

Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars, except per share data) (Unaudited)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue (notes 5 and 6)	\$1,837	\$1,993	\$5,339	\$6,146
Costs and expenses (income)				
Cost of sales (notes 5 and 7)	1,315	1,270	3,643	3,889
General and administrative expenses	71	69	212	186
Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	89	100	259	256
Impairment (reversals) charges (notes 9B and 13)	431	2	492	(1,128)
Loss on currency translation (note 9C)	62	25	152	60
Closed mine rehabilitation	(6)	14	(6)	19
Income from equity investees (note 12)	(19)	(25)	(45)	(50)
Gain on non-hedge derivatives	—	(8)	(3)	(10)
Other expense (income) (note 9A)	16	37	55	(800)
(Loss) income before finance costs and income taxes	(\$122)	\$509	\$580	\$3,724
Finance costs, net	(159)	(238)	(428)	(561)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(\$281)	\$271	\$152	\$3,163
Income tax expense (note 10)	(105)	(314)	(422)	(1,180)
Net (loss) income	(\$386)	(\$43)	(\$270)	\$1,983
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation	(\$412)	(\$11)	(\$348)	\$1,752
Non-controlling interests	\$26	(\$32)	\$78	\$231
Earnings (loss) per share data attributable to the equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation (note 8)				
Net (loss) income				
Basic	(\$0.35)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.30)	\$1.50
Diluted	(\$0.35)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.30)	\$1.50

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net (loss) income	(\$386)	(\$43)	(\$270)	\$1,983
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes				
Movement in equity investments fair value reserve:				
Net unrealized change on equity investments, net of tax \$nil, \$nil, \$nil and \$nil	(4)	5	(12)	9
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax (\$1), (\$1), (\$7) and \$2	5	8	15	(12)
Realized (gains) losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax \$1, (\$4), \$1 and (\$6)	(1)	4	(1)	12
Actuarial gain (loss) on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax \$nil, \$nil, \$nil and \$nil	—	—	1	—
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax \$nil, \$nil, \$nil and \$nil	(6)	(3)	(4)	12
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(6)	14	(1)	21
Total comprehensive (loss) income	(\$392)	(\$29)	(\$271)	\$2,004
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation	(\$418)	\$3	(\$349)	\$1,773
Non-controlling interests	\$26	(\$32)	\$78	\$231

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net (loss) income	(\$386)	(\$43)	(\$270)	\$1,983
Adjustments for the following items:				
Depreciation	363	390	1,016	1,213
Finance costs	163	243	440	574
Impairment (reversals) charges (note 13)	431	2	492	(1,128)
Income tax expense (note 10)	105	314	422	1,180
Gains on sale of non-current assets/investments	(1)	(5)	(49)	(882)
Currency translation losses	62	25	152	60
Change in working capital (note 11)	167	(127)	(69)	(467)
Other operating activities (note 11)	(63)	(113)	(204)	(256)
Operating cash flows before interest and income taxes	841	686	1,930	2,277
Interest paid	(29)	(47)	(212)	(270)
Income taxes paid	(106)	(107)	(364)	(532)
Net cash provided by operating activities	706	532	1,354	1,475
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Property, plant and equipment				
Capital expenditures (note 5)	(387)	(307)	(1,026)	(1,046)
Sales proceeds	1	1	8	13
Investment purchases	—	—	(39)	—
Divestitures (note 4)	—	—	—	960
Sale of mineral royalty	—	—	45	—
Funding of equity method investments	—	—	(5)	(8)
Net cash used in investing activities	(386)	(306)	(1,017)	(81)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Debt				
Repayments	(649)	(1,023)	(680)	(1,508)
Dividends	(31)	(31)	(94)	(94)
Funding from non-controlling interests	5	3	17	11
Disbursements to non-controlling interests	—	—	(82)	(67)
Debt extinguishment costs	(29)	(76)	(29)	(102)
Net cash used in financing activities	(704)	(1,127)	(868)	(1,760)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(4)	—	(6)	2
Net decrease in cash and equivalents	(388)	(901)	(537)	(364)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of period	2,085	2,926	2,234	2,389
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	\$1,697	\$2,025	\$1,697	\$2,025

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Barrick Gold Corporation
(in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)

As at September 30, 2018 As at December 31, 2017

	As at September 30, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents (note 14A)	\$1,697	\$2,234
Accounts receivable	189	239
Inventories	1,898	1,890
Other current assets	319	321
Total current assets	\$4,103	\$4,684
Non-current assets		
Equity in investees (note 12)	1,233	1,213
Property, plant and equipment	13,226	13,806
Goodwill	1,330	1,330
Intangible assets	229	255
Deferred income tax assets	1,070	1,069
Non-current portion of inventory	1,800	1,681
Other assets	1,127	1,270
Total assets	\$24,118	\$25,308
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$1,125	\$1,059
Debt (note 14B)	49	59
Current income tax liabilities	127	298
Other current liabilities	248	331
Total current liabilities	\$1,549	\$1,747
Non-current liabilities		
Debt (note 14B)	5,696	6,364
Provisions	3,033	3,141
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,427	1,245
Other liabilities	1,727	1,744
Total liabilities	\$13,432	\$14,241
Equity		
Capital stock (note 16)	\$20,904	\$20,893
Deficit	(12,148)	(11,759)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(170)	(169)
Other	321	321
Total equity attributable to Barrick Gold Corporation shareholders	\$8,907	\$9,286
Non-controlling interests	1,779	1,781
Total equity	\$10,686	\$11,067
Contingencies and commitments (notes 5 and 17)		
Total liabilities and equity	\$24,118	\$25,308

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Barrick Gold Corporation

Attributable to equity holders of the company

(in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Common Shares (in thousands)	Capital stock	Retained deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ¹	Other ²	Total equity attributable to shareholders	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
At December 31, 2017	1,166,577	\$20,893	(\$11,759)	(\$169)	\$321	\$9,286	\$1,781	\$11,067
Impact of adopting IFRS 15 on January 1, 2018 (note 2B)	—	—	64	—	—	64	—	64
At January 1, 2018 (restated)	1,166,577	\$20,893	(\$11,695)	(\$169)	\$321	\$9,350	\$1,781	\$11,131
Net (loss) income	—	—	(348)	—	—	(348)	78	(270)
Total other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(348)	(1)	—	(349)	78	(271)
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	—	—	(94)	—	—	(94)	—	(94)
Issued on exercise of stock options	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Funding from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Other decrease in non- controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	(97)	(97)
Dividend reinvestment plan (note 16)	996	11	(11)	—	—	—	—	—
Total transactions with owners	1,016	11	(105)	—	—	(94)	(80)	(174)
At September 30, 2018	1,167,593	\$20,904	(\$12,148)	(\$170)	\$321	\$8,907	\$1,779	\$10,686
At January 1, 2017	1,165,574	\$20,877	(\$13,074)	(\$189)	\$321	\$7,935	\$2,378	\$10,313
Net income	—	—	1,752	—	—	1,752	231	1,983
Total other comprehensive income	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	21
Total comprehensive income	—	—	1,752	21	—	1,773	231	2,004
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	—	—	(94)	—	—	(94)	—	(94)
Decrease in non-controlling interest (note 4E)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(493)	(493)
Funding from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Other decrease in non- controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(119)	(119)
Dividend reinvestment plan	689	12	(12)	—	—	—	—	—
Total transactions with owners	689	12	(106)	—	—	(94)	(601)	(695)
At September 30, 2017	1,166,263	\$20,889	(\$11,428)	(\$168)	\$321	\$9,614	\$2,008	\$11,622

¹ Includes cumulative translation losses at September 30, 2018: \$77 million (September 30, 2017: \$70 million).

² Includes additional paid-in capital as at September 30, 2018: \$283 million (December 31, 2017: \$283 million; September 30, 2017: \$283 million) and convertible borrowings - equity component as at September 30, 2018: \$38 million (December 31, 2017: \$38 million; September 30, 2017: \$38 million).

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Barrick Gold Corporation. *Tabular dollar amounts in millions of United States dollars, unless otherwise shown.*

1 > CORPORATE INFORMATION

Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick", "we" or the "Company") is a corporation governed by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company's head and registered office is located at Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 3700, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2S1. We are principally engaged in the production and sale of gold and copper, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. Our producing gold mines are located in Canada, the United States, Peru and the Dominican Republic and our producing copper mine is in Zambia. We hold a 50% interest in Veladero, a gold mine located in Argentina, a 50% interest in Kalgoorlie, a gold mine located in Australia and a 50% equity interest in Barrick Niugini Limited ("BNL"), which owns a 95% interest in Porgera, a gold mine located in Papua New Guinea. We also hold a 63.9% equity interest in Acacia Mining plc ("Acacia"), a company listed on the London Stock Exchange that owns gold mines and exploration properties in Africa. We have a 50% interest in Zaldívar, a copper mine located in Chile and a 50% interest in Jabal Sayid, a copper mine located in Saudi Arabia. We also have various gold projects located in South America and North America. We sell our gold and copper production into the world market.

2 > SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with Barrick's most recently issued Annual Report which includes information necessary or useful to understanding the Company's business and financial statement presentation. In particular, the Company's significant accounting policies were presented in Note 2 of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 ("2017 Annual Financial Statements"), and have been consistently applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements, except as otherwise noted in Note 2(b). These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on October 24, 2018.

B) New Accounting Standards Effective in 2018

Impact of Adoption of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

We have adopted the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") as of January 1, 2018. IFRS 15 covers principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. We elected to apply IFRS 15 using a modified retroactive approach by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially adopting IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance sheet through equity at January 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18 Revenue ("IAS 18"). The details of accounting policy changes and the quantitative impact of these changes are described below.

Gold Bullion Sales

IFRS 15 requires that revenue from contracts with customers be recognized upon the transfer of control over goods or services to the customer. The recognition of revenue upon transfer of control to the customer is consistent with our revenue recognition policy as set out in Note 2(f) of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements, as the condition is generally satisfied when title transfers to the customer. As such, upon adoption, this requirement under IFRS 15 resulted in no impact to our financial statements as the timing of revenue recognition on our gold bullion sales is unchanged.

Concentrate Sales

We assessed all of our existing concentrate sales agreements and determined that there is no change in the timing of revenue recognition, as control transfers to the smelting companies at the time of shipment, consistent with our current accounting policy as set out in Note 2(f) of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements. Although IFRS 15 identifies the shipping component associated with concentrate sales as a separate performance obligation, requiring a portion of the revenue to be deferred and only recognized once the shipment has reached the destination port, we have determined that the deferred revenue would be insignificant and thus, have not accounted for the shipping component as a separate performance obligation. IFRS 15 does not consider provisional price adjustments associated with concentrate sales to be revenue from contracts with customers as they arise from changes in market gold and copper prices between the shipment date and settlement date. As such, we have

separately presented provisional price adjustments in Note 6 of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in line with the requirements of IFRS 15.

Streaming Agreements

IFRS 15 requires that for contracts containing variable consideration, the transaction price be continually updated and re-allocated to the transferred goods and services. As a result, we have updated our accounting policy for revenue earned on streaming agreements such that we will treat the deferred revenue component as variable, requiring an adjustment to the transaction price per unit each time there is a change in the underlying production profile of a mine (typically in the fourth quarter of each year). The change in the transaction price per unit results in a retroactive adjustment to revenue in the period in which the change is made, reflecting the new production profile expected to be delivered under the streaming agreement. A corresponding retroactive adjustment is made to accretion expense, reflecting the impact of the change in the deferred revenue balance. The impact of the initial adoption of this change in accounting policy was an adjustment to reduce the opening deficit on January 1, 2018 of \$64 million with a corresponding adjustment to reduce the deferred revenue balance. There was no impact to net income for the period.

If in the third quarter and first nine months of 2018 we had continued to recognize revenue on streaming agreements in accordance with IAS 18, the amounts recognized for revenue, deferred revenue and interest expense would have been insignificantly different from those recognized in accordance with IFRS 15.

C) New Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 Leases, which requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases. Application of the standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted, provided the new revenue standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, has been applied or is applied at the same date as IFRS 16. We are not early adopting IFRS 16. We expect that IFRS 16 will result in an increase in assets and liabilities as fewer leases will be expensed as payments are made. We expect an increase in depreciation and accretion expenses, a decrease in operating expense and an increase in cash flow from operating activities as these lease payments will be recorded as financing outflows in our cash flow statement. We have developed a full implementation plan to determine the impact on our financial statements and internal controls. In the fourth quarter of 2017, we formed an IFRS 16 working group and began the process of compiling all of our existing operating leases and service contracts. In the first quarter

of 2018, we began reviewing the relevant agreements to identify which of the operating leases and service contracts are in scope for IFRS 16. In the second quarter of 2018, we had largely completed our review of existing service contracts for embedded leases and had identified all operating leases. In the third quarter of 2018, we continued our review of existing service contracts for embedded leases, began developing a valuation approach to discount our population of leases, and evaluated various leasing software tools to assist with the increased accounting and disclosure requirements arising from the new leasing standard. Based on the review completed to date, it is our expectation that most of the impact upon transition to IFRS 16 will be derived from our operating leases, which will be recognized on our balance sheet effect January 1, 2019. During the fourth quarter, we will complete our embedded lease review and will value our population of leases. A further update on the progression of our project plan will be provided in our annual financial statements.

3 > SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The judgments, estimates, assumptions and risks discussed here reflect updates from the 2017 Annual Financial Statements. For judgments, estimates, assumptions and risks related to other areas not discussed in these interim consolidated financial statements, please refer to Notes 3 and 28 of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements.

A) Provision for Environmental Rehabilitation ("PER")

Provisions are updated each reporting period for changes to expected cash flows and for the effect of changes in the discount rate and foreign exchange rate, and the change in estimate is added or deducted from the related asset and depreciated over the expected economic life of the operation to which it relates. We recorded a net decrease of \$66 million (2017: \$23 million net increase) to the PER at our minesites for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and a net decrease of \$148 million (2017: \$16 million net increase) for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future closure and rehabilitation cash flows are a normal occurrence in light of the significant judgments and estimates involved. Rehabilitation provisions are adjusted as a result of changes in estimates and assumptions and are accounted for prospectively. In the fourth quarter of each year, our life of mine plans are updated and that typically results in an update to the rehabilitation provision.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") and its state law equivalents, present or past owners of a property may be held jointly and severally liable for

cleanup costs or forced to undertake remedial actions in response to unpermitted releases of hazardous substances at such property, in addition to, among other potential consequences, potential liability to governmental entities for the cost of damages to natural resources, which may be substantial. These subject properties are referred to as "superfund" sites. There is a chance that our current or legacy operations in the U.S. could be designated as a superfund site in the future, exposing Barrick to potential liability under CERCLA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently announced it is considering listing on the CERCLA National Priorities List a 322 square mile site in the San Mateo basin in New Mexico ("San Mateo Site") due to alleged surface and ground water contamination from past uranium mining. The San Mateo Site includes legacy operations of Homestake Mining Company of California.

B) Pascua-Lama

The Pascua-Lama project received \$464 million as at September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017: \$484 million) in value added tax ("VAT") refunds in Chile relating to the development of the Chilean side of the project. Under the current arrangement this amount plus interest of \$345 million (December 31, 2017: \$313 million) must be repaid if the project does not evidence exports for an amount of \$3,538 million within a term that expires on December 31, 2026. The terms of the current VAT arrangement in Chile are applicable to either an open pit or an underground mine design. In addition, we have recorded \$102 million in VAT recoverable in Argentina as at September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017: \$221 million) relating to the development of the Argentine side of the project. These amounts may not be recoverable if the project does not enter into production and are subject to foreign currency risk as the amounts are recoverable in Argentine pesos.

C) Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more future events, not wholly within our control, occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. Refer to note 17 for further details on contingencies.

D) Streaming Transactions

The deferred revenue component of our streaming agreements is considered variable and is subject to retroactive adjustment when there is a change in the timing of the delivery of ounces or in the underlying production profile of the relevant mine. The impact of such a change in the timing or quantity of ounces to be delivered under a streaming agreement will result in retroactive adjustments to both the deferred revenue recognized and the accretion recorded prior to the date

of the change. There were no retroactive adjustments recorded in the first nine months of 2018, with the exception of the adjustment recorded to reflect the initial adoption of IFRS 15 as outlined in note 2(b). Refer to note 2(b) for further details on our accounting for Streaming Transactions.

E) Zambia Tax Matters

The mining taxes assessed to the Lumwana Mine have contradicted the Development Agreement that was finalized between Lumwana Mining Company Limited ("LMC") and the Government of Zambia on December 16, 2005. In 2015, the Company began to take steps to preserve its rights under the Development Agreement and started to engage in formal discussions with the government to redress historical tax issues relating to the Development Agreement. On October 3, 2018, a deed of settlement was signed by the Government of Zambia and LMC. The deed provides that, within 30 days of the deed, LMC shall file tax returns for 2012 through 2017, and the government shall have the right to conduct and complete an audit of the returns within 60 days of the deed. As at September 30, 2018, we have applied judgment in concluding that no amounts should be recognized as a result of the settlement. Upon completion of the audit process, we expect the impact from any audit will be finalized, agreed, and recorded. Our current expectation is that this will occur in the fourth quarter of 2018.

4 > ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

A) Randgold Resources Limited Merger

On September 24, 2018, we announced an agreement on the terms of a recommended share-for-share merger of Barrick and Randgold Resources Limited ("Randgold"). Under the terms of the merger, each Randgold shareholder will receive 6.1280 common shares of Barrick for each Randgold share. Following completion of the merger, Barrick shareholders will own approximately 66.6 per cent and Randgold shareholders will own approximately 33.4 per cent of the new Barrick group on a fully-diluted basis. The transaction, subject to approval by Randgold and Barrick shareholders, regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions, is expected to close by the first quarter of 2019. In the event the merger is not completed, there are circumstances which may result in Barrick making a \$300 million break payment to Randgold.

B) Investment in Shandong Gold Mining

On September 24, 2018, we entered into a mutual investment agreement with Shandong Gold Group Co., Ltd. ("Shandong Gold"), further strengthening Barrick's partnership with one of China's leading mining companies. Under the agreement, Shandong Gold will purchase up to \$300 million of Barrick shares, and Barrick will invest an equivalent amount in shares of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd., a publicly listed company

controlled by Shandong Gold. Shares will be purchased in the open market and purchases made by Barrick will be accounted for as available-for-sale financial asset presented in other non-current assets with future changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income. As at September 30, 2018, Barrick had not purchased any shares of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd. However, on October 2, 2018 Barrick purchased approximately \$120 million of shares of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

C) Investment in Midas Gold

On May 9, 2018, we announced the acquisition of 46.55 million common shares, representing approximately 19.9 percent of issued and outstanding common shares of Midas Gold Corporation in a non-brokered private placement for total consideration of \$38 million. Upon acquisition of the shares, we accounted for our interest as an available-for-sale financial asset presented in other non-current assets with future changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income.

D) Sale of 50% of Veladero

On April 6, 2017, we announced a strategic cooperation agreement with Shandong Gold where Shandong Gold agreed to acquire 50 percent of Barrick's Veladero mine in Argentina for \$960 million. The transaction closed on June 30, 2017 and in the second quarter of 2017 we recognized a total gain of \$689 million, partially on the sale of 50 percent to Shandong Gold and partially upon remeasurement of our remaining interest in Veladero.

E) Sale of 25% of the Cerro Casale Project

On March 28, 2017, we announced an agreement with Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp") to form a new partnership at the Cerro Casale Project in Chile. The transaction closed on June 9, 2017. Under the terms of the agreement, Goldcorp agreed to purchase a 25 percent interest in the Cerro Casale Project from Barrick. This transaction, coupled with the concurrent purchase by Goldcorp of Kinross Gold Corporation's ("Kinross") 25 percent interest in the Cerro Casale Project, resulted in Barrick and Goldcorp each holding a 50 percent interest in the newly formed Cerro Casale joint operation. This ownership change coupled with the specific terms of the agreement caused a change in control of the Cerro Casale Project and we remeasured our retained interest in the joint operation at fair value at the date control was lost.

The total consideration received by Barrick and Kinross implied a fair value of \$1.2 billion for 100 percent of the Cerro Casale Project, which resulted in a reversal of previously recorded impairment charges of \$1.12 billion in the first quarter of 2017. We recognized a gain of \$193 million due to the deconsolidation of the non-controlling interest in the Cerro Casale Project in the second quarter of 2017.

This joint operation is now referred to as Norte Abierto and includes the Cerro Casale, Caspiche and Luciano deposits.

5 > SEGMENT INFORMATION

Barrick's business is organized into eleven individual minesites, one grouping of two minesites, one publicly traded company and one project. Barrick's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), reviews the operating results, assesses performance and makes capital allocation decisions at the minesite, grouping, Company and/or project level. During the third quarter of 2018, Barrick's president, who was our CODM, resigned from the Company. Three members of our executive management team, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Senior Vice President, Operational and Technical Excellence, have together assumed the role of CODM. Upon completion of the proposed merger with Randgold, it is expected that Mark Bristow, as President and Chief Executive Officer, will assume this role. Each individual minesite, with the exception of Barrick Nevada, Acacia and the Pascua-Lama project are operating segments for financial reporting purposes. Our presentation of our reportable operating segments is four individual gold mines (Pueblo Viejo, Lagunas Norte, Veladero and Turquoise Ridge), Barrick Nevada, Acacia and our Pascua-Lama project. The remaining operating segments, our remaining gold and copper mines, have been grouped into an "other" category and will not be reported on individually. Segment performance is evaluated based on a number of measures including operating income before tax, production levels and unit production costs. Certain costs are managed on a consolidated basis and are therefore not reflected in segment income.

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the three months ended September 30, 2018	Cost of Sales					Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Direct mining, royalties and community relations	Depreciation	Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	
Barrick Nevada	\$726	\$299	\$176	\$9	\$2	\$240
Turquoise Ridge	90	53	7	—	—	30
Pueblo Viejo ²	324	148	48	7	(1)	122
Veladero	59	31	24	—	(2)	6
Lagunas Norte	83	35	14	—	2	32
Acacia ²	166	95	19	—	17	35
Pascua-Lama	—	—	3	17	6	(26)
Other Mines ^{3,4}	389	292	67	3	5	22
	\$1,837	\$953	\$358	\$36	\$29	\$461

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the three months ended September 30, 2017	Cost of Sales					Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Direct mining, royalties and community relations	Depreciation	Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	
Barrick Nevada	\$706	\$246	\$179	\$7	\$6	\$268
Turquoise Ridge	84	40	9	—	1	34
Pueblo Viejo ²	329	127	38	—	3	161
Veladero	114	58	48	—	(1)	9
Lagunas Norte	124	41	17	1	(1)	66
Acacia ²	170	84	23	—	33	30
Pascua-Lama	—	—	2	42	2	(46)
Other Mines ^{3,4}	466	276	69	4	9	108
	\$1,993	\$872	\$385	\$54	\$52	\$630

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018	Cost of Sales					Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Direct mining, royalties and community relations	Depreciation	Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	
Barrick Nevada	\$1,925	\$780	\$463	\$19	\$10	\$653
Turquoise Ridge	249	131	21	—	—	97
Pueblo Viejo ²	977	408	132	15	—	422
Veladero	271	123	89	2	(1)	58
Lagunas Norte	268	93	36	2	6	131
Acacia ²	499	276	66	—	18	139
Pascua-Lama	—	—	8	65	17	(90)
Other Mines ^{3,4}	1,150	813	185	9	27	116
	\$5,339	\$2,624	\$1,000	\$112	\$77	\$1,526

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017	Cost of Sales					Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Direct mining, royalties and community relations	Depreciation	Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	
Barrick Nevada	\$2,273	\$803	\$638	\$17	\$21	\$794
Turquoise Ridge	177	86	18	—	2	71
Pueblo Viejo ²	1,015	367	122	—	10	516
Veladero	439	216	86	3	—	134
Lagunas Norte	365	120	50	4	5	186
Acacia ²	561	273	82	—	47	159
Pascua-Lama	—	—	6	86	3	(95)
Other Mines ^{3,4}	1,316	787	188	9	26	306
	\$6,146	\$2,652	\$1,190	\$119	\$114	\$2,071

¹ Includes accretion expense, which is included within finance costs in the consolidated statement of income. For the three months ended September 30, 2018, accretion expense was \$19 million (2017: \$12 million) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, accretion expense was \$56 million (2017: \$43 million).

² Includes non-controlling interest portion of revenues, cost of sales and segment income for the three months ended September 30, 2018 for Pueblo Viejo \$131 million, \$79 million, \$48 million (2017: \$128 million, \$64 million, \$63 million) and Acacia \$60 million, \$42 million, \$13 million (2017: \$62 million, \$39 million, \$11 million) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 for Pueblo Viejo \$388 million, \$215 million, \$166 million (2017: \$402 million, \$189 million, \$209 million) and Acacia \$180 million, \$124 million, \$50 million (2017: \$203 million, \$128 million, \$58 million).

³ Includes cost of sales of Pierina for the three months ended September 30, 2018 of \$22 million (2017: \$38 million) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$84 million (2017: \$119 million).

⁴ Includes provisional pricing adjustments for the three months ended September 30, 2018 of \$6 million losses (2017: \$16 million gains) and for nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$35 million losses (2017: \$3 million losses).

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Income Before Income Taxes

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Segment income	\$461	\$630	\$1,526	\$2,071
Other cost of sales/amortization ¹	(4)	(13)	(19)	(47)
Exploration, evaluation and project expenses not attributable to segments	(53)	(46)	(147)	(137)
General and administrative expenses	(71)	(69)	(212)	(186)
Other income (expense) not attributable to segments	(6)	3	(34)	871
Impairment reversals (charges) not attributable to segments	(431)	(2)	(492)	1,128
Loss on currency translation	(62)	(25)	(152)	(60)
Closed mine rehabilitation	6	(14)	6	(19)
Income from equity investees	19	25	45	50
Finance costs, net (includes non-segment accretion)	(140)	(226)	(372)	(518)
Gain on non-hedge derivatives ²	—	8	3	10
(Loss) income before income taxes	(\$281)	\$271	\$152	\$3,163

¹ Includes realized hedge gains and losses for the three months ended September 30, 2018 of \$nil (2017: \$8 million losses) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$2 million losses (2017: \$22 million losses).

² Includes unrealized non-hedge gains and losses for the three months ended September 30, 2018 of \$nil (2017: \$9 million gains) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$nil (2017: \$6 million gains).

Capital Expenditures Information

	Segment capital expenditures ¹			
	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Barrick Nevada	\$142	\$115	\$439	\$428
Turquoise Ridge	15	11	42	24
Pueblo Viejo	39	35	110	84
Veladero	20	21	84	134
Lagunas Norte	5	8	15	17
Acacia	23	36	74	127
Pascua-Lama	3	1	14	4
Other Mines	105	65	218	180
Segment total	\$352	\$292	\$996	\$998
Other items not allocated to segments	7	9	35	24
Total	\$359	\$301	\$1,031	\$1,022

¹ Segment capital expenditures are presented for internal management reporting purposes on an accrual basis. Capital expenditures in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow are presented on a cash basis. For the three months ended September 30, 2018, cash expenditures were \$387 million (2017: \$307 million) and the decrease in accrued expenditures was \$28 million (2017: \$6 million decrease). For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, cash expenditures were \$1,026 million (2017: \$1,046 million) and the increase in accrued expenditures was \$5 million (2017: \$24 million decrease).

Purchase Commitments

At September 30, 2018, we had purchase obligations for supplies and consumables of \$2,035 million (December 31, 2017: \$1,147 million).

Capital Commitments

In addition to entering into various operational commitments in the normal course of business, we had capital commitments of \$110 million at September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017: \$118 million).

6 > REVENUE

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gold sales				
Spot market sales	\$1,652	\$1,772	\$4,848	\$5,543
Concentrate sales	9	12	19	70
Provisional pricing adjustments	—	—	(1)	1
	\$1,661	\$1,784	\$4,866	\$5,614
Copper sales				
Copper concentrate sales	\$151	\$161	\$402	\$431
Provisional pricing adjustments	(6)	16	(34)	(4)
	\$145	\$177	\$368	\$427
Other sales¹	31	32	105	105
Total	\$1,837	\$1,993	\$5,339	\$6,146

¹ Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold and copper mines.

7 > COST OF SALES

	Gold		Copper		Pascua-Lama/Other ³		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
For the three months ended September 30								
Direct mining cost ^{1,2}	\$790	\$729	\$96	\$69	\$—	\$8	\$886	\$806
Depreciation	319	357	37	26	7	7	363	390
Royalty expense	45	50	11	12	—	—	56	62
Community relations	10	11	—	1	—	—	10	12
	\$1,164	\$1,147	\$144	\$108	\$7	\$15	\$1,315	\$1,270
For the nine months ended September 30								
Direct mining cost ^{1,2}	\$2,196	\$2,241	\$231	\$203	\$4	\$23	\$2,431	\$2,467
Depreciation	907	1,125	86	59	23	29	1,016	1,213
Royalty expense	138	150	28	27	—	—	166	177
Community relations	27	28	3	3	—	1	30	32
	\$3,268	\$3,544	\$348	\$292	\$27	\$53	\$3,643	\$3,889

¹ Direct mining cost includes charges to reduce the cost of inventory to net realizable value as follows: \$5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 (2017: \$3 million) and \$10 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 (2017: \$9 million).

² Direct mining cost includes the costs of extracting by-products.

³ Other includes realized hedge gains and losses and corporate amortization.

8 > EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the three months ended September 30				For the nine months ended September 30			
	2018		2017		2018		2017	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income (loss)	(\$386)	(\$386)	(\$43)	(\$43)	(\$270)	(\$270)	\$1,983	\$1,983
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(26)	(26)	32	32	(78)	(78)	(231)	(231)
Net income (loss) income attributable to equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation	(\$412)	(\$412)	(\$11)	(\$11)	(\$348)	(\$348)	\$1,752	\$1,752
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,167	1,167	1,166	1,166	1,167	1,167	1,166	1,166
Earnings per share data attributable to the equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation								
Net income (loss)	(\$0.35)	(\$0.35)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.30)	(\$0.30)	\$1.50	\$1.50

9 > OTHER EXPENSE

A) Other Expense (Income)

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Other expense:				
Bank charges	\$4	\$5	\$18	\$16
Bulyanhulu reduced operations program cost ¹	6	24	23	27
Insurance payment to Porgera JV	—	—	13	—
Litigation ²	35	8	61	18
Miscellaneous write-offs	2	—	6	10
Acacia - other	4	(2)	9	7
Other	(2)	16	15	18
Total other expense	\$49	\$51	\$145	\$96
Other income:				
Gain on sale of long-lived assets ³	(\$1)	(\$5)	(\$49)	(\$882)
Insurance proceeds related to Kalgoorlie JV	(24)	—	(24)	—
Other	(8)	(9)	(17)	(14)
Total other income	(\$33)	(\$14)	(\$90)	(\$896)
Total	\$16	\$37	\$55	(\$800)

¹ Primarily consists of severance, contractor and inventory write-down costs.

² Primarily consists of a settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011.

³ Primarily consists of a gain on the sale of a royalty asset at Acacia in 2018.

B) Impairment (Reversals) Charges

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Impairment (reversals) of non-current assets ¹	\$431	\$2	\$468	(\$1,128)
Impairment of intangibles ¹	—	—	24	—
Total	\$431	\$2	\$492	(\$1,128)

¹ Refer to note 13 for further details.

C) Loss on Currency Translation

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Currency translation losses released as a result of the disposal and reorganization of entities	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$11
Foreign currency translation losses	62	25	152	49
Total	\$62	\$25	\$152	\$60

In the second and third quarters of 2018, we noted that inflation in Argentina was accelerating and is now considered to be hyperinflationary. Our accounting for Veladero will be unaffected by this situation as it has a US dollar functional currency.

10> INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Current	\$18	\$319	\$247	\$667
Deferred	87	(5)	175	513
Total	\$105	\$314	\$422	\$1,180

Income tax expense was \$422 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The underlying effective tax rate for ordinary income for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was 49% after adjusting for the impact of the Dominican Republic tax audit; the credit impact of the United States adjustment to one-time toll charge, the net impact of foreign currency translation losses on deferred tax balances; the impact of impairment (reversals) charges; the impact of asset sales and non-hedge derivatives; the impact of non-deductible foreign exchange losses, and the impact of other expense adjustments. The unadjusted tax rate for income for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was 278% of the income before income taxes.

Currency Translation

Deferred tax balances are subject to remeasurement for changes in currency exchange rates each period. The most significant balances are Argentine net deferred tax liabilities. In the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, tax expense of \$30 million and \$6 million, respectively, primarily arose from translation losses on tax balances in Argentina, due to the weakening of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar. These translation losses are included within deferred income tax expense.

United States Adjustment to One-Time Toll Charge

In the fourth quarter of 2017, we recorded an estimated provisional one-time 2017 toll charge, resulting from U.S. tax reform, of \$228 million. In the third quarter of 2018, during the process of completing the 2017 United States income tax returns, the calculation was finalized and revised, resulting in a decrease of \$49 million to the one-time toll charge, with a corresponding reduction to current income tax expense.

Dominican Republic Tax Audit

In the first quarter of 2018, current tax expense of \$5 million and deferred tax expense of \$37 million were recorded, resulting from a tax audit of Pueblo Viejo in the Dominican Republic. The deferred tax expense relates to additional tax deductions included in the audit that reduced deferred tax assets but did not reduce tax expense due to the application of annual minimum tax (AMT) in certain taxation years.

11 > CASH FLOW – OTHER ITEMS

Operating Cash Flows – Other Items	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Adjustments for non-cash income statement items:				
Gain on non-hedge derivatives	\$—	(\$8)	(\$3)	(\$10)
Stock-based compensation expense (recovery)	(1)	15	19	46
Income from investment in equity investees	(19)	(25)	(45)	(50)
Change in estimate of rehabilitation costs at closed mines	(6)	14	(6)	19
Net inventory impairment charges	5	3	10	9
Change in other assets and liabilities	(25)	(94)	(130)	(229)
Settlement of rehabilitation obligations	(17)	(18)	(49)	(41)
Other operating activities	(\$63)	(\$113)	(\$204)	(\$256)
Cash flow arising from changes in:				
Accounts receivable	\$5	(\$35)	\$50	\$23
Inventory	13	(127)	(135)	(358)
Other current assets	6	(74)	(71)	(218)
Accounts payable	154	75	87	109
Other current liabilities	(11)	34	—	(23)
Change in working capital	\$167	(\$127)	(\$69)	(\$467)

12 > EQUITY ACCOUNTING METHOD INVESTMENT CONTINUITY

	Kabanga	Jabal Sayid	Zaldivar	GNX	Total
At January 1, 2017	\$30	\$180	\$974	\$1	\$1,185
Funds invested	1	—	—	11	12
Dividend	—	—	(60)	—	(60)
Equity pick-up (loss) from equity investees	(1)	26	61	(10)	76
At December 31, 2017	\$30	\$206	\$975	\$2	\$1,213
Funds invested	—	—	—	5	5
Equity pick-up (loss) from equity investees	—	35	17	(7)	45
Impairment charges	(30)	—	—	—	(30)
At September 30, 2018	\$—	\$241	\$992	\$—	\$1,233

13 > IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL AND OTHER ASSETS

In accordance with our accounting policy, goodwill is tested for impairment in the fourth quarter and also when there is an indicator of impairment. Non-current assets are tested for impairment or impairment reversals when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or is understated. Refer to note 21 of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements for further information.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we recorded impairments of \$492 million (2017: \$1,128 million impairment reversals) for non-current assets, as summarized in the following table:

Summary of impairments (reversals)

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Lagunas Norte	\$405	\$2	\$405	\$2
Equity Method Investments	—	—	30	—
Acacia	—	—	24	—
Barrick Nevada	—	—	14	—
Cerro Casale	—	—	—	(1,120)
Pascua-Lama	—	—	(7)	(15)
Other ¹	26	—	26	5
Total	\$431	\$2	\$492	(\$1,128)

¹ Impairment charges for the third quarter of 2018 relate to impairment of non-current assets at non-operating sites.

Indicators of impairment

Third Quarter 2018

Lagunas Norte

In the third quarter of 2018, we updated a feasibility study for proposed projects relating to the processing of carbonaceous materials ("CMOP") and the treatment of refractory sulphide ore ("PMR") at Lagunas Norte in Peru. Based upon the findings of the feasibility study, it was determined not to proceed with the PMR project at this time. As a result, an impairment assessment was undertaken and a non-current asset impairment of \$405 million was recognized in the third quarter of 2018, as we identified that Lagunas Norte's carrying value exceeded its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") of \$150 million. The key assumptions and estimates used in determining the FVLCD are short-term and long-term gold prices of \$1,200 per ounce, NAV multiple of 1.1-1.2 and a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") of 3.8%.

Veladero

In the third quarter of 2018, the Argentine government re-established customs duties for all exports from Argentina. Effective for the period of September 2018 to December 31, 2020, exports of doré are subject to a 12% duty, capped at ARS 4.00 per USD exported. The Company is currently reviewing these changes in the context of the existing tax stability benefit granted to Veladero, and is engaging in discussions with the federal government to clarify its impact of the export duty on Veladero's operations. Based on our initial analysis, the re-establishment of the customs duties will not have a significant adverse effect on the long-term fair value of the mine. As such, no indicator of impairment was identified in the third quarter of 2018 and in the fourth quarter of 2018, in accordance with our policy, we will perform our annual goodwill impairment test for Veladero and will assess for any potential indicators of impairment.

Lumwana

On September 28, 2018, as part of their 2019 budget, the Zambian government introduced changes to the current mining tax regime. The changes include an increase in royalty rates by 1.5%, the introduction of a 10% royalty on copper production if copper price increases above a certain price, the imposition of a 5% import duty on copper concentrates, and the replacement of the VAT with a non-refundable sales tax, although any outstanding VAT claims will be settled through the current refund mechanism. The new mining tax regime has a proposed effective date of January 1, 2019, however discussions are ongoing with the Zambian government in an effort to mitigate some of the impact prior to the proposed changes being enacted. However, based upon our initial analysis, should there not be a positive outcome from these discussions, Lumwana would remain cash flow positive at current copper prices. Given the uncertainty over the final outcome of the tax changes and the need

to assess the full impact to the life of mine ("LOM") plan once those tax changes have been finalized, no indicator of impairment was identified in the third quarter of 2018.

Second Quarter 2018

Acacia

In the second quarter of 2018, potential indicators of impairment were identified in relation to Acacia, specifically the ongoing uncertainty surrounding a potential resolution between Barrick and the Government of Tanzania ("GoT") as well as the sustained decline in Acacia's market capitalization below its carrying value over the first half of 2018. As a result, an impairment assessment was undertaken in the second quarter, with no impairment loss identified.

The assessment assumed the resumption of concentrate sales and of operations at Bulyanhulu will occur in the second quarter of 2019 and in late 2019, respectively. The assessment also reflected the targeted outcome for a negotiated resolution in line with the proposed framework as reflected in the most recent LOM.

The key assumptions and estimates used in determining the FVLCD are short- and long-term gold prices of \$1,200 per ounce and a WACC of 11%, consistent with the rate used for the impairment assessment completed at December 31, 2017 in the calculation of FVLCD. FVLCD is most sensitive to changes in these key assumptions and to the timing of resolution of the export ban, therefore a sensitivity analysis was performed based on a decrease in the long-term gold price of \$100 per ounce, and increase in the WACC of 1%, and a further six month delay in the resolution of the export ban. A \$100 per ounce decrease in long-term gold price would result in the recognition of a non-current asset impairment at Bulyanhulu of \$98 million, net of tax. A 1% increase in the WACC and a further delay of six months in the resolution of the export ban would not result in the recognition of an impairment. However, should a negotiated resolution not eventuate, the recoverable value of Bulyanhulu may be further impacted, resulting in a review at such time.

Subsequent to the second quarter close, OreCorp, which is Acacia's joint venture partner in the Nyanzaga project in Tanzania, executed its option under the earn-in agreement to increase its ownership in the project to 51% through a \$3 million payment to Acacia. Furthermore, Acacia signed a conditional agreement to sell its remaining 49% interest in the project to OreCorp for \$7 million and a net smelter royalty capped at \$15 million based on future production. As a result of the agreement, and Acacia's commitment to a sale, Acacia expects to recover the value of the asset through sale and not value in use and as such has valued the asset at FVLCD of \$10 million, resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss of US\$24 million in the second quarter of 2018.

Kabanga

In January 2018, new mining regulations relating to mineral rights were issued in Tanzania. These regulations canceled all retention licenses and declared that they no longer have legal effect and any previous holder, along with any third party, of a retention license would need to apply for a new prospecting or mining license for that area. Our 50% interest in the Kabanga project (a joint venture between Barrick and Glencore) was affected by these changes. While we have now submitted our application for a prospecting license, the operating environment for mining projects in Tanzania remains challenging and we have determined that our carrying amount for the project is not recoverable under the current circumstances. As such, we considered this an indicator of impairment, resulting in the recognition of a \$30 million impairment in the second quarter of 2018, which is equal to the full carrying value of our equity-method investment in the Kabanga JV.

First Quarter 2017

Cerro Casale

As noted in note 4(e), on March 28, 2017, we announced the sale of a 25% interest in the Cerro Casale Project in Chile, which resulted in Barrick retaining a 50% interest in the Project and this was deemed to be an indicator of impairment reversal in the first quarter of 2017. As such, in first quarter 2017, we recognized a partial reversal of the non-current asset impairment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2014 in the amount of \$1.12 billion. The recoverable amount, based on the FVLCD as implied by the transaction price, was \$1.2 billion.

14 > FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments include cash; evidence of ownership in an entity; or a contract that imposes an obligation on one party and conveys a right to a second party to deliver/receive cash or another financial instrument.

A) Cash and Equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash, term deposits, treasury bills and money market funds with original maturities of less than 90 days. Cash and equivalents also include \$407 million cash that is held in subsidiaries that have regulatory regulations or contractual restrictions, or operate in countries where exchange controls and other legal restrictions apply and are therefore not available for general use by the Company.

B) Debt¹

	As at September 30, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
4.4%/5.7% notes ^{2,9}	\$842	\$1,468
3.85%/5.25% notes	1,079	1,079
5.80% notes ^{3,9}	395	395
6.35% notes ^{4,9}	594	593
Other fixed-rate notes ^{5,9}	1,326	1,326
Capital leases ⁶	25	46
Other debt obligations	599	603
5.75% notes ^{7,9}	842	842
Acacia credit facility ⁸	43	71
	\$5,745	\$6,423
Less: current portion ¹⁰	(49)	(59)
	\$5,696	\$6,364

¹ The agreements that govern our long-term debt each contain various provisions which are not summarized herein. These provisions allow Barrick to, at its option, redeem indebtedness prior to maturity at specified prices and also may permit redemption of debt by Barrick upon the occurrence of certain specified changes in tax legislation.

² Consists of \$850 million of notes due 2041 in conjunction with our wholly owned subsidiary Barrick North America Finance LLC ("BNAF").

³ Consists of \$400 million of 5.80% notes which mature in 2034.

⁴ Consists of \$600 million of 6.35% notes which mature in 2036.

⁵ Consists of \$1.3 billion in conjunction with our wholly owned subsidiary BNAF and our wholly-owned subsidiary Barrick (PD) Australia Finance Pty Ltd. ("BPDAF"). This consists of \$248 million of BPDAF notes due 2020, \$250 million of BNAF notes due 2038 and \$850 million of BPDAF notes due 2039.

⁶ Consists primarily of capital leases at Pascua-Lama of \$10 million, and Lagunas Norte of \$11 million (2017: \$13 million and \$27 million, respectively).

⁷ Consists of \$850 million in conjunction with our wholly owned subsidiary BNAF.

⁸ Consists of an export credit backed term loan facility.

⁹ We provide an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee on all BNAF, BPDAF, Barrick Gold Finance Company ("BGFC") and Barrick (HMC) Mining ("BHMC") notes and generally provide such guarantees on all BNAF, BPDAF, BGFC and BHMC notes issued, which will rank equally with our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

¹⁰ The current portion of long-term debt consists of other debt obligations of \$5 million (2017: \$4 million), capital leases of \$16 million (2017: \$27 million) and Acacia credit facility of \$28 million (2017: \$28 million).

Debt Management

On July 17, 2018, Barrick completed a make-whole repurchase of the approximately \$629 million of outstanding principal on the 4.40% notes due 2021. The settlement resulted in a debt extinguishment loss of \$29 million.

15 > FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

A) Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

As at September 30, 2018	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Aggregate fair value
Cash and equivalents	\$1,697	\$—	\$—	\$1,697
Other investments	61	—	—	61
Derivatives	—	6	—	6
Receivables from provisional copper and gold sales	—	57	—	57
	\$1,758	\$63	\$—	\$1,821

B) Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018		As at December 31, 2017	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Other assets ¹	\$558	\$558	\$572	\$572
Other investments ²	61	61	33	33
Derivative assets	8	8	3	3
	\$627	\$627	\$608	\$608
Financial liabilities				
Debt ³	\$5,745	\$6,285	\$6,423	\$7,715
Derivative liabilities	2	2	32	32
Other liabilities	518	518	252	252
	\$6,265	\$6,805	\$6,707	\$7,999

¹ Includes restricted cash and amounts due from our partners.

² Recorded at fair value. Quoted market prices are used to determine fair value.

³ Debt is generally recorded at amortized cost. The fair value of debt is primarily determined using quoted market prices. Balance includes both current and long-term portions of debt.

We do not offset financial assets with financial liabilities.

C) Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

As at September 30, 2018	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Aggregate fair value
Other assets ¹	\$—	\$—	\$190	\$190
Property, plant and equipment ²	—	—	14	14
Intangible assets ³	—	—	10	10

¹ Other assets were written down by \$45 million, which was included in earnings in this period.

² Property, plant and equipment were written down by \$423 million, which was included in earnings in this period.

³ Intangible assets were written down by \$24 million, which was included in earnings in this period, to their fair value less costs of disposal of \$10 million.

The Company's valuation techniques were presented in Note 26 of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements and have been consistently applied in these interim financial statements.

16 > CAPITAL STOCK

A) Authorized Capital Stock

Our authorized capital stock includes an unlimited number of common shares (issued 1,167,593,272 common shares); an unlimited number of first preferred shares issuable in series (the first series is designated as the "First Preferred Shares, Series A" and consists of 10,000,000 first preferred shares (issued nil); the second series is designated as the "First Preferred Shares, Series B" and consists of 10,000,000 first preferred shares (issued nil); and the third series is designated as the "First Preferred Share, Series C Special Voting Share" and consists of 1 Special Voting Share (issued nil)); and an unlimited number of second preferred shares issuable in series (the first series is designated as the "Second Preferred Shares, Series A" and consists of 15,000,000 second preferred shares (issued nil)). Our common shares have no par value.

B) Dividends

The Company's practice has been to declare dividends after a quarter in the announcement of the results for the quarter. Dividends declared are paid in the same quarter.

The Company's dividend reinvestment plan resulted in 995,794 common shares issued to shareholders for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

17 > CONTINGENCIES

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued that may result in a loss to the Company, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The impact of any resulting loss from such matters affecting these financial statements and noted below may be material.

Except as noted below, no material changes have occurred with respect to the matters disclosed in Note 36 "Contingencies" to the 2017 Annual Financial Statements, and no new contingencies have occurred that are material to the Company since the issuance of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements.

The description set out below should be read in conjunction with Note 36 "Contingencies" to the 2017 Annual Financial Statements.

Litigation and Claims Update

US Shareholder Class Action (Veladero)

Briefing on the motion to dismiss was completed on April 18, 2018. The Company's motion to dismiss was granted, with prejudice, on September 20, 2018, and the matter is now closed.

Proposed Canadian Shareholder Class Action (Veladero)

On July 28, 2018, Peter Gradja, a purported shareholder of the Company, commenced a proposed class action against the Company in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. The action seeks unspecified damages and other relief, purportedly on behalf of anyone who purchased Barrick shares during the period from February 15, 2017 to April 24, 2017 and held some or all of those shares at the close of trading on April 24, 2017. The allegations in this action are substantially similar to the allegations made in the U.S. shareholder class action and arise from allegedly false and misleading statements concerning production estimates and environmental risks at the Veladero mine.

The action is in its earliest stages, and the plaintiff has not yet brought a motion for the orders required for the action to proceed. The Company believes that the claims made in the Ontario action are without merit and intends to defend the action vigorously. No amounts have been recorded for any potential liability arising from any of the proposed class action, as the Company cannot reasonably predict the outcome.

Proposed Canadian Securities Class Actions (Pascua-Lama)

In August 2018, the Company and Aaron Regent, Jamie Sokalsky, Ammar Al-Joundi and Peter Kinver delivered their Statement of Defence in the Ontario action. No

defence is required to be delivered in the Quebec action at this time.

Pascua-Lama - SMA Regulatory Sanctions

On January 17, 2018, Compañía Minera Nevada ("CMN"), Barrick's Chilean subsidiary that holds the Chilean portion of the Pascua-Lama project (the "Project"), received a revised resolution (the "Revised Resolution") from Chile's Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente ("SMA"), in which the environmental regulator reduced the original administrative fine relating to historical compliance matters at the Project from approximately \$16 million to \$11.5 million and ordered the closure of existing surface facilities on the Chilean side of the Project in addition to certain monitoring activities. The Revised Resolution does not revoke the Project's environmental approval. CMN filed an appeal of the Revised Resolution on February 3, 2018 with the First Environmental Court of Antofagasta (the "Antofagasta Environmental Court").

On October 12, 2018, the Antofagasta Environmental Court issued a ruling in an administrative process established under Chilean law to review significant sanctions ordered by the SMA. CMN was not a party to this process. In its ruling, the Antofagasta Environmental Court rejected four of the five closure orders contained in the Revised Resolution and remanded the related environmental infringements back to the SMA for further consideration in accordance with its decision. A new resolution from the SMA with respect to the sanctions for these four infringements could include a range of potential sanctions, including additional fines, as provided in the Chilean legislation. The Antofagasta Environmental Court upheld the SMA's decision to order the closure of the Chilean side of the Project for the fifth infringement.

As previously noted, CMN has appealed the Revised Resolution and this appeal remains in place. A hearing on that appeal has been scheduled for November 6, 2018, and CMN continues to evaluate all of its legal options.

Following the issuance of the Revised Resolution, the Company reversed the estimated amount previously recorded for any additional proposed administrative fines in this matter. In addition, the Company reclassified Pascua-Lama's proven and probable gold reserves as measured and indicated resources and recorded a pre-tax impairment of \$429 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. No additional amounts have been recorded for any potential liability arising from the October 12, 2018 ruling of the Antofagasta Environmental Court and subsequent review by the SMA as the Company cannot reasonably predict any potential losses and the SMA has not issued any additional proposed administrative fines. The Company intends to vigorously defend this matter. See note 21 of the 2017 Annual Financial Statements for

information related to impairment losses arising from this matter.

Veladero - September 2015 Release of Cyanide-Bearing Process Solution and Glacier Legislation

Criminal Matters

On March 5, 2018, the Court of Appeals confirmed the indictment against the four former federal officials in relation to the enforcement of the national glacier legislation. In a separate investigation, on April 11, 2018, the federal judge indicted two additional former federal officials and confirmed a second charge against one of the former federal officials originally indicted on November 27, 2017, alleging breach of duty in connection with their actions and omissions related to the failure to maintain adequate environmental controls. On July 10, 2018, the Court of Appeals confirmed this later indictment as well. In total, six former federal officials have now been indicted under these proceedings (one of whom has been indicted on two separate charges) and will face trial.

On June 29, 2018, the federal judge ordered additional environmental studies to be conducted in communities downstream from the Veladero mine as part of the investigation into the alleged failure of three former federal government officials to maintain adequate environmental controls. On July 6, 2018 the Province of San Juan challenged this order on jurisdictional grounds. On August 9, 2018, the Federal Court ordered additional studies. One of the defendants appointed an expert to monitor the sampling and analysis required to perform such studies. The Federal Court rejected the jurisdictional challenge, which resulted in an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court on August 24, 2018 to determine jurisdiction. To date, the studies have not been performed.

On August 6, 2018, the case related to the enforcement of the national glacier legislation was assigned to a federal trial judge. On October 16, 2018, the investigation into the alleged failure of three former federal government officials to maintain adequate environmental controls was concluded and the case was sent to trial.

On August 23, 2018, the eight defendants in the Provincial Action, in which a San Juan Provincial court had laid criminal charges based on the alleged negligence of current and former MAG employees in connection with the solution release, were granted probation. The terms of the probation do not require the defendants to recognize any wrongdoing. If the defendants comply with good behavior and community service requirements for one year, the Provincial Action will be dismissed.

Veladero - September 2016 Release of Crushed Ore Saturated with Process Solution

Temporary Suspension of Operations and Regulatory Infringement Proceeding

On March 28, 2018, MAG was notified that the San Juan Provincial mining authority had rejected the request for reconsideration. A further appeal will be heard and decided by the Governor of San Juan.

Veladero - March 2017 Release of Gold-bearing Process Solution

Regulatory Infringement Proceeding and Temporary Suspension of Addition of Cyanide

On March 28, 2018, MAG was notified that the San Juan Provincial mining authority had rejected the request for reconsideration. A further appeal will be heard and decided by the Governor of San Juan.

Writ of Kalikasan

The Petitioners served a Motion to Lift Order of Suspension of Proceedings dated September 12, 2018 to have the proceedings resume. The Company intends to file an Opposition to this motion.