disclosure over the coming years.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our Biodiversity Management Standard sets the minimum requirements for the management of biodiversity at Newmont's owned, operated and/or managed operations and lands with the goal of ensuring a consistent approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable stewardship of resources. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), we also commit to the organization's Mining and Protected Areas position statement in which we agree to respect legally designated protected areas and to not explore or mine in world heritage sites. Biodiversity management and performance are the responsibility of the Sustainability and External Relations (S&ER) function at each site. At the corporate level, the Global Environmental Director works with and through the four Regional Environmental Performance Directors to ensure sites comply with the Biodiversity Management Standard and achieve the performance objectives stated in site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans. Conformance to the Standard, performance metrics and progress on action plan implementations is reported monthly to executive leadership and regularly to the Board of Director's Safety and Sustainability Committee. The Global Environmental Director facilitates collaboration across sites to promote continuous improvement and leading practices, integrate efforts with business planning, and support Newmont's commitments to conservation and biodiversity.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework SDG Other, please specify Science-based Targets Network for Nature

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

On page 156 of our 2022 Sustainability Report, we provide the details of our operations in relation to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). Nine of our sites in seven countries either operate in the area of or contain portions of a KBA. Management actions are taken to mitigate impact to an acceptable level and partnerships/collaborations are in place.

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gold mining and processing.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

On page 156 of our 2022 Sustainability Report, we provide the details of how through vegetation clearing, construction of site facilities, and water management could impact biodiversity and what management actions have been taken and are being taken to mitigate this impact to an acceptable level.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying	Starting on page 116 'Biodiversity'. Also in Performance Data on pages 155-158  1

	Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Summary report on the IUCN Biodiversity Technical Review at our Akyem operation in Ghana  ²

 ¹newmont-2022-Annual-Sustainability-Report.pdf

 ²Netgain_Ghana_Akyem_Mine_Final.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

No further information.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	The response was reviewed by Group Executive Environment, Executive Vice President Safety & Sustainability (CSO equivalent), and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and approved by the CFO.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
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Please select your submission options	Yes	Public
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Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms