

# 2020 ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT - NEWMONT

## Australia - Tanami



### BACKGROUND

#### Site description

Newmont has fully owned and operated the Tanami mine since 2002. The mine is located in the remote Tanami Desert of Australia. The mine and plant are located on Aboriginal freehold land that is owned by the Warlpiri people and managed on their behalf by the Central Desert Aboriginal Lands Trust. Tanami is a Fly-in, Fly-out (FIFO) operation in one of Australia’s most remote locations. Tanami is 270km from its closest neighbors, the remote Aboriginal community of Yuendumu. In 2020, Tanami produced 495K ounces of gold.

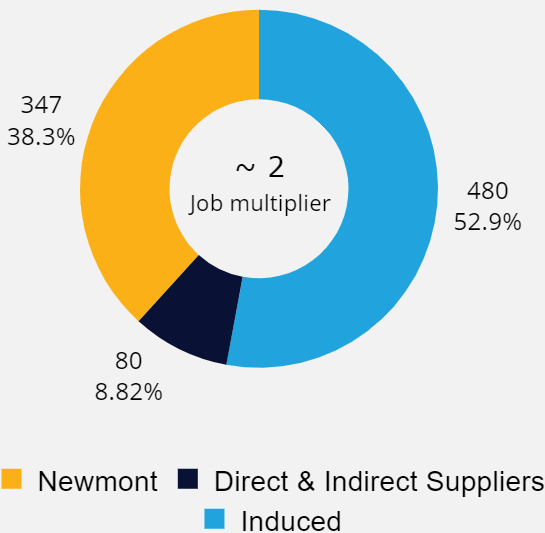


#### Introduction

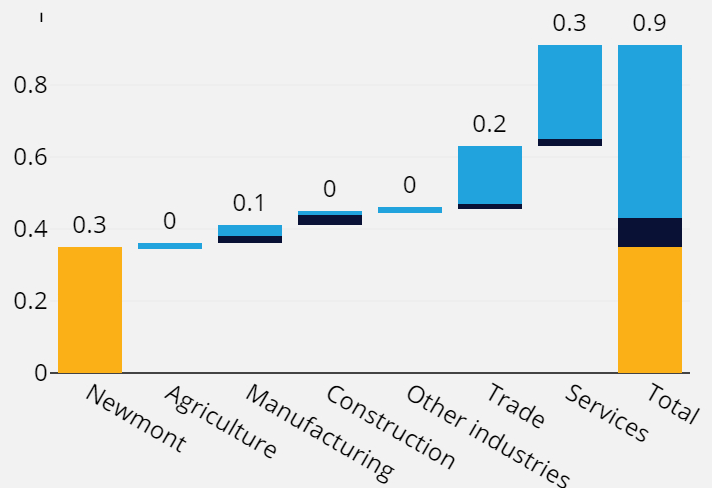
The mine generated A\$1,266.4 million in revenue, of which 18.8% was spent locally on wages, taxes, goods and services. Economic modelling is used to quantify the direct and indirect economic effects of these local expenditures on the local, state and national economies. Employment and economic value add (sum of salaries, taxes and profits) are the two impact indicators used.

### EMPLOYMENT

**EMPLOYMENT IMPACT BY CATEGORY**  
(NUMBER OF JOBS SUPPORTED)



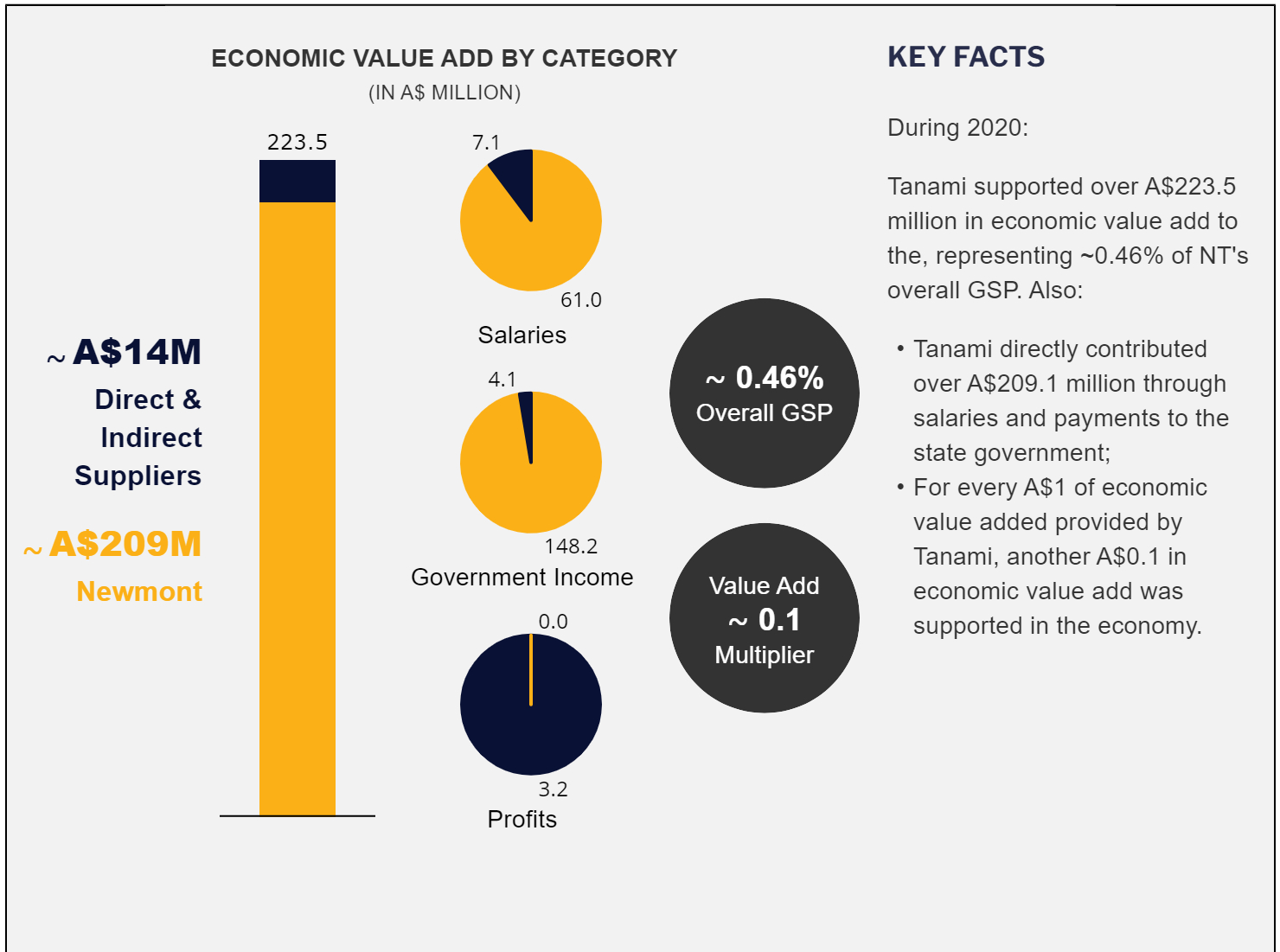
**EMPLOYMENT IMPACT BY SECTOR**  
(NUMBER OF JOBS SUPPORTED IN THOUSANDS)



## KEY FACTS

- Tanami supported ~907 jobs in Northern Territory (NT) of Australia, in 2020, which represents ~0.69% of the state labor force.
- 347 people are directly employed by Tanami, which means that for every one Tanami employee another ~2 jobs are supported in NT.
- Most of these jobs are supported in the trade and service sectors of NT.

## ECONOMIC VALUE ADD

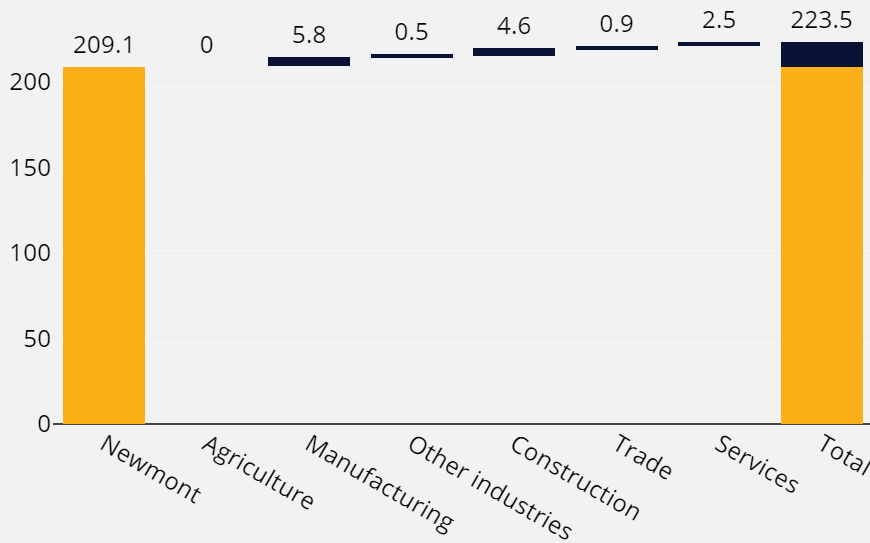


“Suppliers” include contractors and suppliers directly contracted by Newmont as well as contractors and suppliers subcontracted through direct suppliers; “Induced” includes employment resulting from the re-spending of wages by Newmont and its suppliers employees.

Numbers may not align due to rounding.

### ECONOMIC VALUE ADD BY SECTOR

(IN A\$ MILLION)



### KEY FACTS

During 2020:

A\$223.5 million of economic value add was supported by the Tanami mine for NT across multiple sectors. Also:

- Roughly 6% or A\$14.4 million of the economic value was supported by direct and indirect suppliers;
- Tanami mine’s suppliers support the most value add in NT’s manufacturing and construction sectors.

## PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENTS

### KEY FACTS

During 2020:

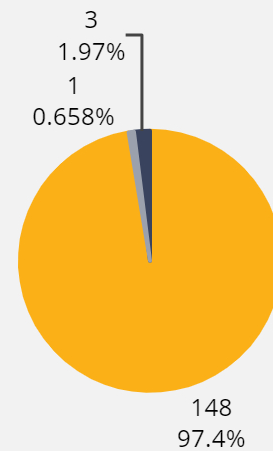
Newmont’s Tanami mine and its suppliers paid A\$152.2 million in taxes and royalties to the government. Also:

- The Tanami mine’s specific payments were approximately A\$148.1 million including A\$4.2 million in payroll tax, Northern Territory royalty of A\$111.8 million, and production royalties of A\$32.1 million;
- Direct suppliers contributed A\$3.5 million in taxes while indirect suppliers contributed A\$0.6 million in taxes.

*Note: These numbers do not include corporate income tax payments made at the consolidated Newmont level to the federal government in 2020, a portion of which is associated with the Tanami mine.*

### GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS BY TYPE

(IN A\$ MILLION)



- Newmont
- Indirect Suppliers
- Direct Suppliers

Economic value-add is the value generated through gold mining and supplier activities at the mines towards the overall state or national economy. It is calculated as the sum of payments to labor (wages and benefits), to governments (taxes, royalties, and profit sharing) and through profits realized by direct suppliers (and suppliers' suppliers) to the mine.

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

### BACKGROUND

Newmont commissioned Steward Redqueen, a consultancy specialized in sustainability and impact measurement, to estimate the economic impact figures presented in this report. Steward Redqueen has worked with Newmont since 2011, conducting economic impact studies, providing training, and helping communicate impact results. Newmont supports significant economic benefits from its operations that may not be fully understood by local communities, governments and other key stakeholders. These benefits are measured using a quantitative approach to estimate the economic outcomes of Newmont's mining activities. Economic benefits from Newmont's operations go beyond its company gates, into the wider, state and national economies in which it operates. Newmont generates direct economic effects through its own operations by hiring employees, paying salaries and contributing to government incomes. It also supports broader, indirect economic effects as the money it spends in the local economy is re-spent by suppliers - and their suppliers - on goods and services, and by employees in their day-to-day lives. These direct and indirect effects are summarized in this report.

### METHODOLOGY

Impacts are measured in two ways:

- Value added, which is the sum of salaries, taxes and profits and is comparable to Gross Domestic (or State) Product;
- and
- Employment, which is the total number of jobs supported and is comparable to national employment.

Newmont's economic impact is estimated using Input-Output (IO) modelling. IO modelling is a methodology developed by Nobel Prize-winning economist Wassily Leontief and is commonly used by researchers and practitioners to measure economic impacts. The key ingredient of the IO model is the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). The SAM describes the financial flows of all economic transactions that take place within an economy. It is a statistical and static representation of the economic structure of a country, making it possible to trace money flows through an economy. These money flows result into economic output, taxes, salaries and profits, all of which are quantified. Also, dependent on the laborer productivity of firms and suppliers, employment is supported at each stage. The IO modelling approach uses internal Newmont-specific and publicly available macro-economic data. The Newmont data includes spending by each of Newmont's major mine sites on capital and operating expenditures, royalties and taxes, payments to providers of capital, and other miscellaneous expenditures. This data is further allocated based on international, national, state or local spending. Macro-economic data are collected from national statistical offices, as well as international sources, like the Global Trade and Analysis Project (GTAP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Bank. The data include sector breakdowns of output, GDP (and GSP) and employment for the most recent period available. When regional or state specific macro-economic data is available, the IO approach also provides regional or state level impact estimates.

Values are attributed based on mine ownership share.

## KEY ASSUMPTIONS

### **Newmont Data:**

Data for this report are provided by Newmont and sourced from internal reporting systems. Data includes site level spending on different categories (i.e. CAPEX, OPEX, taxes, etc.). This data is split into geographic groupings, namely international, national, state/province, and local, in order to determine impacts on domestic economies. International spending, including imports and monetary flows within the company are excluded from calculations since they do not represent spending in or impact on the domestic economy. The splits by geographic level are determined by Newmont staff based on the location of ownership and benefit impact of the economic activity. Although the data used in this report aligns overall with Newmont's other reporting on site-level spending, it deviates from the Beyond the Mine (BtM) report in terms of the amount of spending on national and local suppliers. This is due to how the data is reported. The BtM report discloses spending on domestic suppliers based on invoicing location ("legal definition" of domestic spending). However, this reports spend is estimated based on where the economic activity (i.e. production and value added activities) takes place ("economic definition" of domestic spending).

### **Results:**

Results are directionally correct, i.e. "ball-park" estimates based on assumptions and best data available at the time. As such, when comparing results across several years they should be interpreted with caution since they may be based on different sets of macro-economic statistics that vary by release year and level of aggregation. Impact estimates are 'supported' not 'generated' since the methodology does not account for a counterfactual scenario. Results are pro-rated based on Newmont's equity stake in the operations unless stated otherwise.

### **IO Models:**

IO models are a static representation of an economy at a given time, thus assuming underlying structures do not change rapidly. This methodology also assumes increases in firm inputs always raise supplier outputs, regardless of whether suppliers can or do meet demand, and are based on sector averages despite a wide variation in how firms within a sector buy inputs or sell outputs.

## AUTHOR

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