

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ("MD&A")

This portion of the Quarterly Report provides management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations, to enable a reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations as at, and for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, in comparison to the corresponding prior-year period. The MD&A is intended to help the reader understand Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick", "we", "our" or the "Company"), our operations, financial performance and present and future business environment. This MD&A, which has been prepared as of October 24, 2018, is intended to supplement and complement the condensed unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 (collectively, the "Financial Statements"), which are included in this Quarterly Report on pages 65 to 84. You are encouraged to review the Financial Statements in conjunction with your review of this MD&A. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with both the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the two years ended December 31, 2017,

the related annual MD&A included in the 2017 Annual Report, and the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities. These documents and additional information relating to the Company are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Certain notes to the Financial Statements are specifically referred to in this MD&A and such notes are incorporated by reference herein. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in millions of United States dollars (" \$" or "US\$"), unless otherwise specified.

For the purposes of preparing our MD&A, we consider the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. We evaluate materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "target", "plan", "objective", "assume", "intend", "project", "pursue", "goal", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "could", "would", "should" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: (i) Barrick's forward-looking production guidance; (ii) estimates of future cost of sales per ounce for gold and per pound for copper, cash costs per ounce and C1 cash costs per pound, and all-in-sustaining costs per ounce/pound; (iii) cash flow forecasts; (iv) projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures; (v) Barrick's ability to successfully negotiate a new partnership between Acacia Mining plc ("Acacia") and the Government of Tanzania; (vi) targeted debt and cost reductions; (vii) mine life and production rates; (viii) estimated timing for construction of, and production from, new projects; (ix) the ability of investments in infrastructure and mine exploration drilling to strengthen

the quality of Barrick's production profile; (x) our pipeline of high confidence projects at or near existing operations; (xi) potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries; (xii) the adjustment of Barrick's closure plan for surface infrastructure on the Chilean side of the Pascua-Lama project and continued evaluation of de-risking opportunities; (xiii) Barrick's Best-in-Class program (including potential improvements to financial and operating performance that may result from certain Best-in-Class initiatives); (xiv) our ability to convert resources into reserves; (xv) asset sales, joint ventures and partnerships; (xvi) completion of the merger of Barrick and Randgold; and (xvii) expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance and other outlook or guidance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of this MD&A in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from

those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks associated with the fact that certain Best-in-Class initiatives are still in the early stages of evaluation and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; the duration of the Tanzanian ban on mineral concentrate exports; the ultimate terms of any definitive agreement between Acacia and the Government of Tanzania to resolve a dispute relating to the imposition of the concentrate export ban and allegations by the Government of Tanzania that Acacia under-declared the metal content of concentrate exports from Tanzania; the status of certain tax re-assessments by the Tanzanian government; the manner in which amendments to the 2010 Mining Act (Tanzania) increasing the royalty rate applicable to metallic minerals such as gold, copper and silver to 6% (from 4%), and the new Finance Act (Tanzania) imposing a 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from July 1, 2017 will be implemented and the impact of these and other legislative changes on Acacia; whether Barrick will successfully negotiate an agreement with respect to the dispute between Acacia and the government of Tanzania and whether Acacia will approve the terms of any such final agreement; the benefits expected from recent transactions being realized; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; uncertainty whether some or all of the Best-in-Class initiatives, targeted investments and projects will meet the Company's capital allocation objectives and internal hurdle rate; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; adverse changes in our credit ratings; the impact of inflation; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in U.S. dollar interest rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions in which the Company or its affiliates do or may carry on business in the future; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; damage to the Company's reputation due

to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the Company's handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; risks that exploration data may be incomplete and considerable additional work may be required to complete further evaluation, including but not limited to drilling, engineering and socioeconomic studies and investment; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; litigation and legal and administrative proceedings; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; risks associated with the fact that certain of the initiatives described in this press release are still in the early stages and may not materialize; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; employee relations including loss of key employees; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; and the organization of our previously held African gold operations and properties under a separate listed Company. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion, copper cathode or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

USE OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

We use the following non-GAAP financial performance measures in our MD&A:

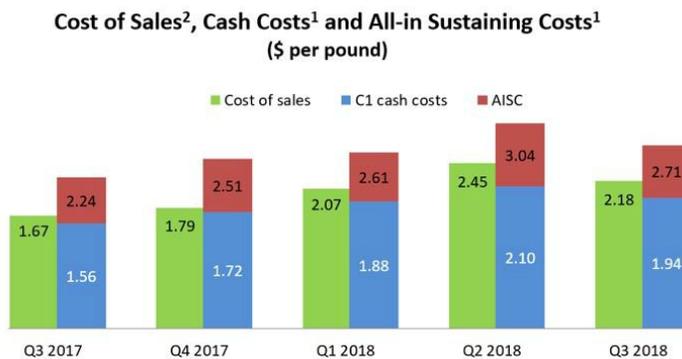
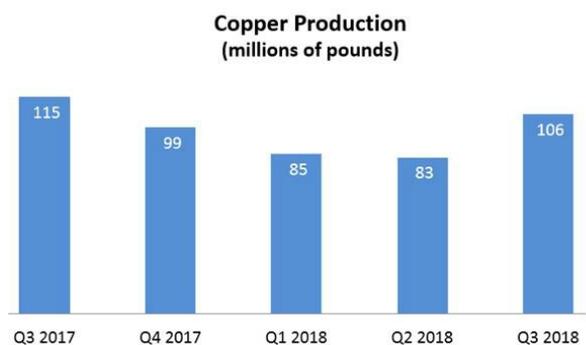
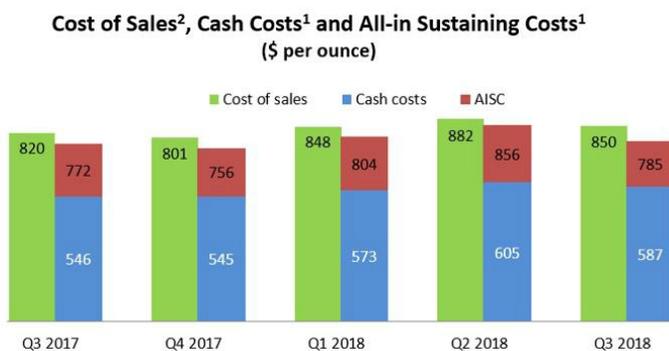
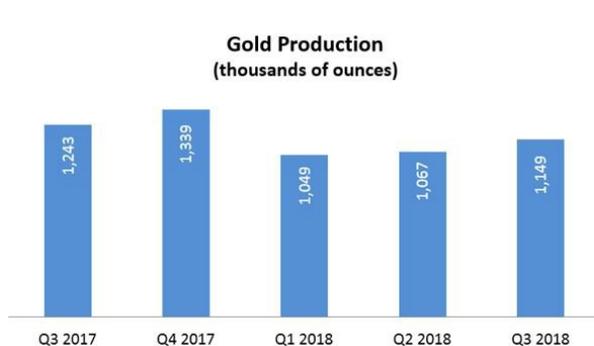
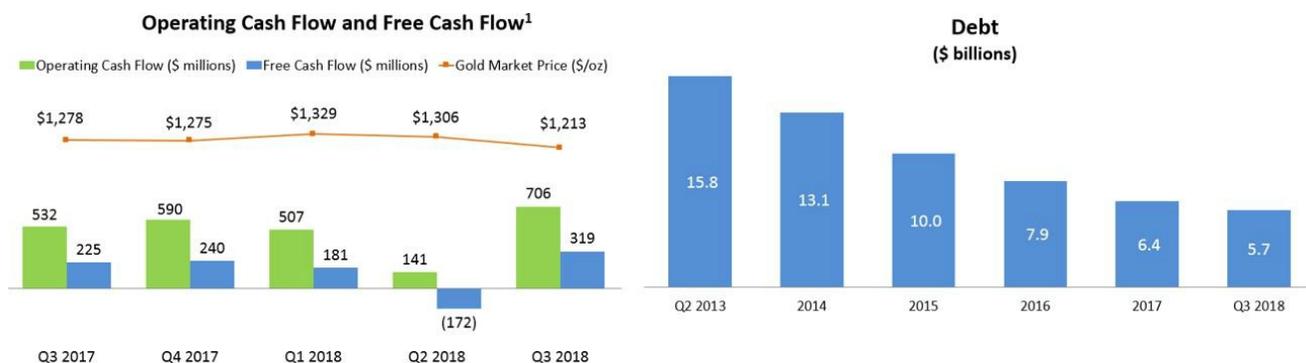
- "adjusted net earnings"
- "free cash flow"
- "EBITDA"
- "adjusted EBITDA"
- "cash costs per ounce"
- "C1 cash costs per pound"
- "all-in sustaining costs per ounce/pound"
- "all-in costs per ounce" and
- "realized price"

For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP measures used in this MD&A and a detailed reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), please refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of this MD&A on pages 50 to 63. Each non-GAAP financial performance measure has been annotated with a reference to an endnote on page 64. The non-GAAP financial performance measures set out in this MD&A are intended to provide additional information to investors and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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OVERVIEW

Financial and Operating Highlights



¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

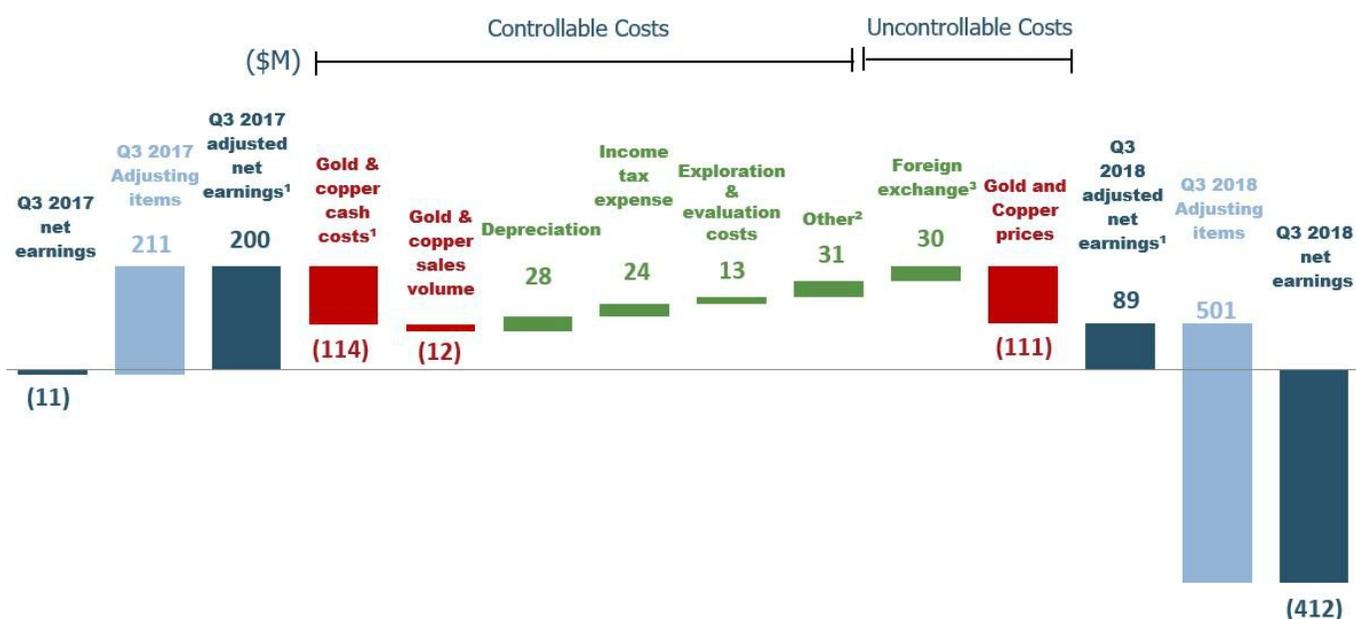
² Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales applicable to gold on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo, 36.1% Acacia and 40% South Arturo from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces. Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales applicable to copper including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	(\$412)	(\$11)	(\$348)	\$1,752
Per share (dollars) ¹	(0.35)	(0.01)	(0.30)	1.50
Adjusted net earnings ²	89	200	340	623
Per share (dollars) ^{1,2}	0.08	0.17	0.29	0.52
Operating cash flow	706	532	1,354	1,475
Free cash flow ²	\$319	\$225	\$328	\$429

¹ Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share of 1,167 million shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 (2017: 1,166 million shares).

² Adjusted net earnings and free cash flow are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Factors affecting net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ - three months ended September 30, 2018



¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

² Primarily consists of insurance proceeds received of \$24 million and \$8 million of closed mine rehabilitation expense.

³ Estimated impact of foreign exchange.

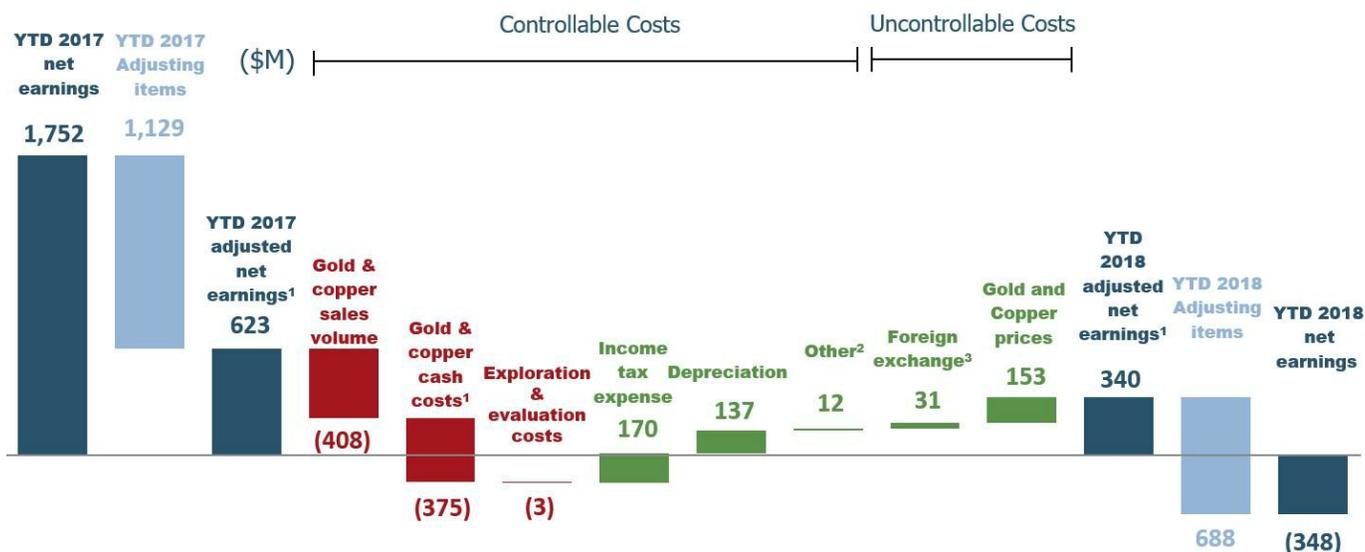
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of Barrick ("net earnings") for the third quarter of 2018 were a net loss of \$412 million compared with a net loss of \$11 million in the same prior year period. The significant decrease was primarily due to a \$405 million impairment charge recorded in the third quarter of 2018 resulting from an asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. This was further impacted by foreign exchange losses of \$62 million, debt extinguishment costs of \$29 million and the settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011 of \$27 million. Third quarter 2017 net earnings were negatively impacted by a \$172 million tax provision relating to the proposed framework for Acacia operations in Tanzania and \$101 million in debt extinguishment costs. After adjusting for items that are not indicative of future operating earnings, adjusted net earnings¹ of \$89 million in the third quarter of 2018 were \$111 million lower than the same prior year period. The decrease in adjusted net earnings was primarily due to increased gold and copper direct mining costs primarily due to higher fuel prices and planned maintenance at the Pueblo Viejo autoclaves. Earnings were also negatively impacted by lower realized gold and copper prices¹ of \$1,216 per ounce and \$2.76 per pound, respectively, in the third quarter of 2018 compared to \$1,274 per ounce and \$3.05 per pound, respectively, in the same prior year period. This was partially offset by lower depreciation, lower income tax expense and an increase in other income relating to insurance proceeds.

Significant adjusting items (pre-tax and non-controlling interest effects) in the third quarter of 2018 include:

- \$431 million in net asset impairment charges primarily related to the asset impairment of Lagunas Norte;
- \$68 million in other expense adjustments, mainly relating to debt extinguishment costs of \$29 million and the settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011 of \$27 million; and
- \$62 million in foreign currency translation losses primarily related to the significant weakening of the Argentine peso on the value-added taxes receivable balances.

Refer to page 51 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings for the current and prior year periods.

Factors affecting net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ - nine months ended September 30, 2018



¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

² Primarily consists of \$41 million relating to the impact of the 50% divestiture of the Veladero mine on June 30, 2017, partially offset by a decrease in finance costs of \$30 million as a result of debt reduction activities and insurance proceeds received of \$24 million.

³ Estimated impact of foreign exchange.

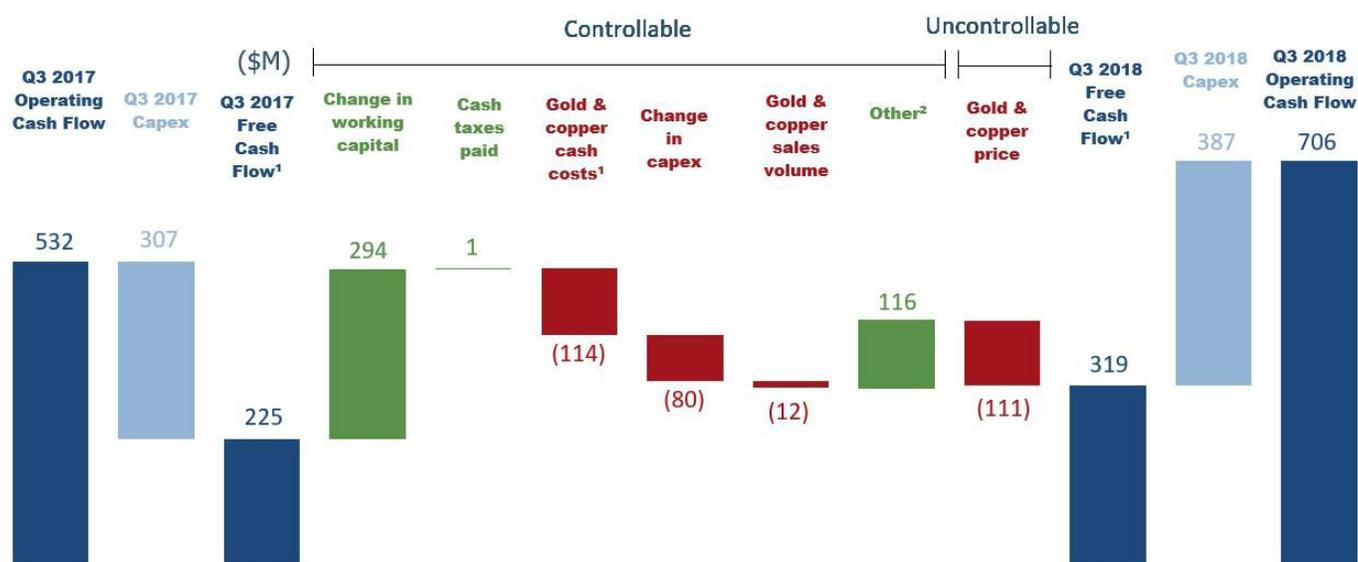
Net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were a net loss of \$348 million compared with net earnings of \$1,752 million in the same prior year period. The significant decrease was primarily due to a \$405 million impairment charge recorded in the third quarter of 2018 resulting from an asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. The decrease was further impacted by \$1,120 million of net impairment reversals (\$518 million net of tax and non-controlling interest) recorded in the first quarter of 2017 as a result of the indicative fair value of the Cerro Casale project related to our divestment of 25% of the project. This was combined with a \$689 million (\$686 million net of tax and non-controlling interest) gain on the sale of a 50% interest in the Veladero mine and a \$193 million (\$192 million net of tax and non-controlling interest) gain on the sale of a 25% interest in the Cerro Casale project recognized in the second quarter of 2017. After adjusting for items that are not indicative of future operating earnings, adjusted net earnings¹ of \$340 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were 45% lower than the same prior year period. The decrease in adjusted net earnings was primarily due to lower gold sales volume as a result of Barrick Nevada's lower grade and recovery through the oxide mill and autoclave, lower tonnage processed at Lagunas Norte and lower grade at Pueblo Viejo, partially offset by higher production at Turquoise Ridge. This was further impacted by increased gold and copper direct mining costs primarily due to higher fuel prices and planned maintenance at the Pueblo Viejo autoclaves. This was partially offset by lower income tax expense and lower depreciation. Earnings were also positively impacted by higher realized gold and copper prices¹ of \$1,284 per ounce and \$2.92 per pound, respectively, in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$1,250 per ounce and \$2.81 per pound, respectively, in the same prior year period.

Significant adjusting items (pre-tax and non-controlling interest effects) in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 include:

- \$492 million in net impairment charges primarily related to Lagunas Norte, the Kabanga project (a joint venture between Barrick and Glencore) and Acacia's Nyanzaga project in Tanzania;
- \$152 million in foreign currency translation losses primarily related to the significant weakening of the Argentine peso on the value-added taxes receivable balances;
- \$105 million in other expense adjustments, including \$36 million relating to staffing reductions and office closures associated with the implementation of our decentralized operating model, debt extinguishment costs, and the settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011;
- \$23 million in significant tax adjustments including the Dominican Republic tax audit, offset by a positive adjustment to the United States one-time toll charge; partially offset by
- \$49 million gain primarily relating to the sale of a non-core royalty asset at Acacia.

Refer to page 51 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings for the current and prior year periods.

Factors affecting Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow¹ - three months ended September 30, 2018



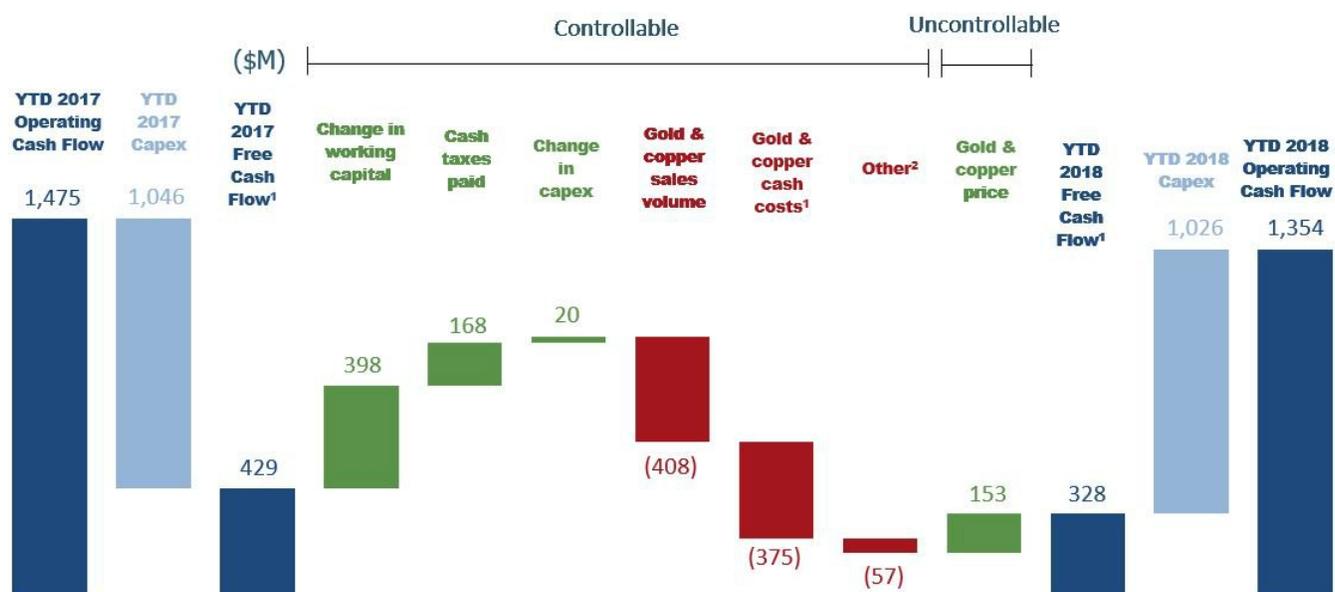
¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

² Other primarily includes lower cash outflows relating to our hedging activities of \$21 million, a decrease in interest paid of \$18 million as a result of debt reduction activities, insurance proceeds received of \$18 million, \$11 million of project costs, \$8 million of community relations spend at non-operating sites, and \$4 million of legal expenses.

In the third quarter of 2018, we generated \$706 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$532 million in the same prior year period. The increase of \$174 million was primarily due to a favorable change in working capital, mainly as a result of increased drawdown of inventory and the timing of accounts receivable and accounts payable; lower cash outflows relating to our hedging activities; a decrease in interest paid as a result of debt reduction activities; and insurance proceeds received. This was partially offset by increased gold and copper direct mining costs primarily due to higher fuel prices and planned maintenance at the Pueblo Viejo autoclaves; and lower realized gold and copper prices¹ of \$1,216 per ounce and \$2.76 per pound, respectively, in the third quarter of 2018 compared to \$1,274 per ounce and \$3.05 per pound, respectively, in the same prior year period.

In the third quarter of 2018, we generated free cash flow¹ of \$319 million compared to \$225 million in the same prior year period. The increase primarily reflects higher operating cash flows, partially offset by higher capital expenditures. In the third quarter of 2018, capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$387 million compared to \$307 million in the third quarter of 2017. The increase in capital expenditures of \$80 million is primarily due to higher project capital expenditures as we invest in the future of our business, including Crossroads, the Cortez Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, and the Deep South Expansion in Barrick Nevada as well as the construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge.

Factors affecting Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow¹ - nine months ended September 30, 2018



¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

² Other primarily reflects closed mine rehabilitation expense.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we generated \$1,354 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,475 million in the same prior year period. The decrease of \$121 million is primarily due to lower gold sales volume as a result of Barrick Nevada's lower grade and recovery through the oxide mill and autoclave, lower tonnage processed at Lagunas Norte and lower grade at Pueblo Viejo, partially offset by higher production at Turquoise Ridge; and increased gold and copper direct mining costs primarily due to higher fuel prices and planned maintenance at the Pueblo Viejo autoclaves. This was partially offset by a favorable change in working capital, mainly as a result of increased drawdown of inventory and the timing of accounts receivable and accounts payable; lower cash taxes paid; higher realized gold and copper prices¹ of \$1,284 per ounce and \$2.92 per pound, respectively, in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$1,250 per ounce and \$2.81 per pound, respectively, in the same prior year period; and a decrease in interest expense as a result of debt reduction activities.

Free cash flow¹ for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$328 million, compared to \$429 million in the same prior year period, reflecting lower operating cash flows, slightly offset by lower capital expenditures. In the nine months ended September 30, 2018, capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$1,026 million compared to \$1,046 million in the same prior year period primarily as a decrease in sustaining capital expenditures, mainly due to the completion of several initiatives occurring in the prior year period, including the Goldstrike underground cooling and ventilation project, the autoclave thiosulfate water treatment plant conversion and digitization initiatives, such as short interval control, at Cortez Hills Underground, the optimization of development sequencing at Turquoise Ridge and the construction of phases 4B and 5B of the leach pad expansion at Veladero. This was offset by an increase in project capital expenditures as we invest in the future of our business, including Crossroads, the Cortez Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, and the Deep South Expansion in Barrick Nevada as well as the construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge.

Key Business Developments

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.

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. As of October 4, 2018, Shandong Gold had purchased approximately \$109 million of shares of Barrick.

Hemlo Royalty Acquisition

In July 2018, Barrick acquired a 2.5% Gross Revenue Royalty for \$14.9 million on certain surface and mineral lands adjacent to the Hemlo property in Ontario which was originally granted to Newmont Mining Corporation as part of the land acquisition in 2015. The royalty covers approximately 37% of Barrick’s overall land holding at Hemlo and includes large highly prospective areas immediately west of the current operation. Drilling up to 800m beyond the limits of the existing resource has partly validated that ore grade mineralization is continuous. The area covered by the royalty could represent potentially significant mine life extensions.

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 available-for-sale financial asset presented in other non-current assets with future changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income.

Bald Mountain Exploration JV Disposition

In October 2018, Barrick sold its remaining interest in the Bald Mountain Exploration Joint Venture to an affiliate of Kinross Gold Corporation, which was formed as part of the sale of the Bald Mountain asset in January 2016. In consideration for its interest, Barrick received US\$15.5 million in cash and a 1.25% NSR on the property.

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 and incurred a loss on debt extinguishment of \$29 million in the third quarter of 2018. The debt repayment is expected to result in an annualized interest saving of approximately \$28 million.

Senior Management Changes

Kelvin Dushnisky, formerly Barrick’s President, left Barrick at the end of August 2018. It is currently contemplated that Mark Bristow, currently Chief Executive Officer of Randgold, will become President and Chief Executive Officer of Barrick if the aforementioned merger with Randgold closes as expected.

Organizational Changes

During the second quarter of 2018, we implemented a number of organizational reductions to advance the implementation of our decentralized operating model. Under this model, our aim is to have a small, high-quality head office focused on setting strategy, allocating capital and talent, performance management, and fulfilling the obligations of a public company. All other tasks are delegated to the operating level where leaders are empowered to manage their business to maximize long term value. We completed an extensive review of all positions sitting above operations, reallocating roles where appropriate, eliminating those no longer required and the closure of some of our smaller offices.

Full Year 2018 Outlook

We are maintaining our 2018 consolidated gold production guidance of 4.5-5.0 million ounces, at a cost of sales⁴ of \$810-\$850 per ounce, cash costs¹ of \$540-\$575 per ounce, and all-in sustaining costs¹ of \$765-\$815 per ounce. We expect gold production to be approximately 1.25 million ounces in the fourth quarter. Although full year production guidance is unchanged, we expect full year production from Pueblo Viejo to be lower and we have lowered the bottom end of the range for Barrick Nevada.

We continue to expect our full year copper production guidance to be 345-410 million pounds, cost of sales per pound⁴ to be \$2.00-\$2.30, C1 cash costs¹ to be \$1.80-\$2.00 per pound, and all-in sustaining costs¹ to be \$2.55-\$2.85 per pound.

Total attributable capital expenditure guidance for 2018 remains unchanged at \$1.40-\$1.60 billion, including mine site sustaining capital of \$950 million-\$1.1 billion, and project capital expenditures of \$450-\$550 million. We expect our full year capital expenditures to be at the low end of our guidance, mainly as a result of lower mine site sustaining capital expenditures.

Over the course of 2018, we have continued to advance the implementation of our decentralized operating model, reallocating roles to operations where appropriate, and eliminating those no longer required. As a result of these efforts, we now expect corporate administration expenses to be approximately \$235 million in 2018, including \$36 million in one-time severance expenses, compared to our original guidance of roughly \$275 million. The indicative annualized savings from our decentralization efforts is approximately \$100 million.

We are adjusting our effective income tax rate guidance to 48%-50%, compared to our guidance of 44%-46%, due to lower-than-anticipated sales from operations in lower-tax jurisdictions, in particular Barrick Nevada, while costs in non-tax-effected entities have remained relatively stable.

Outlook (\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data)	2018 Estimate
Gold production (millions of ounces)	4.50 - 5.00
Gold unit production costs	
Cost of sales - gold (\$ per oz)	810 - 850
Cash costs (\$ per oz) ¹	540 - 575
Depreciation (\$ per oz)	240 - 260
All-in sustaining costs (\$ per oz) ¹	765 - 815
Copper production (millions of pounds)	345 - 410
Copper unit production costs	
Cost of sales - copper (\$ per lb)	2.00 - 2.30
C1 cash costs (\$ per lb) ¹	1.80 - 2.00
Depreciation (\$ per lb)	0.40 - 0.50
Copper all-in sustaining costs (\$ per lb) ¹	2.55 - 2.85
Exploration and project expenses	325 - 405
Exploration and evaluation	185 - 225
Project expenses	140 - 180
General and administrative expenses	~300
Corporate administration	~235
Stock-based compensation ²	~30
Acacia ³	~35
Other expense	80 - 100
Finance costs	500 - 550
Attributable capital expenditures:	
Attributable minesite sustaining	950 - 1,100
Attributable project	450 - 550
Total attributable capital expenditures ⁴	1,400 - 1,600
Effective income tax rate ⁵	48% - 50%

Key Assumptions

Gold Price (\$/ounce)	\$1,200
Copper Price (\$/pound)	\$2.75
Oil Price (WTI) (\$/barrel)	\$65
AUD Exchange Rate	\$0.75
ARS Exchange Rate	30.00
CAD Exchange Rate	\$1.25
CLP Exchange Rate	625

¹ Cash costs, C1 cash costs and all-in sustaining costs are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

² Based on US\$14.50 share price and excludes Acacia.

³ Includes stock-based compensation based on £1.50 share price or ~US\$2.00 share price.

⁴ 2018 Guidance includes our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo and South Arturo, our 63.9% share of Acacia, our 50% share of Zaldivar and Jabal Sayid and our share of joint operations.

⁵ Based on spot gold price as at September 30, 2018.

Financial Fuel Hedge Summary

	Barrels (thousands)	Average price	% of total expected exposure	Impact of \$10 change in fuel price on pre-tax earnings (USD millions) ¹
2018	307	70	23%	\$10

¹ Includes the impact of hedges currently in place.

Copper Contracts

	Pounds (millions)	Average floor rate	Average cap rate	% of total expected exposure
2018	22	3.00	3.40	20%

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

Revenue

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gold				
000s oz sold ¹	1,204	1,227	3,312	3,930
000s oz produced ¹	1,149	1,243	3,265	3,984
Market price ²	\$1,213	\$1,278	\$1,282	\$1,251
Realized price ^{2,3}	1,216	1,274	1,284	1,250
Revenue	\$1,661	\$1,784	\$4,866	\$5,614
Copper				
millions lbs sold ¹	114	107	273	298
millions lbs produced ¹	106	115	274	314
Market price ²	\$2.77	\$2.88	\$3.01	\$2.70
Realized price ^{2,3}	2.76	3.05	2.92	2.81
Revenue	145	177	368	427
Other sales	31	32	105	105
Total revenue	\$1,837	\$1,993	\$5,339	\$6,146

¹ Includes our equity share of gold ounces from Acacia and Pueblo Viejo and copper pounds from Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid.

² Per ounce/pound weighted average.

³ Realized price is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, gold revenues were down 7% and 13%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to lower gold sales. This was combined with lower realized gold prices¹ for the three month period. For the nine month period, this was slightly offset by higher realized gold prices¹. The average market price for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was \$1,213 and \$1,282 per ounce, respectively, versus \$1,278 and \$1,251 per ounce, respectively, for the same prior year periods. During the third quarter of 2018, the gold price ranged from \$1,160 per ounce to \$1,266 per ounce and closed the quarter at \$1,187 per ounce. Gold prices in the quarter were influenced by global political uncertainty, including concerns regarding trade disputes, a strong trade-weighted US dollar that traded to one-year highs in August, a weakening of Chinese and Indian currencies, and fluctuations in US long term interest rates.

Gold Production Variance (000s oz) three months ended September 30, 2018

	Q3 2017	Q3 2018
	1,243	1,149
Veladero (50%)	50	
Acacia (63.9%)	35	
Lagunas Norte	32	
Other Mines	10	
Pueblo Viejo (60%)	3	
Turquoise Ridge	11	
Barrick Nevada	25	
		1,149

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, gold production was 94 thousand and 719 thousand ounces lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Excluding the impact of the 50% divestment in the Veladero mine on June 30, 2017, gold production for the nine month period ended September 30, 2018 decreased by 607 thousand ounces, or 16%, compared to the same prior year period. Lower gold production for the three month period is mainly due to lower head grade and tonnage at Veladero and lower tonnage processed at Lagunas Norte, partially offset by higher grades and throughput through the roaster at Barrick Nevada and streamlining of ore delivery at Turquoise Ridge. For the nine month period, lower gold production is mainly as a result of Barrick Nevada's lower grade and recovery through the oxide mill and autoclave, lower tonnage processed at Lagunas Norte and lower grade at Pueblo Viejo, partially offset by higher production at Turquoise Ridge.

Copper revenues for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 decreased by 18% and 14%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. Lower copper revenues for the three month period was primarily due to lower realized copper price¹, partially offset by higher copper sales volume. For the nine month period, the decrease was mainly due to a decline in copper sales volume, slightly offset by a higher realized copper price¹. The average market price for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was \$2.77 and \$3.01 per pound, respectively, versus \$2.88 and \$2.70 per pound, respectively, for the same prior year periods. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2018, the realized copper price¹ was lower than the market copper price as a result of the impact of negative provisional pricing adjustments recorded in the first quarter of 2018. During the third quarter of 2018, the copper price ranged from \$2.62 per pound to \$3.01 per

pound and closed the quarter at \$2.80 per pound. In June 2018, the copper price reached four-year highs due to strong global economic data, increases in the price of other base metals, and concerns over potential supply disruptions from labor actions. However, copper prices subsequently fell to year-to-date lows due to a strengthening US dollar, a weakening Chinese yuan, and concerns over global trade due to tariff actions. As at September 30, 2018, using option collar strategies, we have protected the downside on approximately 22 million pounds of expected copper production for the last quarter of 2018 at an average floor price of \$3.00 per pound and can participate in the upside on the same amount up to an average of \$3.40 per pound. Our remaining copper production is subject to market prices. In the third quarter of 2018, we realized gains of \$5 million on our copper hedge positions.

Copper production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, decreased by 9 million pounds and 40 million pounds, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease is mainly as a result of lower production at Lumwana of 11 million pounds or 15% and 38 million pounds or 19%, compared to the same prior year periods. Lower production at Lumwana for the three month period was mainly due to crusher availability issues early in the quarter, combined with lower head grade and recoveries relative to the prior year period. The crusher availability issues were largely rectified in the third quarter and throughput has returned to normalized levels. For the nine month period, lower production at Lumwana was primarily as a result of mill shutdowns, crusher availability issues, and lower head grade. Copper production at Zaldívar for the three month period was in line with the same prior year period. For the nine month period, copper production at Zaldívar was 11 million pounds or 13% lower, attributed to lower tonnes processed from the heap leach due to interruptions to stacking as a result of crusher and conveyor issues. This was partially offset by an increase in production at Jabal Sayid of 3 million pounds and 9 million pounds, compared to the same prior year periods, due to higher mined grade and higher tonnes processed due to increased mill availability, and higher throughput as the site was ramping up in the same prior year periods.

Production Costs

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gold				
Direct mining costs	\$790	\$729	\$2,196	\$2,241
Depreciation	319	357	907	1,125
Royalty expense	45	50	138	150
Community relations	10	11	27	28
Cost of sales	\$1,164	\$1,147	\$3,268	\$3,544
Cost of sales (per oz) ¹	850	820	859	791
Cash costs ^{2,3}	587	546	588	520
All-in sustaining costs ^{2,3}	785	772	813	750
Copper				
Direct mining costs	\$96	\$69	\$231	\$203
Depreciation	37	26	86	59
Royalty expense	11	12	28	27
Community relations	—	1	3	3
Cost of sales	\$144	\$108	\$348	\$292
Cost of sales (per lb) ¹	2.18	1.67	2.22	1.72
C1 cash costs ^{2,3}	1.94	1.56	1.97	1.64
All-in sustaining costs ^{2,3}	\$2.71	\$2.24	\$2.76	\$2.27

¹ Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales applicable to gold on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo and 36.1% Acacia from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces. Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales applicable to copper including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

² Per ounce/pound weighted average.

³ Cash costs, C1 cash costs and all-in sustaining costs are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, cost of sales applicable to gold was 1% higher and 8% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Higher cost of sales applicable to gold for the three month period was primarily due to higher fuel prices and planned maintenance at the Pueblo Viejo autoclaves, partially offset by a decrease in sales volume driving lower depreciation expense. For the nine month period, lower cost of sales applicable to gold is attributed to a decrease in sales volume. On a per ounce basis, cost of sales applicable to gold⁴ was 4% and 9% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily due to the impact of fewer gold ounces sold, and higher direct mining costs attributable to higher fuel prices and planned maintenance at the Pueblo Viejo autoclaves. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, gold all-in sustaining costs¹ were up \$13 and \$63 per ounce, respectively, or 2% and 8%, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to an increase in

direct mining costs as discussed above, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, cost of sales applicable to copper was 33% and 19% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily due to higher direct mining costs relating to lower capitalized waste stripping, higher maintenance costs, combined with higher fuel and consumable costs at Lumwana. This was partially offset by lower production. Our 50% interests in Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid are equity accounted for and therefore we do not include their cost of sales in our consolidated copper cost of sales. On a per pound basis, cost of sales applicable to copper⁴, after including our proportionate share of cost of sales at our equity method investees, increased 31% and 29%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs and higher direct mining costs at Lumwana, lower capitalized stripping as phase 6B was completed in the prior year at Zaldívar and higher direct mining costs at Jabal Sayid. For the nine month period, this was slightly offset by higher sales volume at Jabal Sayid.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, copper all-in sustaining costs¹, which have been adjusted to include our proportionate share of equity method investments, were 21% and 22% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily reflecting the higher direct mining costs applicable to copper and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital Expenditures¹

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Minesite sustaining ²	\$233	\$248	\$699	\$830
Project capital expenditures ³	126	53	332	192
Total consolidated capital expenditures	\$359	\$301	\$1,031	\$1,022
Attributable capital expenditures⁴	\$346	\$296	\$1,004	\$999

¹ These amounts are presented on a 100% accrued basis, except for attributable consolidated capital expenditures.

² Includes both minesite sustaining and mine development.

³ Project capital expenditures are included in our calculation of all-in costs, but not included in our calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

⁴ These amounts are presented on the same basis as our guidance and include our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo and South Arturo, our 63.9% share of Acacia and our 50% share of Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, total consolidated capital expenditures on an accrued basis increased by 19% and 1%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. This increase is primarily due to an increase in

project capital expenditures of 138% and 73%, respectively, as a result of greater spending incurred at Crossroads, the Cortez Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, and the Deep South Expansion at Barrick Nevada and construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge. As at September 30, 2018, we have spent \$33 million (including \$8 million in the third quarter of 2018) out of a total estimated capital cost of \$1.0 billion on the Goldrush exploration declines, \$31 million (including \$3 million in the third quarter of 2018) out of a total estimated capital cost of \$106 million on the Deep South Expansion, and \$59 million (including \$16 million in the third quarter of 2018) out of a total estimated capital cost of \$300-\$325 million (100% basis) on the construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge. The increases in project capital expenditures were partially offset by a decrease of 6% and 16%, respectively, in minesite sustaining capital expenditures mainly due to the completion of several initiatives occurring in the same prior year periods, including the Goldstrike underground cooling and ventilation project, the autoclave thiosulfate water treatment plant conversion and digitization initiatives, such as short interval control, at Cortez Hills Underground, the optimization of development sequencing at Turquoise Ridge and the construction of phases 4B and 5B of the leach pad expansion at Veladero.

General and Administrative Expenses

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Corporate administration ¹	\$61	\$56	\$178	\$147
Stock-based compensation ²	2	6	16	27
Acacia	8	7	18	12
General & administrative expenses	\$71	\$69	\$212	\$186

¹ For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, corporate administration costs include approximately \$8 million and \$36 million, respectively, of severance costs (2017: \$2 million reversal and \$nil).

² Based on US\$11.08 share price as at September 30, 2018 (2017: US\$16.09) and excludes Acacia.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, general and administrative expenses were \$71 million and \$212 million, respectively, compared to \$69 million and \$186 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods. Excluding the impact of severance costs relating to the implementation of our decentralized operating model, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$6 million and \$10 million, respectively. This decrease was mainly due to lower stock-based compensation mainly related to the decrease in Barrick's share price as at September 30, 2018 and the initial impacts of the implementation of our decentralized operating model.

Exploration, Evaluation and Project Expenses

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Global exploration and evaluation	\$26	\$28	\$92	\$94
Advanced project costs:				
Pascua-Lama	19	38	67	79
Other	12	3	26	10
Corporate development	16	5	28	10
Business improvement and innovation	5	10	15	24
Global exploration and evaluation and project expense	\$78	\$84	\$228	\$217
Minesite exploration and evaluation	11	16	31	39
Total exploration, evaluation and project expenses	\$89	\$100	\$259	\$256

Exploration, evaluation and project expenses for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 decreased by \$11 million and increased by \$3 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease for the three month period mainly relates to lower advanced project costs at Pascua-Lama as a result of a reduction in work on the prefeasibility study, lower business improvement and innovation costs and lower minesite exploration and evaluation costs. This was partially offset by higher other advanced project costs as we spent \$6 million on the Pueblo Viejo plant expansion, including the pre-oxidation heap leach pad project and pilot flotation plant, and \$2 million on the Barrick Nevada processing expansion, and further offset by higher corporate development costs primarily related to the Randgold merger. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the increase in other advanced project costs mainly due to \$15 million spent on the Pueblo Viejo plant expansion and the increase in corporate development costs outweighed the decrease in advanced project costs at Pascua-Lama and business improvement and innovation costs.

Finance Costs, Net

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest expense ¹	\$110	\$129	\$342	\$396
Accretion	23	15	65	52
Loss on debt extinguishment	29	101	29	127
Other finance costs	1	(2)	4	(1)
Finance income	(4)	(5)	(12)	(13)
Finance costs, net	\$159	\$238	\$428	\$561

¹ For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, interest expense includes approximately \$24 million and \$73 million of non-cash interest expense relating to the gold and silver streaming agreements with Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. and Royal Gold, Inc. (2017: \$26 million and \$76 million, respectively).

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, net finance costs were \$79 million and \$133 million lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to lower debt extinguishment costs and lower interest expense, both attributed to debt reductions made in the prior year. The loss on debt extinguishment in 2018 relates to the make-whole repurchase of the remaining \$629 million of principal on the 4.40% Notes due 2021 in July 2018. For 2017, the loss on debt extinguishment relates primarily to the make-whole repurchase of the remaining \$279 million of principal on the 6.95% Notes due 2019 and the make-whole repurchase of the remaining \$731 million of principal on the 4.10% Notes due 2023.

Additional Significant Statement of Income Items

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Impairment charges (reversals)	\$431	\$2	\$492	(\$1,128)
Loss on currency translation	62	25	152	60
Other expense (income)	\$16	\$37	\$55	(\$800)

Impairment Charges (Reversals)

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, net impairment charges were \$431 million and \$492 million, respectively, compared to \$2 million and net impairment reversals of \$1,128 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods. In the third quarter of 2018, the net impairment charges primarily relate to an asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. For the nine month period, this was further impacted by impairment charges recognized in the second quarter of 2018 of \$30 million on the Kabanga project (a joint venture between Barrick and Glencore) and \$24 million on Acacia's Nyanzaga project in Tanzania. In the first quarter of 2017, we recognized an impairment reversal

of \$1,120 million at the Cerro Casale project upon reclassification of the project's net assets as held-for-sale as at March 31, 2017. For a further breakdown of impairment charges and reversals, refer to note 13 of the Financial Statements.

Loss on Currency Translation

Loss on currency translation for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 increased by \$37 million and \$92 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase is primarily due to unrealized foreign currency translation losses relating to the Argentine peso, which has depreciated significantly in the current year period, and devalues our peso denominated VAT receivable balances. During the third quarter, the US dollar continued to trade strongly and Treasury yields increased. Along with inflation pressures in Argentina and concerns by foreign investors about the country's levels of debt, this led to a continued weakening of the Argentine peso in the third quarter.

Other Expense (Income)

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, other expense decreased by \$21 million and increased by \$855 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. For the three month period, other expense mainly relates to a \$27 million settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011, partially offset by \$24 million of insurance proceeds received at Kalgoorlie. Other expense increased for the nine month period mainly as a result of gains of \$689 million related to the sale of a 50% interest in the Veladero mine and \$193 million related to the sale of a 25% interest in the Cerro Casale project recognized in the second quarter of 2017. For a further breakdown of other expense (income), refer to note 9 to the Financial Statements.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$105 million in the third quarter of 2018. The underlying effective tax rate for ordinary income in the third quarter of 2018 was 59% after adjusting for 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 effective tax rate in the third quarter was higher than our year-to-date effective tax rate of 49%, as a result of adjusting our first-half 2018 tax expense from 44% to 49%. The increase is due to lower-than-anticipated sales from operations in lower-tax jurisdictions, in particular Barrick Nevada, while costs in non-tax-effected entities have remained relatively stable. The unadjusted tax rate for income in the third quarter of 2018 was 37% of the loss before income taxes.

We record deferred tax charges or credits if changes in facts or circumstances affect the estimated tax basis of assets and therefore the amount of deferred tax assets or liabilities to reflect changing expectations in our ability to realize deferred tax assets. The interpretation of tax regulations and legislation and their application to our business is complex and subject to change. We have significant amounts of deferred tax assets, including tax loss carry forwards, and also deferred tax liabilities. Potential changes of any of these amounts, as well as our ability to realize deferred tax assets, could significantly affect net income or cash flow in future periods. For further details on income tax expense, refer to note 10 of the Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEW

Summary Balance Sheet and Key Financial Ratios

(\$ millions, except ratios and share amounts)	As at September 30, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Total cash and equivalents	\$1,697	\$2,234
Current assets	2,406	2,450
Non-current assets	20,015	20,624
Total Assets	\$24,118	\$25,308
Current liabilities excluding short-term debt	\$1,500	\$1,688
Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt ¹	6,187	6,130
Debt (current and long-term)	5,745	6,423
Total Liabilities	\$13,432	\$14,241
Total shareholders' equity	8,907	9,286
Non-controlling interests	1,779	1,781
Total Equity	\$10,686	\$11,067
Total common shares outstanding (millions of shares) ²	1,168	1,167
Key Financial Ratios:		
Current ratio ³	2.65:1	2.68:1
Debt-to-equity ⁴	0.54:1	0.58:1

¹ Non-current financial liabilities as at September 30, 2018 were \$6,196 million (December 31, 2017: \$6,844 million).

² Total common shares outstanding do not include 0.9 million stock options.

³ Represents current assets divided by current liabilities (including short-term debt) as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

⁴ Represents debt divided by total shareholders' equity (including minority interest) as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Balance Sheet Review

Total assets were \$24.1 billion at September 30, 2018, approximately \$1.2 billion lower than at December 31, 2017, primarily reflecting a lower cash balance as a result of the debt repayment made in July 2018 and a decrease in property, plant & equipment mainly due to the asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. Our asset base is primarily comprised of non-current assets such as property, plant and equipment and goodwill, reflecting the capital-intensive nature of the mining business and our history of growing through acquisitions. Other significant assets include production inventories, indirect taxes recoverable and receivable, concentrate sales receivable and other government and joint venture related receivables, and cash and equivalents.

Total liabilities at September 30, 2018 totaled \$13.4 billion; approximately \$0.8 billion lower than at December 31, 2017, mainly reflecting the \$0.6 billion debt repayment made during the third quarter and a reduction in our provision for environmental rehabilitation due to an increase in the discount rate. Our liabilities are primarily comprised of debt, other non-current liabilities such as provisions and deferred income tax liabilities, and accounts payable.

Shareholders' Equity

As at October 16, 2018	Number of shares
Common shares	1,167,593,272
Stock options	936,756

Financial Position and Liquidity

Total cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2018 were \$1.7 billion³. Our capital structure comprises a mix of debt and shareholders' equity. As at September 30, 2018, our total debt was \$5.7 billion (debt net of cash and equivalents was \$4.0 billion) and our debt-to-equity ratio was 0.54:1. This compares to debt as at December 31, 2017 of \$6.4 billion (debt net of cash and equivalents was \$4.2 billion), and a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.58:1.

On July 17, 2018, we completed a make-whole repurchase of the outstanding \$629 million of principal of the 4.40% notes due 2021. Future debt repayments will be completed using cash flow from operations and cash on hand. Having materially strengthened the balance sheet, Barrick does not intend to sell further assets for the purposes of debt repayment. Any proceeds resulting from further portfolio optimization will be reinvested back into our business to enhance our project pipeline or returned to shareholders.

As described on page 27, we announced on September 24, 2018 that we entered into a mutual investment agreement to purchase up to \$300 million of shares in Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd. On October 2, 2018, we purchased approximately \$120 million of shares of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Uses of cash for the remainder of 2018 include capital commitments of \$66 million and we expect to incur attributable sustaining and project capital expenditures of approximately \$400 million during the last quarter of

the year, based on our guidance range on page 28. For the remainder of 2018, we have contractual obligations and commitments of \$285 million in purchase obligations for supplies and consumables and \$2 million in derivative liabilities which will form part of operating costs. In addition, we have \$141 million in interest payments and other amounts as detailed in the table on page 48. We expect to fund these commitments through operating cash flow, which is our primary source of liquidity, as well as existing cash balances.

Our operating cash flow is dependent on the ability of our operations to deliver projected future cash flows. The market prices of gold, and to a lesser extent copper, are the primary drivers of our operating cash flow. Other options to enhance liquidity include further portfolio optimization and the creation of new joint ventures and partnerships; issuance of debt or equity securities in the public markets or to private investors, which could be undertaken for liquidity enhancement and/or in connection with establishing a strategic partnership; and drawing the \$4.0 billion available under our undrawn credit facility (subject to compliance with covenants and the making of certain representations and warranties, this facility is available for drawdown as a source of financing).

Many factors, including but not limited to general market conditions and then prevailing metals prices, could impact our ability to issue securities on acceptable terms, as could our credit ratings. In March 2018, Moody's and S&P each upgraded their ratings on our long-term debt, from Baa3 to Baa2 and from BBB- to BBB, respectively. Further changes in our ratings could affect the trading prices of our securities and our cost of capital. If we were to borrow under our credit facility, the applicable interest rate on the amounts borrowed would be based, in part, on our credit ratings at the time. The key financial covenant in our undrawn credit facility requires Barrick to maintain a net debt to total capitalization ratio of less than 0.60:1. Barrick's net debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.27:1 as at September 30, 2018 (0.27:1 as at December 31, 2017).

Summary of Cash Inflow (Outflow)

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$706	\$532	\$1,354	\$1,475
Investing activities				
Capital expenditures	(\$387)	(\$307)	(\$1,026)	(\$1,046)
Divestitures	—	—	—	960
Other	1	1	9	5
Total investing inflows/(outflows)	(\$386)	(\$306)	(\$1,017)	(\$81)
Financing activities				
Net change in debt ¹	(\$649)	(\$1,023)	(\$680)	(\$1,508)
Dividends	(31)	(31)	(94)	(94)
Other	(24)	(73)	(94)	(158)
Total financing inflows/(outflows)	(\$704)	(\$1,127)	(\$868)	(\$1,760)
Effect of exchange rate	(4)	—	(6)	2
Increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	(\$388)	(\$901)	(\$537)	(\$364)

¹ The difference between the net change in debt on a cash basis and the net change on the balance sheet is due to changes in non-cash charges, specifically the unwinding of discounts and amortization of debt issue costs.

In the third quarter of 2018, we generated \$706 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$532 million in the same prior year period. The increase of \$174 million was primarily due to a favorable change in working capital, mainly as a result of increased drawdown of inventory and the timing of accounts receivable and accounts payable. This was partially offset by lower realized gold and copper prices¹ and higher cash cost of sales.

Cash outflows from investing activities in the third quarter of 2018 were \$386 million compared to \$306 million in the same prior year period. The change of \$80 million was primarily due to an increase in project capital expenditures as we invest in the future of our business, including Crossroads, the Cortez Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, and the Deep South Expansion in Barrick Nevada as well as the construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge.

Net financing cash outflows for the third quarter of 2018 amounted to \$704 million, compared to \$1,127 million in the same prior year period. The lower outflows are primarily related to lower debt repayments in the third quarter of 2018, combined with lower debt extinguishment costs.

OPERATING SEGMENTS PERFORMANCE

Review of Operating Segments Performance

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.

Barrick Nevada¹, Nevada USA

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	2017	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	42,872	52,650	(19)%	141,886	158,304	(10)%
Open pit	42,110	51,950	(19)%	139,691	156,168	(11)%
Underground	762	700	9 %	2,195	2,136	3 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)						
Open pit mined	2.87	2.61	10 %	3.01	2.82	7 %
Underground mined	9.79	11.04	(11)%	9.83	10.67	(8)%
Processed	3.03	3.47	(13)%	3.14	3.47	(10)%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	6,972	5,747	21 %	17,844	18,550	(4)%
Oxide mill	1,091	1,175	(7)%	3,348	3,472	(4)%
Roaster	1,410	1,217	16 %	3,638	3,560	2 %
Autoclave	1,106	993	11 %	3,458	3,173	9 %
Heap leach	3,365	2,362	42 %	7,400	8,345	(11)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	545	520	5 %	1,480	1,782	(17)%
Oxide mill	108	206	(48)%	457	786	(42)%
Roaster	365	235	55 %	745	682	9 %
Autoclave	42	52	(19)%	164	191	(14)%
Heap leach	30	27	11 %	114	123	(7)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	596	556	7 %	1,502	1,818	(17)%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$726	\$706	3 %	\$1,925	\$2,273	(15)%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	475	425	12 %	1,243	1,441	(14)%
Segment income (\$ millions)	240	268	(10)%	653	794	(18)%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ²	416	447	(7)%	1,116	1,432	(22)%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	139	114	22 %	434	427	2 %
Minesite sustaining	54	78	(31)%	198	266	(26)%
Project	85	36	136 %	236	161	47 %
Cost of sales (per oz)	799	762	5 %	828	791	5 %
Cash costs (per oz) ²	503	441	14 %	518	440	18 %
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ²	623	597	4 %	673	603	12 %
All-in costs (per oz) ²	\$769	\$665	16 %	\$832	\$694	20 %

¹ Includes our 60% share of South Arturo.

² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Barrick Nevada's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 10% and 18% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Lower segment income for the three month period is primarily due to an increase in cost of sales and lower realized gold prices¹ of 4%, partially offset by an increase in sales volume. For the nine month period, lower segment income is primarily due to a decrease in sales volume and an increase in cost of sales, partially offset by higher realized gold prices¹ of 3%.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 5% higher and 17% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. For the three month period, higher gold production at the roaster is primarily due to higher refractory grades processed from Cortez Hills open pit

("CHOP"), and higher tonnes processed from CHOP and Cortez Hills underground ("CHUG") due to an increase in material hauled over the road from Cortez to Goldstrike. In addition, current period production also benefited from higher grades processed from Goldstrike's open pit 4th northwest layback that was in a stripping phase in the same prior year period, and higher roaster tonnes per operating hour driven by blend optimization. This was partially offset by lower grade and recovery from CHOP ore at the oxide mill as a result of CHOP transitioning from primarily oxide material to a mix of refractory and oxide ore, combined with harder ores reducing throughput rates compared to prior year periods. For the nine month period, lower gold production was mainly due to decreases at the oxide mill, as a result of CHOP transitioning from primarily oxide material to a mix of refractory and oxide ore. CHOP

refractory ore is processed at the roaster and is limited by over the road haulage rates versus primarily oxide ore processing at the oxide mill in the same prior year period. At the oxide mill, lower grade and recovery came from CHOP, combined with harder ores reducing throughput rates compared to the prior year period. At the autoclave, lower recoveries were due to the available stockpile ore that was processed. This was partially offset by increases at the roaster facility caused by higher refractory grades processed from CHOP; increased throughput from CHOP and CHUG due to increased over the road shipping; higher grades processed from Goldstrike's open pit 4th northwest layback that was in a stripping phase compared to the same prior year period; partially offset by lower grades from CHUG and Goldstrike underground as mining advances deeper into the mine; less South Arturo phase 2 ore processed as phase 2 mining ended in the fourth quarter of 2017; and lower roaster throughput due to the scheduled maintenance shutdown in the second quarter of 2018.

Cost of sales per ounce⁴ were \$37 per ounce higher for both three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, than the same prior year periods mainly due to higher direct mining costs. For the nine month period, this was further attributed to the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. The increases in direct mining costs were mainly due to higher fuel prices and consumption, dewatering at CHOP expensed versus capitalized compared to the same prior year periods due to less than one year of CHOP remaining, and less capitalized stripping at Goldstrike open pit. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, all-in sustaining costs¹ increased by \$26 and \$70 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to higher direct mining costs, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures. For the nine month period, higher all-in sustaining costs¹ was also attributed to the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 increased by 22% and 2%,

respectively, from the same prior year periods due to higher project expenditures, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures. Higher project capital expenditures are attributed to higher capitalized stripping at Crossroads, the Cortez Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, and the Deep South Expansion. Lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures is attributed to decreases of \$6 million and \$14 million, respectively, due to digitization initiatives, such as short interval control, at CHUG; \$6 million and \$13 million, respectively, relating to Goldstrike open pit stripping and underground development due to fewer capitalized waste tons mined; \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively, relating to tailings expansions; \$6 million and \$8 million, respectively, due to the completion of the Goldstrike underground cooling and ventilation project to allow mining below a 3,600 foot elevation; and \$0.5 million and \$12 million, respectively, relating to the autoclave thiosulfate water treatment plant conversion that occurred in the same prior year periods. This was partially offset by an increase of \$8 million and \$8 million, respectively, relating to the state roads project completed in the third quarter of 2018 to continue to haul ore from Cortez to Goldstrike.

Outlook

We now expect 2018 production to be in the range of 2,050 to 2,255 thousand ounces compared to the previous range of 2,100 to 2,255 thousand ounces. We expect cost of sales⁴ to remain in the range of \$760 to \$810 per ounce. We continue to expect cash costs¹ to be in the range of \$470 to \$530 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs¹ to be between \$610 to \$660 per ounce.

We expect sustaining capital to be lower in the fourth quarter as the North American construction and drilling season ramps down. Fourth quarter production is expected to benefit from high grade refractory and oxide ore through the underground workings at CHOP, ramping up over the road haulage rates to Goldstrike increasing overall roaster grades processed, timing of leach production, and higher autoclave availability.

Turquoise Ridge (75% basis), Nevada USA

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	2017	% Change
Underground tonnes mined (000s)	167	170	(2)%	489	473	3 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)						
Underground mined	14.31	15.21	(6)%	14.69	15.50	(5)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	79	68	16 %	194	147	32 %
Gold sold (000s oz)	75	66	14 %	196	141	39 %
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$90	\$84	7 %	\$249	\$177	41 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	60	49	22 %	152	104	46 %
Segment income (\$ millions)	30	34	(12)%	97	71	37 %
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	37	43	(14)%	118	89	33 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	15	11	36 %	42	24	75 %
Minesite sustaining	3	11	(73)%	13	24	(46)%
Project	12	—	100 %	29	—	100 %
Cost of sales (per oz)	805	755	7 %	777	740	5 %
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	711	617	15 %	671	612	10 %
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	757	793	(5)%	743	788	(6)%
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$920	\$793	16 %	\$891	\$788	13 %

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Turquoise Ridge's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 12% lower and 37% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Lower segment income for the three month period is primarily due to higher cost of sales and lower realized gold prices¹ of 6%, partially offset by an increase in sales volume. For the nine month period, higher segment income reflects an increase in sales volume and higher realized gold prices¹ of 1%, partially offset by higher cost of sales.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 16% and 32% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to streamlining the ore delivery to Newmont's Twin Creeks facility for processing. The direct shipping of ore when mined, rather than holding an extra month of stockpile in inventory, eliminated the double handling of ore and one month of stockpiled material.

Cost of sales per ounce⁴ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was \$50 and \$37 per ounce higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily reflecting an increase in processing costs attributed to the new toll milling agreement for the processing of ore at Newmont's Twin Creeks facility, partially offset by lower mining costs. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, all-in

sustaining costs¹ decreased by \$36 and \$45 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily reflecting lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures, partially offset by higher cost of sales per ounce.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, increased by 36% and 75%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase was due to higher project capital expenditures relating to the construction of the third shaft, of which we have spent \$44 million to date (including \$12 million in the third quarter of 2018) out of an estimated capital cost of \$225-\$245 million (75% basis). This was partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures as a result of the completion of the work in the same prior year period to optimize development sequencing.

Outlook

We continue to expect 2018 production to be in the range of 240 to 270 thousand ounces (Barrick's share). We now expect cost of sales⁴ to be in the range of \$750 to \$800 per ounce and cash costs¹ to be in the range of \$650 to \$690 per ounce, compared to our previous ranges of \$720 to \$770 per ounce and \$630 to \$670 per ounce, respectively. We continue to expect all-in sustaining costs¹ to be in the range of \$700 to \$780 per ounce.

Pueblo Viejo (60% basis)¹, Dominican Republic

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	2017	% Change
Open pit tonnes mined (000s)	6,243	6,172	1 %	17,875	17,139	4 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)						
Open pit mined	3.09	3.19	(3)%	2.74	3.06	(10)%
Processed	4.60	4.77	(4)%	3.98	4.60	(13)%
Autoclave ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,185	1,068	11 %	3,628	3,419	6 %
Gold produced (000s oz)	151	154	(2)%	415	468	(11)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	147	142	4 %	420	455	(8)%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$193	\$201	(4)%	\$589	\$613	(4)%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	117	101	16 %	325	300	8 %
Segment income (\$ millions)	74	98	(24)%	256	307	(17)%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ²	103	122	(16)%	337	384	(12)%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	23	21	10 %	66	50	32 %
Minesite sustaining	23	21	10 %	66	50	32 %
Project	—	—	— %	—	—	— %
Cost of sales (per oz)	803	717	12 %	775	661	17 %
Cash costs (per oz) ²	517	442	17 %	481	412	17 %
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ²	688	604	14 %	648	536	21 %
All-in costs (per oz) ²	\$688	\$604	14 %	\$648	\$536	21 %

¹ Pueblo Viejo is accounted for as a subsidiary with a 40% non-controlling interest. The results in the table and the discussion that follows are based on our 60% share only.

² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Pueblo Viejo's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 24% and 17% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Lower segment income for the three month period is primarily due to lower realized gold prices¹ of 6%, and higher cost of sales per ounce, partially offset by higher sales volume. For the nine month period, lower segment income reflects lower sales volume and an increase in cost of sales per ounce, partially offset by higher realized gold prices¹ of 2%.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were 2% and 11% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Lower gold production results from the expected decline in ore grades for these periods and mining in areas of the Moore Pit that contain a higher proportion of carbonaceous ore which has lower recoveries, partially offset by higher plant throughput primarily due to higher throughput rates and autoclave availabilities resulting from Best-in-Class initiatives. Following completion of descaling and plant debottlenecking improvements during the third quarter, the autoclaves recorded a number of daily throughput records exceeding current plant design limits.

Cost of sales per ounce⁴ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were \$86 and \$114 per ounce higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods mainly reflecting increased direct mining costs relating to higher fuel prices and costs attributed to planned autoclave, mill and electrical maintenance, partially offset by higher by-product credits. For the nine month period, this was further impacted by a decrease in

sales volume on unit production costs. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, all-in sustaining costs¹ increased by \$84 and \$112 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods reflecting the planned increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures, combined with higher direct mining costs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 increased by 10% and 32%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods, primarily due to capitalized stripping costs associated with commencing Moore Pit phases 5, 6 and 7.

Outlook

We now expect our equity share of 2018 gold production to be in the range of 575 to 590 thousand ounces, cost of sales⁴ to be in the range of \$760 to \$775 per ounce, cash costs¹ to be in the range of \$460 to \$475 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs¹ to be in the range of \$625 to \$645 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance of 585 to 615 thousand ounces, \$720 to \$750 per ounce, \$425 to \$450 per ounce and \$590 to \$620 per ounce, respectively.

Fourth quarter production is expected to be positively impacted by higher throughput following the completion of autoclave descaling in the third quarter, higher ore head grades compared to the first half of 2018 and less carbonaceous ore feed resulting in improved recoveries. Cost of sales is expected to be impacted by higher plant throughput, increasing energy prices, and costs associated with workforce reductions.

Veladero, Argentina¹

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	2017	% Change
Open pit tonnes mined (000s)	7,924	7,205	10 %	27,268	39,326	(31)%
Average grade (grams/tonne)						
Open pit mined	0.68	0.94	(28)%	0.84	1.00	(16)%
Processed	0.74	0.92	(20)%	0.90	1.01	(11)%
Heap leach ore tonnes processed (000s)	3,165	3,666	(14)%	10,016	17,196	(42)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	49	99	(51)%	201	322	(38)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	50	90	(44)%	206	344	(40)%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$59	\$114	(48)%	\$271	\$439	(38)%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	55	106	(48)%	212	302	(30)%
Segment income (\$ millions)	6	9	(33)%	58	134	(57)%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ²	30	57	(47)%	147	220	(33)%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	20	21	(5)%	84	134	(37)%
Minesite sustaining	20	21	(5)%	84	134	(37)%
Project	—	—	— %	—	—	— %
Cost of sales (per oz)	1,083	1,187	(9)%	1,027	878	17 %
Cash costs (per oz) ²	581	637	(9)%	560	595	(6)%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ²	995	890	12 %	980	1,000	(2)%
All-in costs (per oz) ²	\$995	\$890	12 %	\$980	\$1,000	(2)%

¹ We sold 50% of Veladero on June 30, 2017; therefore these represent results on a 100% basis from January 1 to June 30, 2017 and on a 50% basis from July 1, 2017 onwards.

² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Veladero's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 33% and 57% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Excluding the impact of the 50% divestment of the Veladero mine on June 30, 2017, segment income was 19% lower for the nine month period. Lower segment income for the three month period is primarily due to lower sales volume, lower cost of sales, and lower realized gold prices¹ of 4%. This was further impacted by the export tax announced in September by the Argentine government as described further below. For the nine month period, segment income was also impacted by an increase in depreciation expense as a result of the fair value increments applied to our remaining 50% interest, which was required to be fair valued as a result of the transaction, partially offset by higher realized gold prices¹ of 4%.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were 51% and 38% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Excluding the impact of the divestment, gold production decreased by 4% for the nine month period compared to the same prior year period. The decrease in gold production is mainly due to lower head grade and tonnage processed as a result of delays in phase 5 of the open pit. For the nine month period, this was further impacted by the severe winter and higher stacking of the leach pad which resulted in decreased optimization of heap permeability,

partially compensated by improved solution management.

Cost of sales per ounce⁴ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were \$104 lower and \$149 higher per ounce, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Lower cost of sales per ounce⁴ for the three month period is mainly attributable to a decrease in direct mining costs primarily due to the significant weakening of the Argentine peso and lower costs as a result of Best-in-Class initiatives, partially offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs and an increase in power and fuel prices. For the nine month period, the decrease in direct mining costs were outweighed by higher depreciation expense as a result of the impact of the fair value increments relating to the revaluation of our remaining 50% of the Veladero mine, resulting in higher cost of sales per ounce⁴. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, all-in sustaining costs¹ increased by \$105 and decreased by \$20 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. Higher all-in sustaining costs¹ for the three month period is attributed to an increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures on a per ounce basis. For the nine month period, the decrease in all-in sustaining costs¹ is primarily due to lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 decreased by 5% and 37%,

respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. Excluding the impact of the divestment, capital expenditures increased by 8% for the nine month period. For the three month period, the decrease is primarily due to the completion of the construction of phases 4B and 5B of the leach pad expansion and lower purchases of components and mine equipment, partially offset by higher capitalized stripping expenditures. For the nine month period, higher capital expenditures were mainly as a result of higher spend for refinery continuous retorts and dry carbon scrubbers projects and higher capitalized stripping expenditures.

Outlook

We continue to expect 2018 production to be in the range of 275 to 330 thousand ounces (Barrick's share) and cost of sales⁴ to be in the range of \$970 to \$1,110 per ounce. We continue to expect cash costs¹ to be in the range of \$560 to \$620 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs¹ to be in the range of \$960 to \$1,100 per ounce.

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.

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.

Releases of Process Solution

Minera Argentina Gold SRL ("MAG") (formerly, Minera Argentina Gold S.A. or MAGSA) is the subject of a consolidated regulatory proceeding by the San Juan Provincial mining authority in respect of operational incidents that occurred in March 2017 and September 2016 involving the release of gold-bearing process

solution. On January 23, 2018, MAG paid an administrative fine of approximately \$5.6 million (calculated at the prevailing exchange rate on December 31, 2017) in respect of these incidents and filed a request for reconsideration with the San Juan Provincial mining authority. This request was rejected on March 28, 2018, and a further appeal will be heard and decided by the Governor of San Juan. This fine was in addition to the administrative fine of approximately \$10 million (at the then applicable Argentine peso/\$ exchange rate) paid by MAG in connection with a process solution release that occurred in September 2015.

The operational incidents noted above have resulted in additional regulatory and legal proceedings. A federal judge in Buenos Aires is investigating the alleged actions and omissions of former federal officials in connection with the enforcement of the Argentine glacier legislation and maintenance of environmental controls. In total, six former federal officials have been indicted under these proceedings. 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. Refer to note 17 to the Financial Statements for more information regarding these and related matters.

Lagunas Norte, Peru

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	2017	% Change
Open pit tonnes mined tonnes mined (000s)	7,279	8,503	(14)%	22,722	25,884	(12)%
Average grade (grams/tonne)						
Open pit mined	1.71	1.57	9 %	1.42	1.30	9 %
Processed	0.92	1.01	(9)%	0.91	1.03	(11)%
Heap leach ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,942	5,013	(61)%	6,806	13,753	(51)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	64	96	(33)%	195	274	(29)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	67	93	(28)%	201	283	(29)%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$83	\$124	(33)%	\$268	\$365	(27)%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	49	58	(16)%	129	170	(24)%
Segment income (\$ millions)	32	66	(52)%	131	186	(30)%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	46	83	(45)%	167	236	(29)%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	5	8	(38)%	15	17	(12)%
Minesite sustaining	4	5	(20)%	13	12	8 %
Project	1	3	(67)%	2	5	(60)%
Cost of sales (per oz)	720	612	18 %	639	601	6 %
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	472	390	21 %	409	382	7 %
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	631	470	34 %	596	457	30 %
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$644	\$501	29 %	\$605	\$474	28 %

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Lagunas Norte's segment income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was 52% and 30% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. This was primarily due to lower sales volume, partially offset by lower cost of sales. Lower segment income for the three month period was further impacted by lower realized gold prices¹ of 5%. For the nine month period, the decrease in segment income was partially offset by higher realized gold prices¹ of 3%.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, were 33% and 29% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily due to lower ore tonnage placed on the leach pad, in line with expectations as the mine matures, partially offset by improvements in the leach pad irrigation systems. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2018, the decrease in production was also attributed to the planned maintenance shutdowns at the crushing plant.

Cost of sales per ounce⁴ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were \$108 and \$38 per ounce higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods mainly due to the impact of lower sales volume. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, all-in sustaining costs¹ increased by \$161 and \$139 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily reflecting higher rehabilitation accretion and amortization, as the provision for environmental rehabilitation was increased at the end of 2017, combined with the impact of lower sales volume on both cost of sales and minesite sustaining capital expenditures on a per unit basis.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, decreased by 38% and 12%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods due to lower project capital expenditures relating to ongoing studies for the mine life extension project and lower capitalized stripping expenditures as the pit is in its final planned year of mining. For the nine month period, the decrease in capital expenditures was partially offset by higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures as a result of the replacement of the ancillary fleet, combined with capitalized drilling targeting new open pit oxide opportunities.

Outlook

We now expect 2018 production to be in the narrowed range of 250 to 270 thousand ounces and cost of sales⁴ to be in the range of \$720 to \$850 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance of 230 to 270 thousand ounces and \$740 to \$870 per ounce, respectively. We continue to expect cash costs¹ to be in the range of \$420 to \$490 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs¹ to be in the range of \$670 to \$780 per ounce.

Based on the feasibility study update completed in the third quarter of 2018, the project relating to the processing of carbonaceous materials ("CMOP") has now moved into the detailed engineering phase. Additional leach production from the M3B Dry Screening Process is expected to start benefiting production in the first quarter of 2019 and is separate from the proposed CMOP.

Acacia Mining plc (100% basis), Africa

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2018	2017	% Change	2018	2017	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	4,416	8,608	(49)%	12,601	26,647	(53)%
Open pit	4,214	8,236	(49)%	12,028	25,550	(53)%
Underground	202	372	(46)%	573	1,097	(48)%
Average grade (grams/tonne)						
Open pit mined	1.98	1.35	47 %	1.96	1.40	40 %
Underground mined	7.40	8.08	(8)%	7.80	8.56	(9)%
Processed ¹	2.10	3.30	(36)%	2.00	3.10	(35)%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	2,373	2,004	18 %	6,943	6,864	1 %
Gold produced (000s oz)	137	191	(28)%	391	619	(37)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	136	133	2 %	387	445	(13)%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$166	\$170	(2)%	\$499	\$561	(11)%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	114	107	7 %	342	355	(4)%
Segment income (\$ millions)	35	30	17 %	139	159	(13)%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ²	54	53	2 %	205	241	(15)%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	23	36	(36)%	74	127	(42)%
Minesite sustaining	19	29	(34)%	65	119	(45)%
Project	4	7	(43)%	9	8	13 %
Cost of sales (per oz)	842	808	4 %	884	796	11 %
Cash costs (per oz) ²	670	616	9 %	690	588	17 %
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ²	880	939	(6)%	922	907	2 %
All-in costs (per oz) ²	\$911	\$992	(8)%	\$946	\$925	2 %

¹ Includes tailings retreatment.

² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

Barrick holds a 63.9 percent equity interest in Acacia Mining plc, a publicly traded company listed on the London Stock Exchange that is operated independently of Barrick.

Financial Results

Acacia's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 was 17% higher and 13% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. For the three months ended September 30, 2018, the increase is mainly attributed to significantly lower costs relating to the Bulyanhulu reduced operations program and higher sales volume, partially offset by higher direct mining costs, and lower realized gold prices¹. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the decrease is attributed to lower sales volume, partially offset by lower direct mining costs, and higher realized gold prices¹.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, gold production was 28% and 37% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily due to Bulyanhulu being transitioned to reduced operations in the third quarter of 2017 and transitioning Buzwagi to a lower grade stockpile processing operation, partially offset by higher average grades at the Nyabirama open pit at North Mara. For the three month period, gold sales increased by 2% as a result of the transition of Buzwagi producing bullion in the current year period, compared to concentrate production in the prior year period. The concentrate export ban imposed by the

Government of Tanzania on March 3, 2017 prevented the sale of second and third quarter 2017 production from Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi.

Cost of sales per ounce⁴ in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were 4% and 11% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily reflecting increased drawdown of ore stockpiles at Buzwagi. This was partially offset by lower direct mining costs as a result of Buzwagi transitioning to a stockpile processing operation and Bulyanhulu being on reduced operations. For the nine month period, the increase was further attributed to the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs¹ per ounce for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 were \$59 lower and \$15 higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. For the three month period, the decrease was a result of lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures, partially offset by higher cost of sales per ounce⁴. For the nine month period, the increase in cost of sales per ounce⁴ outweighed the decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures, resulting in higher all-in sustaining costs¹.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, capital expenditures decreased by 36% and 42%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to the reduced operations at Bulyanhulu.

Outlook

We now expect 2018 production to be approximately 325 thousand ounces (Barrick's share), compared to our previous range of 275 to 305 thousand ounces and all-in sustaining costs¹ to be at the lower end of the range of \$935 to \$985 per ounce. We continue to expect cost of sales⁴ to be in the range of \$970 to \$1,020 per ounce, cash costs¹ to be in the range of \$690 to \$720 per ounce.

Concentrate Export Ban and Related Disputes with the Government of Tanzania

On March 3, 2017, the Tanzanian Government announced a general ban on the export of metallic mineral concentrates (the "Ban") following a directive made by the President to promote the creation of a domestic smelting industry. Following the directive, Acacia ceased all exports of its gold/copper concentrate ("concentrate") including containers previously approved for export prior to the Ban which are located in Dar es Salaam.

The prevention of exports impacts Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi which produce gold in both doré and in concentrate form due to the mineralogy of the ore. North Mara is unaffected due to 100% of its production being doré. Since the Ban was imposed, Acacia has seen a build-up of approximately 186,000 ounces of gold, 12.1 million pounds of copper and 159,000 ounces of silver contained in the unsold concentrate. As a result of the transition to a reduced operations program at Bulyanhulu, and the changes to the process flowsheet at Buzwagi, all of Acacia's mines are now solely producing doré, and as such will no longer see a further build up of concentrate.

During the second quarter of 2017, investigations were conducted on behalf of the Tanzanian Government by two Tanzanian Government Presidential Committees, which have resulted in allegations of historical undeclared revenue and unpaid taxes being made against Acacia and its predecessor companies. Acacia considers these findings to be implausible and has fully refuted the findings of both Presidential Committees. Acacia has requested copies of the reports issued by the two Presidential Committees and called for independent verification of the findings, but has not yet received a response to these requests.

On July 4, 2017, Acacia's subsidiaries, Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Limited ("BGML"), the owner of the Bulyanhulu mine, and Pangea Minerals Limited ("PML"), the owner of the Buzwagi mine, each commenced international arbitrations against the Government of Tanzania in accordance with the dispute resolution processes agreed by the Government of Tanzania in the Mineral Development Agreements ("MDAs") with BGML and PML. These arbitrations remain ongoing.

In July 2017, Acacia received adjusted assessments for the tax years 2000-2017 from the Tanzania Revenue Authority (the "TRA") for a total amount of approximately \$190 billion for alleged unpaid taxes, interest and

penalties, apparently issued in respect of alleged and disputed under-declared export revenues, and appearing to follow on from the announced findings of the First and Second Presidential Committees. These assessments are being disputed and the underlying allegations are included in the matters that have been referred to international arbitration.

In addition, following the end of the third quarter of 2017, Acacia was served with notices of conflicting adjusted corporate income tax and withholding tax assessments for tax years 2005 to 2011 with respect to Acacia's former Tulawaka joint venture, and demands for payment, for a total amount of approximately \$3 billion. Interest and penalties represent the vast majority of the new assessments. The TRA has not provided Acacia with any explanations or reasons for the adjusted assessments, or with the TRA's position on how the assessments have been calculated or why they have been issued. Acacia disputes these assessments and has requested supporting calculations, which have not yet been received. Acacia is objecting to these assessments and defending this matter through the Tanzanian tax appeals process.

In addition to the Ban, new and amended legislation was passed in Tanzania in early July 2017, including various amendments to the 2010 Mining Act and a new Finance Act. The amendments to the 2010 Mining Act increased the royalty rate applicable to metallic minerals such as gold, copper and silver to 6% (from 4%), and the new Finance Act imposes a 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from July 1, 2017. In January 2018, new Mining Regulations were announced by the Tanzanian Government introducing, among other things, local content requirements, export regulations and mineral rights regulations, the scope and effect of which remain under review by Acacia. Acacia continues to monitor the impact of all new legislation in light of its MDAs with the Government of Tanzania. However, to minimize further disruptions to its operations Acacia will, in the interim, satisfy the requirements imposed as regards the increased royalty rate in addition to the recently imposed 1% clearing fee on exports. Acacia is making these payments under protest, without prejudice to its legal rights under its MDAs.

Acacia has been looking to address all issues in respect of the Ban along with other ongoing disputes through dialogue with the Tanzanian Government. Acacia remains of the view that a negotiated resolution is the preferable outcome to the current disputes and Acacia will continue to work to achieve this. During the third quarter of 2017, Barrick and the Government of Tanzania engaged in discussions for the potential resolution of the disputes. Acacia did not participate directly in these discussions as the Government of Tanzania had informed Barrick that it wished to continue dialogue solely with Barrick.

On October 19, 2017, Barrick announced that it had agreed with the Government of Tanzania on a proposed framework for a new partnership between Acacia and

the Government of Tanzania. Barrick and the Government of Tanzania also agreed to form a working group that will focus on the resolution of outstanding tax claims against Acacia. Key terms of the proposed framework announced by Barrick and the Government of Tanzania include (i) the creation of a new Tanzanian company to provide management services to Acacia's Bulyanhulu, Buzwagi and North Mara mines and all future operations in the country with key officers located in Tanzania and Tanzanian representation on the board of directors; (ii) maximization of local employment of Tanzanians and procurement of goods and services within Tanzania; (iii) economic benefits from Bulyanhulu, Buzwagi and North Mara to be shared on a 50/50 basis, with the Government's share delivered in the form of royalties, taxes and a 16% free carry interest in Acacia's Tanzanian operations; and (iv) in support of the working group's ongoing efforts to resolve outstanding tax claims, Acacia would make a payment of \$300 million to the Government of Tanzania, staged over time, on terms to be settled by the working group. Barrick and the Government of Tanzania are also reviewing the conditions for the lifting of the Ban. Negotiations concerning the proposed framework remain ongoing and the definitive terms of any final proposal for the implementation of the framework remain outstanding. In order to allow the process to continue in an orderly manner and without an arbitrary deadline, no timetable

is being provided for completion of discussions at this time. If Barrick is able to conclude discussions satisfactorily with the Government, the proposal would be subject to review and approval by Acacia.

Discussions between the Government of Tanzania and Barrick concerning the proposed framework for Acacia Mining plc's operations in Tanzania remain ongoing. Barrick is conducting these discussions in its capacity as the largest shareholder of Acacia, in an effort to reach a resolution that is agreeable to all parties. Barrick is not negotiating on behalf of Acacia. In order to allow the process to continue in an orderly manner and without an arbitrary deadline, Barrick has not provided a timetable for the completion of the discussions. If Barrick is able to conclude discussions satisfactorily with the Government, the proposal will be provided to the Independent Committee of the Acacia Board of Directors for its consideration. Barrick notes that Acacia has been exposed to an increasingly challenging operating environment in recent weeks. Barrick shares Acacia's concerns about the increasing risks to the safety and security of its people, and continues to believe that a negotiated resolution is in the best interest of all parties.

Refer to note 17 to the Financial Statements for more information regarding this matter.

Pascua-Lama, Argentina/Chile

The Pascua-Lama project, located on the border between Chile and Argentina, contains 21.3 million ounces of measured and indicated gold resources.

Since temporarily suspending the project in 2013, Barrick has been studying the optimization of the Pascua-Lama project. Work to date on the prefeasibility study for a potential underground project indicates that while the concept may be feasible from a technical standpoint, it does not meet Barrick's investment criteria. Based on this, and taking into consideration other risk factors, the Company has suspended work on the prefeasibility study, and will focus on adjusting the project closure plan for surface infrastructure on the Chilean side of the project, in line with legal requirements. Studying and progressing surface closure at Pascua does not prevent Barrick from developing a future underground mine. Barrick will continue to evaluate opportunities to de-risk the project while maintaining Pascua-Lama as an option for development in the future if economics improve and related risks can be mitigated.

As part of the Strategic Cooperation Agreement between Barrick and Shandong Gold, Shandong Gold will carry out an independent evaluation of the potential to develop a mining project at Lama in Argentina, including a high-level evaluation of potential synergies between Lama and the nearby Veladero operation. Following the completion of this study, Barrick and Shandong may agree to conduct additional studies and technical work to evaluate a number of development options.

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. Refer to note 17 to the Financial Statements for more information regarding this matter.

Water Quality Review

CMN initiated a review of the baseline water quality of the Rio Estrecho in August 2013 as required by a July 15, 2013 decision of the Court of Appeals of Copiapo, Chile. The purpose of the review was to establish whether the water quality baseline has changed since the Pascua-Lama project received its environmental approval in February 2006 and, if so, to require CMN to adopt the appropriate corrective measures. As a result of that study, CMN requested certain modifications to its environmental permit water quality requirements. On June 6, 2016, the responsible agency approved a partial amendment of the environmental permit to better reflect the water quality baseline from 2009. That approval was appealed by certain water users and indigenous residents of the Huasco Valley. On October 19, 2016, the Chilean Committee of Ministers for the Environment, which has jurisdiction over claims of this nature, voted to uphold the permit amendments. On January 27, 2017, the Environmental Court agreed to consider an appeal of the Chilean Committee's decision brought by CMN and the water users and indigenous residents. A hearing took place on July 25, 2017. On December 12, 2017, the water users withdrew their appeal. The Environmental Court dismissed that appeal on January 5, 2018. A decision of the Environmental Court on the remaining appeals is still pending. Refer to note 17 to the Financial Statements for more information regarding this matter.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation and Claims

We are currently subject to various litigation proceedings as disclosed in note 17 to the Financial Statements, and we may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future that may result in litigation. If we are unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of our financial liabilities and operating and capital commitments shown on an undiscounted basis:

(\$ millions)	Payments due as at September 30, 2018						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and thereafter	Total
Debt ¹							
Repayment of principal	\$1	\$33	\$263	\$7	\$337	\$5,109	\$5,750
Capital leases	6	11	4	1	1	2	25
Interest	141	332	328	318	311	5,042	6,472
Provisions for environmental rehabilitation ²	127	143	211	235	184	2,255	3,155
Operating leases	7	18	9	10	9	10	63
Restricted share units	27	16	3	2	—	—	48
Pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits	4	15	14	14	13	206	266
Derivative liabilities ³	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables ⁴	285	334	305	225	132	754	2,035
Capital commitments ⁵	66	25	12	5	1	1	110
Social development costs ⁶	6	15	5	1	2	315	344
Total	\$672	\$942	\$1,154	\$818	\$990	\$13,694	\$18,270

¹ Debt and Interest - Our debt obligations do not include any subjective acceleration clauses or other clauses that enable the holder of the debt to call for early repayment, except in the event that we breach any of the terms and conditions of the debt or for other customary events of default. We are not required to post any collateral under any debt obligations. Projected interest payments on variable rate debt were based on interest rates in effect at September 30, 2018. Interest is calculated on our long-term debt obligations using both fixed and variable rates.

² Provisions for environmental rehabilitation - Amounts presented in the table represent the undiscounted uninflated future payments for the expected cost of provisions for environmental rehabilitation.

³ Derivative liabilities - Amounts presented in the table relate to derivative contracts disclosed under note 25C to the 2017 Annual Report. Payments related to derivative contracts may be subject to change given variable market conditions.

⁴ Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables - Includes commitments related to new purchase obligations to secure a supply of acid, tires and cyanide for our production process.

⁵ Capital commitments - Purchase obligations for capital expenditures include only those items where binding commitments have been entered into.

⁶ Social development costs - Includes a commitment of \$269 million related to the potential funding of a power transmission line in Argentina, the majority of which is not expected to be paid prior to 2023.

In addition, as described on page 27, we announced on September 24, 2018 that we entered into a mutual investment agreement to purchase up to \$300 million of shares in Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd. On October 2, 2018, we purchased approximately \$120 million of shares of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

REVIEW OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarterly Information¹

(\$ millions, except where indicated)	2018	2018	2018	2017	2017	2017	2017	2016
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Revenues	\$1,837	\$1,712	\$1,790	\$2,228	\$1,993	\$2,160	\$1,993	\$2,319
Realized price per ounce – gold ²	1,216	1,313	1,332	1,280	1,274	1,258	1,220	1,217
Realized price per pound – copper ²	2.76	3.11	2.98	3.34	3.05	2.60	2.76	2.62
Cost of sales	1,315	1,176	1,152	1,411	1,270	1,277	1,342	1,454
Net earnings (loss)	(412)	(94)	158	(314)	(11)	1,084	679	425
Per share (dollars) ³	(0.35)	(0.08)	0.14	(0.27)	(0.01)	0.93	0.58	0.36
Adjusted net earnings ²	89	81	170	253	200	261	162	255
Per share (dollars) ^{2,3}	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.14	0.22
Operating cash flow	706	141	507	590	532	448	495	711
Cash capital expenditures	387	313	326	350	307	405	334	326
Free cash flow ²	\$319	(\$172)	\$181	\$240	\$225	\$43	\$161	\$385

¹ Sum of all the quarters may not add up to the annual total due to rounding.

² Realized price, adjusted net earnings, adjusted net earnings per share and free cash flow are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.

³ Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share.

Our recent financial results reflect our emphasis on cost control and growing operating cash flow and free cash flow¹. The positive free cash flow generated, combined with the proceeds from various divestitures, have allowed us to strengthen our balance sheet over the past two years.

In the third quarter of 2018, we achieved positive free cash flow as a result of favorable working capital movements and increased sales volume compared to the second quarter of 2018 following the completion of major planned maintenance shutdowns in the first half of 2018. We recorded a \$405 million impairment charge in the third quarter of 2018 resulting from an asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. In the second quarter of 2018, lower gold sales volumes primarily driven by planned maintenance activities at Barrick Nevada and Pueblo Viejo, caused lower net earnings and operating cash flow. In the fourth quarter of 2017, we recorded \$521 million (net of tax effects and non-controlling interest) of net

asset impairments primarily relating to impairments at the Pascua-Lama project and Acacia's Bulyanhulu mine, partially offset by an impairment reversal at Lumwana. In the third quarter of 2017, we recognized a \$172 million tax provision relating to the impact of the proposed framework for Acacia operations in Tanzania. In the second quarter of 2017, we recorded \$858 million (net of tax effects) of gains on the disposition of 50% of the Veladero mine and a 25% interest in the Cerro Casale project. In the first quarter of 2017, we recorded a net asset impairment reversal of \$522 million (net of tax effects and non-controlling interest) primarily relating to impairment reversals at the Cerro Casale project. In the fourth quarter of 2016, we recorded a net asset impairment reversal of \$199 million (net of tax effects) primarily relating to impairment reversals at Veladero and Lagunas Norte.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures as defined in our 2017 annual MD&A.

Together, the internal control frameworks provide internal control over financial reporting and disclosure. Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting and disclosure may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Further, the effectiveness of internal control is subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or

that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may change.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the third quarter of 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management will continue to monitor the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary.

IFRS CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such estimates in conjunction with its review of this MD&A. The accounting policies and methods we utilize determine how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require Management to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of certain financial assets, derivative contracts and post-retirement assets. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in note 2 of the Financial

Statements, including a summary of current and future changes in accounting policies.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Certain accounting estimates have been identified as being “critical” to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations because they require us to make subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain; or there is a reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions and estimates. Our significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in note 3 of the accompanying Financial Statements.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

Adjusted net earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure which excludes the following from net earnings:

- Impairment charges (reversals) related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments;
- Acquisition/disposition gains/losses;
- Foreign currency translation gains/losses;
- Significant tax adjustments;
- Unrealized gains/losses on non-hedge derivative instruments; and
- Tax effect and non-controlling interest of the above items.

Management uses this measure internally to evaluate our underlying operating performance for the reporting periods presented and to assist with the planning and forecasting of future operating results. Management believes that adjusted net earnings is a useful measure of our performance because impairment charges, acquisition/disposition gains/losses and significant tax adjustments do not reflect the underlying operating performance of our core mining business and are not necessarily indicative of future operating results. Furthermore, foreign currency translation gains/losses and unrealized gains/losses from non-hedge derivatives are not necessarily reflective of the underlying operating results for the reporting periods presented. The tax effect and non-controlling interest of the adjusting items are also excluded to reconcile the amounts to Barrick’s share on a post-tax basis, consistent with net earnings.

As noted, we use this measure for internal purposes. Management’s internal budgets and forecasts and public guidance do not reflect the types of items we adjust for. Consequently, the presentation of adjusted net earnings enables investors and analysts to better understand the underlying operating performance of our core mining business through the eyes of management. Management periodically evaluates the components of adjusted net earnings based on an internal assessment of performance measures that are useful for evaluating the operating performance of our business segments and a review of the non-GAAP measures used by mining industry analysts and other mining companies.

Adjusted net earnings is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. The following table reconciles these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Net Earnings per Share, Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net (loss) earnings attributable to equity holders of the Company	(\$412)	(\$11)	(\$348)	\$1,752
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments ¹	431	2	492	(1,128)
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses ²	(1)	(5)	(49)	(882)
Foreign currency translation losses	62	25	152	60
Significant tax adjustments ³	(39)	174	23	183
Other expense adjustments ⁴	68	134	105	161
Unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments	—	(9)	—	(6)
Tax effect and non-controlling interest	(20)	(110)	(35)	483
Adjusted net earnings	\$89	\$200	\$340	\$623
Net earnings per share ⁵	(0.35)	(0.01)	(0.30)	1.50
Adjusted net earnings per share ⁵	0.08	0.17	0.29	0.52

¹ Net impairment charges for the three months ended September 30, 2018 primarily relate to an asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. The nine months ended September 30, 2018 also includes net impairment charges relating to the Kabanga project (a joint venture between Barrick and Glencore) and Acacia's Nyanzaga project in Tanzania. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, net impairment charges mainly relate to the Cerro Casale project upon reclassification of the project's net assets as held-for-sale as at March 31, 2017.

² Disposition gains primarily relate to the gain on the sale of a non-core royalty asset at Acacia for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, and the sale of a 50% interest in the Veladero mine and the gain related to the sale of a 25% interest in the Cerro Casale project for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

³ Significant tax adjustments primarily relate to a tax provision relating to the impact of the proposed framework for Acacia operations in Tanzania for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017.

⁴ Other expense adjustments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 primarily relate to debt extinguishment costs and the settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011.

⁵ Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a measure that deducts capital expenditures from net cash provided by operating activities. Management believes this to be a useful indicator of our ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash.

necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The following table reconciles this non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Free Cash Flow

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$706	\$532	\$1,354	\$1,475
Capital expenditures	(387)	(307)	(1,026)	(1,046)
Free cash flow	\$319	\$225	\$328	\$429

Cash costs per ounce, All-in sustaining costs per ounce, All-in costs per ounce, C1 cash costs per pound and All-in sustaining costs per pound

Cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce are non-GAAP financial measures which are calculated based on the definition published by the World Gold Council ("WGC") (a market development organization for the gold industry comprised of and funded by 24 gold mining companies from around the world, including Barrick). The WGC is not a regulatory organization. Management uses these measures to monitor the performance of our gold mining operations and its ability to generate positive cash flow, both on an individual site basis and an overall company basis.

Cash costs start with our cost of sales related to gold production and removes depreciation, the non-controlling interest of cost of sales and includes by-product credits. All-in sustaining costs start with cash costs and include sustaining capital expenditures, general and administrative costs, minesite exploration and evaluation costs and reclamation cost accretion and amortization. These additional costs reflect the expenditures made to maintain current production levels.

All-in costs starts with all-in sustaining costs and adds additional costs that reflect the varying costs of producing gold over the life-cycle of a mine, including: project capital expenditures (capital expenditures at new projects and discrete projects at existing operations intended to increase production capacity and will not benefit production for at least 12 months) and other non-sustaining costs (primarily exploration and evaluation costs, community relations costs and general and administrative costs that are not associated with current operations). These definitions recognize that there are different costs associated with the life-cycle of a mine, and that it is therefore appropriate to distinguish between sustaining and non-sustaining costs.

We believe that our use of cash costs, all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the costs associated with producing gold, understanding the economics of gold mining, assessing our operating performance and also our ability to generate free cash flow from current operations and to generate free cash flow on an overall company basis. Due to the capital-intensive nature of the industry and the long useful lives over which these items are depreciated, there can be a significant timing difference between net earnings calculated in accordance with IFRS and the amount of free cash flow that is being generated by a mine and therefore we believe these measures are useful non-GAAP operating metrics and supplement our IFRS disclosures. These measures are not representative of all of our cash expenditures as they do not include income

tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments. These measures do not include depreciation or amortization.

Cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs are intended to provide additional information only and do not have standardized definitions under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are not equivalent to net income or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Although the WGC has published a standardized definition, other companies may calculate these measures differently.

In addition to presenting these metrics on a by-product basis, we have calculated these metrics on a co-product basis. Our co-product metrics remove the impact of other metal sales that are produced as a by-product of our gold production from cost per ounce calculations but does not reflect a reduction in costs for costs associated with other metal sales.

C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound are non-GAAP financial measures related to our copper mine operations. We believe that C1 cash costs per pound enables investors to better understand the performance of our copper operations in comparison to other copper producers who present results on a similar basis. C1 cash costs per pound excludes royalties and non-routine charges as they are not direct production costs. All-in sustaining costs per pound is similar to the gold all-in sustaining costs metric and management uses this to better evaluate the costs of copper production. We believe this measure enables investors to better understand the operating performance of our copper mines as this measure reflects all of the sustaining expenditures incurred in order to produce copper. All-in sustaining costs per pound includes C1 cash costs, corporate general and administrative costs, minesite exploration and evaluation costs, royalties, environmental rehabilitation costs and write-downs taken on inventory to net realizable value.

Reconciliation of Gold Cost of Sales to Cash costs, All-in sustaining costs and All-in costs, including on a per ounce basis

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)		For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	Footnote	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cost of sales applicable to gold production		\$1,164	\$1,147	\$3,268	\$3,544
Depreciation		(319)	(357)	(907)	(1,125)
By-product credits		(31)	(32)	(105)	(105)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives	1	—	9	—	19
Non-recurring items	2	(7)	—	(17)	—
Other	3	(18)	(24)	(60)	(71)
Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)	4	(83)	(73)	(233)	(218)
Cash costs		\$706	\$670	\$1,946	\$2,044
General & administrative costs		71	69	212	186
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	5	11	16	31	39
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	6	233	248	699	830
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	7	25	14	63	51
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	8	(101)	(67)	(256)	(199)
All-in sustaining costs		\$945	\$950	\$2,695	\$2,951
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	5	78	84	228	217
Community relations costs not related to current operations		1	1	2	3
Project capital expenditures	6	126	53	332	192
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (non-operating sites)	7	9	3	25	16
Non-controlling interest and copper operations	8	(8)	(6)	(16)	(12)
All-in costs		\$1,151	\$1,085	\$3,266	\$3,367
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)	9	1,204	1,227	3,312	3,930
Cost of sales per ounce	10,11	\$850	\$820	\$859	\$791
Cash costs per ounce	11	\$587	\$546	\$588	\$520
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	11,12	\$603	\$565	\$609	\$539
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	11	\$785	\$772	\$813	\$750
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	11,12	\$801	\$791	\$834	\$769
All-in costs per ounce	11	\$956	\$884	\$986	\$856
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	11,12	\$972	\$903	\$1,007	\$875

1 Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives

Includes realized hedge losses of \$nil and \$2 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 (2017: losses of \$8 million and \$22 million, respectively), and realized non-hedge gains of \$nil and \$2 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 (2017: losses of \$1 million and gains of \$3 million, respectively). Refer to Note 5 to the Financial Statements for further information.

2 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items in 2018 relate to abnormal costs at Porgera as a result of the February 2018 earthquake in Papua New Guinea. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

3 Other

Other adjustments for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 include adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$nil and \$1 million, respectively, (2017: \$nil and \$1 million, respectively) and the removal of cash costs and by-product credits associated with our Pierina mine, which is mining incidental ounces as it enters closure, of \$18 million and \$60 million, respectively (2017: \$25 million and \$73 million, respectively).

4 Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)

Non-controlling interests include non-controlling interests related to gold production of \$121 million and \$339 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 (2017: \$103 million and \$317 million, respectively). Refer to Note 5 to the Financial Statements for further information.

5 Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration, evaluation and project expenses are presented as minesite sustaining if it supports current mine operations and project if it relates to future projects. Refer to page 32 of this MD&A.

6 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production.

Significant projects in the current year are stripping at Cortez Crossroads, the Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, the Deep South Expansion, and construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

7 Rehabilitation—accretion and amortization

Includes depreciation on the assets related to rehabilitation provisions of our gold operations and accretion on the rehabilitation provision of our gold operations, split between operating and non-operating sites.

8 Non-controlling interest and copper operations

Removes general & administrative costs related to non-controlling interests and copper based on a percentage allocation of revenue. Also removes exploration, evaluation and project expenses, rehabilitation costs and capital expenditures incurred by our copper sites and the non-controlling interest of our Acacia and Pueblo Viejo operating segments and South Arturo. Figures remove the impact of Pierina. The impact is summarized as the following:

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other				
General & administrative costs	(\$20)	(\$5)	(\$68)	(\$13)
Minesite exploration and evaluation expenses	—	(6)	(1)	(13)
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(8)
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	(80)	(54)	(183)	(165)
All-in sustaining costs total	(\$101)	(\$67)	(\$256)	(\$199)
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	(7)	(3)	(13)	(9)
Project capital expenditures	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
All-in costs total	(\$8)	(\$6)	(\$16)	(\$12)

9 Ounces sold - equity basis

Figures remove the impact of Pierina as the mine is currently going through closure.

10 Cost of sales per ounce

Figures remove the cost of sales impact of Pierina of \$23 million and \$84 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 (2017: \$38 million and \$119 million, respectively), as the mine is currently going through closure. Cost of sales per ounce excludes non-controlling interest related to gold production. Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo, 36.1% Acacia and 40% South Arturo from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces.

11 Per ounce figures

Cost of sales per ounce, cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

12 Co-product costs per ounce

Cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce presented on a co-product basis removes the impact of by-product credits of our gold production (net of non-controlling interest) calculated as:

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
By-product credits	\$31	\$32	\$105	\$105
Non-controlling interest	(11)	(7)	(35)	(24)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$20	\$25	\$70	\$81

Reconciliation of Gold Cost of Sales to Cash costs, All-in sustaining costs and All-in costs, including on a per ounce basis, by operating site

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)

For the three months ended September 30, 2018

	Footnote	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
Cost of sales applicable to gold production		\$475	\$60	\$196	\$55	\$49	\$114	\$44	\$13	\$66	\$70
Depreciation		(176)	(7)	(48)	(24)	(14)	(19)	(4)	(1)	(11)	(12)
By-product credits		—	—	(23)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)
Non-recurring items	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	—
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	(49)	—	—	(33)	—	—	—	—
Cash costs		\$299	\$53	\$76	\$29	\$32	\$61	\$39	\$12	\$47	\$57
General & administrative costs		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	4	57	3	39	20	4	19	9	1	20	4
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	5	11	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	—	1
Non-controlling interests		(3)	—	(17)	—	—	(14)	—	—	—	—
All-in sustaining costs		\$370	\$57	\$101	\$50	\$42	\$75	\$49	\$14	\$67	\$64
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Project capital expenditures	4	85	12	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
All-in costs		\$457	\$69	\$101	\$50	\$43	\$78	\$49	\$14	\$67	\$64
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		596	75	147	50	67	87	39	4	62	77
Cost of sales per ounce	6,7	\$799	\$805	\$803	\$1,083	\$720	\$842	\$1,095	\$2,820	\$1,067	\$923
Cash costs per ounce	7	\$503	\$711	\$517	\$581	\$472	\$670	\$996	\$2,693	\$775	\$753
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$504	\$711	\$600	\$611	\$514	\$678	\$999	\$2,697	\$786	\$760
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	7	\$623	\$757	\$688	\$995	\$631	\$880	\$1,247	\$3,052	\$1,084	\$840
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$624	\$757	\$771	\$1,025	\$673	\$888	\$1,250	\$3,056	\$1,095	\$847
All-in costs per ounce	7	\$769	\$920	\$688	\$995	\$644	\$911	\$1,248	\$3,052	\$1,084	\$840
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$770	\$920	\$771	\$1,025	\$686	\$919	\$1,251	\$3,056	\$1,095	\$847

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)

For the three months ended September 30, 2017

	Footnote	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
Cost of sales applicable to gold production		\$425	\$49	\$165	\$106	\$58	\$107	\$46	\$13	\$58	\$81
Depreciation		(179)	(9)	(38)	(48)	(17)	(23)	(6)	(1)	(9)	(16)
By-product credits		—	—	(21)	(1)	(5)	(1)	—	—	(1)	—
Non-recurring items	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	(43)	—	—	(30)	—	—	—	—
Cash costs		\$246	\$40	\$63	\$57	\$36	\$53	\$40	\$12	\$48	\$65
General & administrative costs		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	3	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	4	78	11	35	21	5	29	15	—	14	4
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	5	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
Non-controlling interests		(1)	—	(16)	—	—	(13)	—	—	—	—
All-in sustaining costs		\$333	\$52	\$85	\$79	\$45	\$77	\$56	\$13	\$62	\$73
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Project capital expenditures	4	36	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
All-in costs		\$370	\$52	\$85	\$79	\$48	\$81	\$57	\$13	\$62	\$73
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		556	66	142	90	93	85	36	10	56	92
Cost of sales per ounce	6,7	\$762	\$755	\$717	\$1,187	\$612	\$808	\$1,297	\$1,258	\$1,023	\$876
Cash costs per ounce	7	\$441	\$617	\$442	\$637	\$390	\$616	\$1,130	\$1,157	\$853	\$701
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$442	\$617	\$544	\$658	\$437	\$622	\$1,135	\$1,167	\$863	\$706
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	7	\$597	\$793	\$604	\$890	\$470	\$939	\$1,570	\$1,217	\$1,104	\$784
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$598	\$793	\$706	\$911	\$517	\$945	\$1,575	\$1,227	\$1,114	\$789
All-in costs per ounce	7	\$665	\$793	\$604	\$890	\$501	\$992	\$1,606	\$1,240	\$1,104	\$784
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$666	\$793	\$706	\$911	\$548	\$998	\$1,611	\$1,250	\$1,114	\$789

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018

	Footnote	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
Cost of sales applicable to gold production		\$1,243	\$152	\$540	\$212	\$129	\$342	\$143	\$39	\$159	\$224
Depreciation		(463)	(21)	(132)	(89)	(36)	(66)	(11)	—	(28)	(42)
By-product credits		(2)	—	(73)	(6)	(10)	(3)	(1)	—	(2)	(1)
Non-recurring items	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(17)	—
Other	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	(134)	—	—	(98)	—	—	—	—
Cash costs		\$778	\$131	\$202	\$117	\$83	\$175	\$131	\$39	\$112	\$181
General & administrative costs		—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	3	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	4	203	13	110	84	13	65	25	2	45	17
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	5	21	1	7	1	23	3	3	2	—	3
Non-controlling interests		(6)	—	(47)	—	—	(31)	—	—	—	—
All-in sustaining costs		\$1,010	\$145	\$272	\$203	\$120	\$230	\$159	\$43	\$157	\$209
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Project capital expenditures	4	236	29	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
All-in costs		\$1,249	\$174	\$272	\$203	\$122	\$236	\$159	\$43	\$157	\$209
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		1,502	196	420	206	201	247	120	20	141	259
Cost of sales per ounce	6,7	\$828	\$777	\$775	\$1,027	\$639	\$884	\$1,186	\$1,927	\$1,129	\$870
Cash costs per ounce	7	\$518	\$671	\$481	\$560	\$409	\$690	\$1,091	\$1,934	\$800	\$702
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$519	\$671	\$581	\$586	\$461	\$697	\$1,095	\$1,940	\$816	\$707
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	7	\$673	\$743	\$648	\$980	\$596	\$922	\$1,321	\$2,145	\$1,116	\$809
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$674	\$743	\$748	\$1,006	\$648	\$929	\$1,325	\$2,151	\$1,132	\$814
All-in costs per ounce	7	\$832	\$891	\$648	\$980	\$605	\$946	\$1,323	\$2,145	\$1,116	\$809
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$833	\$891	\$748	\$1,006	\$657	\$953	\$1,327	\$2,151	\$1,132	\$814

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017

	Footnote	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
Cost of sales applicable to gold production		\$1,441	\$104	\$489	\$302	\$170	\$355	\$140	\$41	\$170	\$213
Depreciation		(638)	(18)	(122)	(86)	(50)	(82)	(19)	(3)	(27)	(42)
By-product credits		(2)	—	(58)	(12)	(12)	(7)	(1)	—	(2)	(2)
Non-recurring items	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	(122)	—	—	(96)	—	—	—	—
Cash costs		\$801	\$86	\$187	\$204	\$108	\$170	\$120	\$38	\$141	\$169
General & administrative costs		—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	3	12	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	6
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	4	266	24	84	134	12	119	34	—	39	12
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	5	21	1	10	2	6	5	4	2	(1)	3
Non-controlling interests		(3)	—	(38)	—	—	(49)	—	—	—	—
All-in sustaining costs		\$1,097	\$111	\$243	\$343	\$130	\$257	\$158	\$40	\$179	\$190
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Project capital expenditures	4	161	—	—	—	5	8	5	1	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
All-in costs		\$1,262	\$111	\$243	\$343	\$135	\$262	\$163	\$41	\$179	\$190
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		1,818	141	455	344	283	284	132	30	173	269
Cost of sales per ounce	6,7	\$791	\$740	\$661	\$878	\$601	\$796	\$1,061	\$1,380	\$982	\$791
Cash costs per ounce	7	\$440	\$612	\$412	\$595	\$382	\$588	\$915	\$1,284	\$816	\$630
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$441	\$612	\$490	\$632	\$425	\$601	\$920	\$1,290	\$826	\$636
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	7	\$603	\$788	\$536	\$1,000	\$457	\$907	\$1,202	\$1,355	\$1,038	\$705
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$604	\$788	\$614	\$1,037	\$500	\$920	\$1,207	\$1,361	\$1,048	\$711
All-in costs per ounce	7	\$694	\$788	\$536	\$1,000	\$474	\$925	\$1,236	\$1,382	\$1,038	\$705
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	7,8	\$695	\$788	\$614	\$1,037	\$517	\$938	\$1,241	\$1,388	\$1,048	\$711

1 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items in 2018 relate to abnormal costs at Porgera as a result of the February 2018 earthquake in Papua New Guinea. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

2 Other

Other adjustments for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 include adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$nil and \$1 million, respectively (2017: \$nil and \$nil, respectively).

3 Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration, evaluation and project expenses are presented as minesite sustaining if it supports current mine operations and project if it relates to future projects. Refer to page 32 of this MD&A.

4 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are stripping at Cortez Crossroads, the Range Front declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, the Deep South Expansion, and construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

5 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

Includes depreciation on the assets related to rehabilitation provisions of our gold operations and accretion on the rehabilitation provision of our gold operations, split between operating and non-operating sites.

6 Cost of sales per ounce

Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo, 36.1% Acacia and 40% South Arturo from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces.

7 Per ounce figures

Cash costs per ounce, cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

8 Co-product costs per ounce

Cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce presented on a co-product basis removes the impact of by-product credits of our gold production (net of non-controlling interest) calculated as:

(\$ millions) For the three months ended September 30, 2018

	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
By-product credits	\$—	\$—	\$23	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$1	\$—	\$1	\$1
Non-controlling interest	—	—	(10)	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$—	\$—	\$13	\$2	\$3	\$—	\$1	\$—	\$1	\$1

For the three months ended September 30, 2017

	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
By-product credits	\$—	\$—	\$21	\$1	\$5	\$1	\$—	\$—	\$1	\$—
Non-controlling interest	—	—	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$—	\$—	\$14	\$1	\$5	\$1	\$—	\$—	\$1	\$—

(\$ millions) For the nine months ended September 30, 2018

	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
By-product credits	\$2	\$—	\$73	\$6	\$10	\$3	\$1	\$—	\$2	\$1
Non-controlling interest	—	—	(30)	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$2	\$—	\$43	\$6	\$10	\$2	\$1	\$—	\$2	\$1

(\$ millions) For the nine months ended September 30, 2017

	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia	Hemlo	Golden Sunlight	Porgera	Kalgoorlie
By-product credits	\$2	\$—	\$58	\$12	\$12	\$7	\$1	\$—	\$2	\$2
Non-controlling interest	—	—	(22)	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	—
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$2	\$—	\$36	\$12	\$12	\$5	\$1	\$—	\$2	\$2

Reconciliation of Copper Cost of Sales to C1 cash costs and All-in sustaining costs, including on a per pound basis

(\$ millions, except per pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cost of sales	\$144	\$108	\$348	\$292
Depreciation/amortization	(37)	(26)	(86)	(59)
Treatment and refinement charges	43	44	103	116
Cash cost of sales applicable to equity method investments	81	53	203	170
Less: royalties and production taxes ¹	(10)	(12)	(29)	(27)
By-product credits	(1)	(1)	(4)	(4)
C1 cash cost of sales	\$220	\$166	\$535	\$488
General & administrative costs	7	3	23	9
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	5	4	13	9
Royalties and production taxes ¹	10	12	29	27
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	1	4	2	5
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	65	50	153	137
All-in sustaining costs	\$308	\$239	\$755	\$675
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	114	107	273	298
Cost of sales per pound^{2,3}	\$2.18	\$1.67	\$2.22	\$1.72
C1 cash cost per pound²	\$1.94	\$1.56	\$1.97	\$1.64
All-in sustaining costs per pound²	\$2.71	\$2.24	\$2.76	\$2.27

¹ For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, royalties and production taxes include royalties of \$11 million and \$28 million, respectively (2017: \$12 million and \$27 million, respectively).

² Cost of sales per pound, C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

³ Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

Reconciliation of Copper Cost of Sales to C1 cash costs and All-in sustaining costs, including on a per pound basis, by operating site

(\$ millions, except per pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30					
	2018			2017		
	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid
Cost of sales	\$70	\$144	\$36	\$56	\$108	\$14
Depreciation/amortization	(16)	(37)	(8)	(13)	(26)	(3)
Treatment and refinement charges	—	36	7	—	40	3
Less: royalties and production taxes ¹	—	(11)	1	—	(11)	—
By-product credits	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
C1 cash cost of sales	\$54	\$132	\$35	\$43	\$111	\$13
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	—	5	—	—	4	—
Royalties and production taxes ¹	—	11	(1)	—	11	—
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	—	1	—	3	1	—
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	7	55	3	18	28	5
All-in sustaining costs	\$61	\$204	\$37	\$64	\$155	\$18
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	28	65	21	28	70	9
Cost of sales per pound^{1,2}	\$2.59	\$2.21	\$1.66	\$2.04	\$1.54	\$1.62
C1 cash cost per pound¹	\$1.98	\$2.05	\$1.56	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.45
All-in sustaining costs per pound¹	\$2.29	\$3.12	\$1.67	\$2.30	\$2.20	\$1.98

	2018			2017		
	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid
Cost of sales	\$185	\$348	\$75	\$170	\$292	\$52
Depreciation/amortization	(40)	(86)	(16)	(39)	(59)	(12)
Treatment and refinement charges	—	89	14	—	107	10
Less: royalties and production taxes ¹	—	(28)	(1)	—	(27)	—
By-product credits	—	—	(4)	—	—	(5)
C1 cash cost of sales	\$145	\$323	\$68	\$131	\$313	\$45
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	—	13	—	—	9	—
Royalties and production taxes ¹	—	28	1	—	27	—
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	—	2	—	3	2	—
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	33	107	13	37	80	20
All-in sustaining costs	\$178	\$473	\$82	\$171	\$431	\$65
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	73	157	43	81	188	29
Cost of sales per pound^{2,3}	\$2.55	\$2.22	\$1.73	\$2.09	\$1.56	\$1.81
C1 cash cost per pound²	\$2.00	\$2.07	\$1.55	\$1.61	\$1.67	\$1.57
All-in sustaining costs per pound²	\$2.46	\$3.01	\$1.88	\$2.12	\$2.30	\$2.26

¹ For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, royalties and production taxes include royalties of \$11 million and \$28 million, respectively (2017: \$12 million and \$27 million, respectively).

² Cost of sales per pound, C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

³ Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, which excludes the following from net earnings:

- Income tax expense;
- Finance costs;
- Finance income; and
- Depreciation.

Management believes that EBITDA is a valuable indicator of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations, and fund capital expenditures. Management uses EBITDA for this purpose. EBITDA is also frequently used by investors and analysts for valuation purposes whereby EBITDA is multiplied by a factor or "EBITDA multiple" that is based on an observed or inferred relationship between EBITDA and market values to determine the approximate total enterprise value of a company.

Adjusted EBITDA removes the effect of impairment charges; acquisition/disposition gains/losses; foreign currency translation gains/losses; other expense adjustments; and unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments. We believe these items provide a greater level of consistency with the adjusting items included in our Adjusted Net Earnings reconciliation, with

the exception that these amounts are adjusted to remove any impact on finance costs/income, income tax expense and/or depreciation as they do not affect EBITDA. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in better understanding our ability to generate liquidity from operating cash flow, by excluding these amounts from the calculation as they are not indicative of the performance of our core mining business and not necessarily reflective of the underlying operating results for the periods presented.

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA exclude the impact of cash costs of financing activities and taxes, and the effects of changes in operating working capital balances, and therefore are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA differently.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net (loss) earnings	(\$386)	(\$43)	(\$270)	\$1,983
Income tax expense	105	314	422	1,180
Finance costs, net ¹	136	223	363	509
Depreciation	363	390	1,016	1,213
EBITDA	\$218	\$884	\$1,531	\$4,885
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments ²	431	2	492	(1,128)
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses ³	(1)	(5)	(49)	(882)
Foreign currency translation losses	62	25	152	60
Other expense adjustments ⁴	39	33	75	34
Unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments	—	(9)	—	(6)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$749	\$930	\$2,201	\$2,963

¹ Finance costs exclude accretion.

² Net impairment charges for the three months ended September 30, 2018 primarily relate to an asset impairment of Lagunas Norte. The nine months ended September 30, 2018 also includes net impairment charges relating to the Kabanga project (a joint venture between Barrick and Glencore) and Acacia's Nyanzaga project in Tanzania. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, net impairment charges mainly relate to the Cerro Casale project upon reclassification of the project's net assets as held-for-sale as at March 31, 2017.

³ Disposition gains primarily relate to the gain on the sale of a non-core royalty asset at Acacia for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, and the sale of a 50% interest in the Veladero mine and the gain related to the sale of a 25% interest in the Cerro Casale project for nine month periods ended September 30, 2017.

⁴ Other expense adjustments for the three months ended September 30, 2018 includes the settlement of a dispute regarding a historical supplier contract acquired as part of the Equinox acquisition in 2011. The nine month period also includes changes to staffing reductions and office closures associated with the implementation of our decentralized operating model.

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Segment EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2018					
	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia
Segment Income	\$240	\$30	\$74	\$6	\$32	\$35
Depreciation	176	7	29	24	14	19
Segment EBITDA	\$416	\$37	\$103	\$30	\$46	\$54

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2017					
	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia
Segment Income	\$268	\$34	\$98	\$9	\$66	\$30
Depreciation	179	9	24	48	17	23
Segment EBITDA	\$447	\$43	\$122	\$57	\$83	\$53

(\$ millions)	For the nine months ended September 30, 2018					
	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia
Segment Income	\$653	\$97	\$256	\$58	\$131	\$139
Depreciation	463	21	81	89	36	66
Segment EBITDA	\$1,116	\$118	\$337	\$147	\$167	\$205

(\$ millions)	For the nine months ended September 30, 2017					
	Barrick Nevada	Turquoise Ridge	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Veladero	Lagunas Norte	Acacia
Segment Income	\$794	\$71	\$307	\$134	\$186	\$159
Depreciation	638	18	77	86	50	82
Segment EBITDA	\$1,432	\$89	\$384	\$220	\$236	\$241

Realized Price

Realized price is a non-GAAP financial measure which excludes from sales:

- Unrealized gains and losses on non-hedge derivative contracts;
- Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on provisional pricing from copper and gold sales contracts;
- Sales attributable to ore purchase arrangements;
- Treatment and refining charges; and
- Export duties.

This measure is intended to enable Management to better understand the price realized in each reporting period for gold and copper sales because unrealized mark-to-market values of non-hedge gold and copper derivatives are subject to change each period due to changes in market factors such as market and forward gold and copper prices, so that prices ultimately realized may differ from those recorded. The exclusion of such unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses from the presentation of this performance measure enables investors to understand performance based on the realized proceeds of selling gold and copper production.

The gains and losses on non-hedge derivatives and receivable balances relate to instruments/balances that mature in future periods, at which time the gains and losses will become realized. The amounts of these gains and losses reflect fair values based on market valuation assumptions at the end of each period and do not

necessarily represent the amounts that will become realized on maturity. We also exclude export duties that are paid upon sale and netted against revenues as well as treatment and refining charges that are paid to the refiner on gold and copper concentrate sales that are netted against revenues. We believe this provides investors and analysts with a more accurate measure with which to compare to market gold prices and to assess our gold sales performance. For those reasons, management believes that this measure provides a more accurate reflection of our Company's past performance and is a better indicator of its expected performance in future periods.

The realized price measure is intended to provide additional information and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of sales as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The following table reconciles realized prices to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per ounce/pound

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30				For the nine months ended September 30			
	Gold		Copper		Gold		Copper	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Sales	\$1,661	\$1,784	\$145	\$177	\$4,866	\$5,614	\$368	\$427
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(179)	(185)	—	—	(537)	(582)	—	—
Sales applicable to equity method investments ^{1,2}	—	—	126	104	—	—	326	293
Realized non-hedge gold/copper derivative (losses) gains	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sales applicable to Pierina ³	(22)	(36)	—	—	(83)	(120)	—	—
Treatment and refinement charges	—	—	43	44	1	1	103	116
Export duties	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Revenues – as adjusted	\$1,463	\$1,563	\$314	\$325	\$4,252	\$4,913	\$797	\$836
Ounces/pounds sold (000s ounces/millions pounds) ³	1,204	1,227	114	107	3,312	3,930	273	298
Realized gold/copper price per ounce/pound ⁴	\$1,216	\$1,274	\$2.76	\$3.05	\$1,284	\$1,250	\$2.92	\$2.81

¹ Represents sales of \$74 million and \$216 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 (2017: \$82 million and \$224 million, respectively) applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Zaldivar and \$58 million and \$124 million, respectively, (2017: \$27 million and \$80 million, respectively) applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Jabal Sayid.

² Sales applicable to equity method investments are net of treatment and refinement charges.

³ Figures exclude Pierina from the calculation of realized price per ounce as the mine is currently going through closure.

⁴ Realized price per ounce/pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Geoffrey Locke, P. Eng., Manager, Metallurgy of Barrick who is a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 50 to 63 of this MD&A.
- ² Amount excludes capital leases and includes Acacia (100% basis).
- ³ Includes \$128 million of cash, primarily held at Acacia, which may not be readily deployed.
- ⁴ Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales applicable to gold on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo, 36.1% Acacia and 40% South Arturo from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces. Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales applicable to copper including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

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Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this press release, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans, or future financial or operating performance, constitutes “forward-looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “assume”, “intend”, “project”, “pursue”, “goal”, “continue”, “budget”, “estimate”, “potential”, “may”, “will”, “can”, “should”, “could”, “would”, and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this press release contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: (i) Barrick’s forward-looking production guidance; (ii) estimates of future cost of sales per ounce for gold and per pound for copper, all-in-sustaining costs per ounce/pound, cash costs per ounce, and C1 cash costs per pound; (iii) projected capital, operating, and exploration expenditures; (iv) completion and outcome of current and future studies at Lama; (v) the purchase of up to \$300 million of Barrick shares by Shandong Gold and the purchase of up to \$300 million of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd shares by Barrick and the expected timing of such purchases; (vi) the existence of future opportunities for Barrick and Shandong Gold to collaborate; (vii) targeted cost reductions; (viii) mine life and production rates; (ix) potential mineralization, including with respect to Fourmile, Bladell, Goldrush and Turquoise Ridge, and metal or mineral recoveries; (x) anticipated gold production from the Deep South Project, and the third shaft project at Turquoise Ridge; (xi) the potential for plant expansion at Pueblo Viejo to increase throughput by 50% and convert resources to reserves; (xii) our pipeline of high confidence projects at or near existing operations; (xiii) the potential to identify new reserves and resources, and our ability to convert resources into reserves; (xiv) asset sales, joint ventures, and partnerships; (xv) completion of the merger of Barrick and Randgold and its anticipated benefits; and (xvi) expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance, and other outlook or guidance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of this press release in light of management’s experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper, or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas, and electricity); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation, and exploration successes; risks associated with the fact that certain Best-in-Class initiatives are still in the early stages of evaluation, and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; risks associated with the ongoing implementation of Barrick’s digital transformation initiative, and the ability of the projects under this initiative to meet the Company’s capital allocation objectives; the duration of the Tanzanian ban on mineral concentrate exports; the ultimate terms of any definitive agreement between Acacia and the Government of Tanzania to resolve a dispute relating to the imposition of the concentrate export ban and allegations by the Government of Tanzania that Acacia under-declared the metal content of concentrate exports from Tanzania; the status of certain tax re-assessments by the Tanzanian government; the manner in which amendments to the 2010 Mining Act (Tanzania) increasing the royalty rate applicable to metallic minerals such as gold, copper and silver to 6% (from 4%), the new Finance Act (Tanzania) imposing a 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from July 1, 2017 and the new Mining Regulations announced by Government of Tanzania in January 2018 will be implemented and the impact of these and other legislative changes on Acacia; whether Barrick will successfully negotiate an agreement with respect to the dispute between Acacia and the Government of Tanzania and whether Acacia will approve the terms of any such final agreement; the benefits expected from recent transactions being realized; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical

challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; uncertainty whether some or all of the Best-in-Class initiatives, targeted investments and projects will meet the Company's capital allocation objectives and internal hurdle rate; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; adverse changes in our credit ratings; the impact of inflation; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in U.S. dollar interest rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, and other jurisdictions in which the Company or its affiliates do or may carry on business in the future; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; damage to the Company's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the Company's handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; risks that exploration data may be incomplete and considerable additional work may be required to complete further evaluation, including but not limited to drilling, engineering and socioeconomic studies and investment; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; litigation and legal and administrative proceedings; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; risks associated with the fact that certain of the initiatives described in this press release are still in the early stages and may not materialize; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; employee relations including loss of key employees; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; and the organization of our previously held African gold operations and properties under a separate listed Company. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion, copper cathode or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this press release are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40- F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this press release.

The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.