

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, 2015, in comparison to the corresponding prior-year periods. 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 28, 2015, 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, 2015 (collectively, the "Financial Statements"), which are included in this Quarterly Report on pages 59 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, 2014, the related annual MD&A included in the 2014 Annual Report, and the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities. 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 US dollars, 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", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intend", "project", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "could" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements with respect to cash flow forecasts, projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures, targeted cash flow improvements and debt reductions, mine life and production rates, potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company 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. 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; 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 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; 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 does or may carry on business in the future; 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 socio-economic studies and investment; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; litigation; 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; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; employee relations; increased costs and risks related to the potential impact of 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 discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements. 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.

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RESULTS OVERVIEW

Review of 2015 Third Quarter Results and Full Year Outlook

(\$ millions, except where indicated)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Financial Data				
Revenue	\$ 2,315	\$ 2,624	\$ 6,791	\$ 7,729
Net earnings (loss) ¹	(264)	125	(216)	(56)
Per share ("EPS") ²	(0.23)	0.11	(0.19)	(0.05)
Adjusted net earnings ³	131	222	253	619
Per share ("adjusted EPS") ^{2,3}	0.11	0.19	0.22	0.53
Adjusted EBITDA ³	942	1,059	2,465	3,056
Total project capital expenditures ⁴	31	66	68	113
Total capital expenditures - expansion ⁴	11	128	130	301
Total capital expenditures - sustaining ⁴	342	410	1,056	1,201
Operating cash flow ⁵	1,255	852	2,096	1,925
Free cash flow ³	\$ 866	\$ 199	\$ 694	\$ 40
Operating Data				
Gold				
Gold produced (000s ounces) ⁶	1,663	1,649	4,498	4,722
Gold sold (000s ounces) ⁶	1,596	1,578	4,447	4,712
Realized price (\$ per ounce) ³	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,286
Cash costs (\$ per ounce) ³	570	589	614	588
Cash costs on a co-product basis (\$ per ounce) ³	592	607	639	609
All-in sustaining costs (\$ per ounce) ³	771	834	866	844
All-in sustaining costs on a co-product basis (\$ per ounce) ³	793	852	891	865
All-in costs (\$ per ounce) ³	815	975	932	951
All-in costs on a co-product basis (\$ per ounce) ³	\$ 837	\$ 993	\$ 957	\$ 972
Copper				
Copper produced (millions of pounds)	140	131	373	302
Copper sold (millions of pounds)	145	112	378	296
Realized price (\$ per pound) ³	\$ 2.18	\$ 3.09	\$ 2.44	\$ 3.08
C1 cash costs (\$ per pound) ³	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.98
C3 cash costs (\$ per pound) ³	\$ 1.49	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.50

¹ Net earnings/loss represents net earnings/loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

² Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method.

³ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized definition under IFRS. For further information and detailed reconciliations, please see pages 52 - 58 of this MD&A.

⁴ These amounts are presented on a 100% accrued basis. Project and expansion capital expenditures are included in our calculation of all-in costs, but not included in our calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

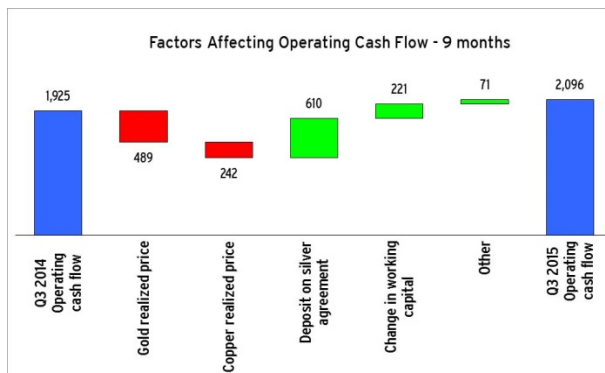
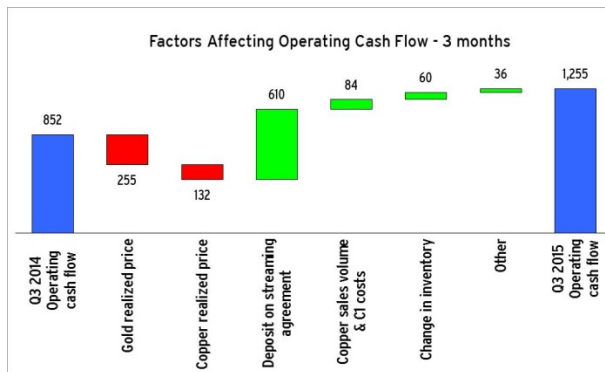
⁵ Operating cash flow includes a \$610 million deposit received in third quarter 2015 related to the gold and silver streaming transaction with Royal Gold.

⁶ Gold production and sales include our pro rata share of Acacia and Pueblo Viejo at our equity share.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Operating Cash Flow, Free Cash Flow, Net Earnings, Adjusted Net Earnings, and Adjusted EBITDA

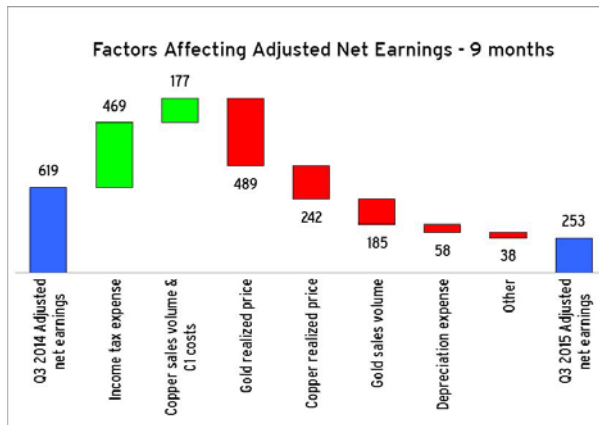
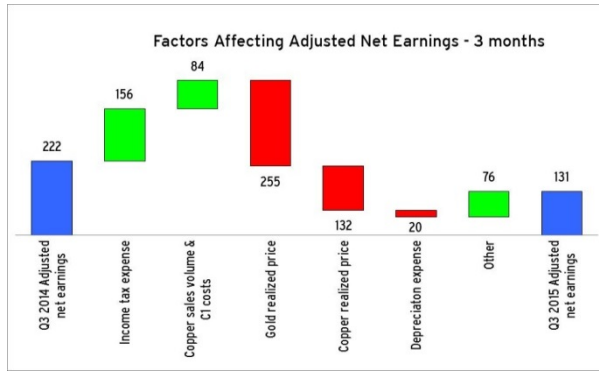
- Operating cash flow for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 of \$1,255 million and \$2,096 million, respectively, was 47% and 9% higher, respectively than the same prior year periods.
- The increase in operating cash flow for third quarter and the first nine months of 2015 reflects a \$610 million deposit received in third quarter 2015 relating to the gold and silver streaming transaction described on page 23 of this MD&A combined with an increase in copper sales volume compared to the same prior year periods. This was partially offset by lower gold and copper realized prices compared to the same prior year periods.



- Free cash flow for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was \$866 million and \$694 million, respectively, compared to \$199 million and \$40 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods.
- The higher inflows in the three and the nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 reflect

higher operating cash flows, including the \$610 million deposit relating to the gold and silver streaming transaction combined with the impact of lower capital expenditures.

- We have now generated positive free cash flow in two consecutive quarters despite lower gold prices, reflecting the impact of greater cost and capital discipline across the company.
- Adjusted net earnings of \$131 million for third quarter 2015 and \$253 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 were 41% and 59% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods.
- The decreases in adjusted net earnings are primarily due to a decrease in gold and copper realized prices, partially offset by a 29% and 28% increase in copper sales volume in third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods.
- The loss for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was \$264 million and \$216 million, respectively, compared to net earnings of \$125 million and a net loss of \$56 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods.
- The net loss in third quarter 2015 is primarily due to the impact of a \$476 million goodwill impairment charge recorded in third quarter 2015 upon reclassification of our Zaldívar mine as held-for-sale as the agreed selling price is lower than previously recognized carrying values, lower realized gold and copper prices and higher depreciation, partially offset by an increase in copper and gold sales volume, despite the Cowal and Porgera divestitures in third quarter 2015, and a decrease in cost of sales applicable to copper when compared to the same prior year period.
- The increase in net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is primarily due to a decrease in gold sales volume, lower realized gold and copper prices and higher depreciation, partially offset by the recognition of \$52 million in gains on the sale of our Cowal mine and 50% of our interest in the Porgera mine.



- Significant adjusting items (net of tax and non-controlling interest effects) in third quarter 2015 include:
 - \$455 million in impairment charges primarily relating to the reclassification of our Zaldívar mine as held-for-sale as the agreed selling price is lower than previously recognized carrying value; and
 - \$29 million in costs arising from changes in the obsolescence provision relating to mine supplies inventory; partially offset by
 - \$52 million of gains on the sale of our Cowal mine and 50% interest in our Porgera mine; and
 - \$45 million in unrealized foreign currency translation gains primarily related to the Zambian kwacha and the Australian dollar.
- Significant adjusting items (net of tax and non-controlling interests effects) for the first nine months of 2015 include:
 - \$479 million in impairment charges primarily related to the reclassification of our Zaldívar mine as held-for-sale as the agreed selling price is lower than previously recognized carrying values;

- \$29 million in costs arising from changes in the obsolescence provision relating to mine supplies inventory; and
- \$17 million in costs relating to the closure of our Perth office; partially offset by
- \$52 million of gains on the sale of our Cowal mine and 50% interest in our Porgera mine.

- Adjusted EBITDA was 11% and 19% lower for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due a decline in realized gold and copper prices, partially offset by an increase in gold sales volume, despite the Cowal and Porgera divestitures in third quarter 2015, combined with an increase in copper sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a decrease in gold sales volume combined with a decrease in gold and copper realized prices, partially offset by an increase in copper sales volume.

Gold production, cash costs and all-in sustaining costs

- Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 1% higher and 5% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods.
- The increase in third quarter 2015 is largely due to an increase in production at Cortez and Goldstrike, partially offset by a decrease in production at Lagunas Norte and Veladero. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease in gold production is primarily due to lower production at Cortez, Pueblo Viejo, and Veladero combined with the impact of the asset sales that occurred in the first half of 2014, partially offset by an increase in production at Goldstrike.
- The higher production in third quarter 2015 was in line with our operating plan and consistent with our guidance that 55% of our production will come in the second half of the year. Higher second half production is primarily due to higher production at Goldstrike as the thiosulfate circuit ramps up; higher production at Cortez as the open pit transitions into higher grade material; and higher production at Pueblo Viejo due to the availability of higher grade ore and increased throughput due to higher autoclave availability. We now expect gold production for 2015 to be in

the range of 6.1 to 6.3 million ounces, compared to our previous guidance range of 6.1 to 6.4 million ounces, reflecting lower expected gold production from Acacia.

- For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs decreased 3% and increased 4%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to lower direct mining costs and the impact of higher sales volume on unit costs, which was partially offset by realized losses on our foreign currency and fuel hedge contracts, movements in inventory and the allocation of shared services costs to the operating sites in 2015. For the first nine months of 2015, the benefit of lower direct mining costs was offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit costs, movements in inventory and the allocation of shared services costs to the operating sites.
- All-in sustaining costs for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased 8% and increased 3%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The lower all-in sustaining costs in third quarter 2015 were primarily due to the lower cash costs combined with a reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures. For the first nine months of 2015, the increase in all-in sustaining costs was primarily due to the impact of lower production volume on unit production costs, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures, largely due to a reduction in capitalized stripping costs.
- We now expect 2015 cash costs to be within a narrowed range of \$600 to \$625 per ounce compared to our previous guidance of range of \$600 to \$640 per ounce. We now expect all-in sustaining costs to be \$830 to \$870 per ounce, which is lower than our previous guidance range of \$840 to \$880 per ounce.
- Fourth quarter all-in sustaining costs are now expected to be similar to the third quarter while production is expected to be slightly higher, primarily driven by the impact of higher sustaining capital expenditures offset by higher production at Cortez, Pueblo Viejo, Lagunas Norte and Veladero. We expect significantly higher depreciation in the fourth quarter, primarily related to a drawdown in inventory stockpiles at Cortez, Lagunas Norte and Goldstrike and higher sales volumes at Pueblo Viejo.

- All-in costs for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 16% and 2% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a decrease in expansion capital expenditures, specifically a reduction in costs related to the construction of the thiosulfate circuit at Goldstrike, which entered commercial production in third quarter 2015.

Copper production and C1 costs

- For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, copper production increased 7% and 24%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods, due to higher production at both Lumwana and Zaldívar. Production at Zaldívar was higher compared to the same prior year periods largely due to improved grades and recovery. The higher production at Lumwana for the first nine months of 2015 was primarily a result of the partial conveyor collapse that shutdown the mill and concentrate production for much of second quarter 2014.
- C1 cash costs were 16% and 12% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods due to the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs.

Capital Expenditures

- Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 36% and 22% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases are primarily due to a 91% and 60% reduction, respectively, in minesite expansion capital expenditures due to a reduction in costs related to the construction of the thiosulfate circuit at Goldstrike, which entered commercial production in third quarter 2015, combined with a 17% and 12% reduction, respectively, in minesite sustaining capital expenditures due to lower capitalized stripping costs across most sites. As at September 30, 2015, we have incurred \$1,254 million in capital expenditures.

Strengthening the Balance Sheet

- Earlier this year, we set a debt reduction target of \$3 billion in 2015. We said we would achieve this through the disciplined sale of non-core assets, the formation of new joint ventures and partnerships, and by maximizing free cash flow from our operations. Thus far, we have completed or announced asset sales, joint ventures and partnerships valued at \$2.46 billion. We have also generated \$282 million in positive free cash flow in the last two quarters (excluding the \$610 million in proceeds from the Pueblo Viejo streaming transaction) despite a lower gold price, reflecting the impact of our efforts to maximize free cash flow across the company. Both asset sales and cash flow improvements have been credit positive, and have resulted in improvements to our debt-to-EBITDA ratio. Achieving our \$3 billion debt reduction target will also reduce annual pre-tax interest payments by approximately \$140 million.
- After reflecting the debt repayments made in October 2015, total debt has been reduced by 15 percent over the same period, from \$13.1 billion to \$11.2 billion, significantly reducing our near-term debt repayment obligations. We currently have less than \$250 million in debt due before 2018 and approximately \$5 billion of our \$11.2 billion in outstanding debt matures after 2032. Building on \$1.9 billion in repayments already completed this year, we intend to use approximately \$1 billion in proceeds from the sale of 50 percent of Zaldívar to reduce debt. The sale is expected to close in the fourth quarter. This would bring total debt repayments to approximately \$2.9 billion. We intend to use free cash flow to reach our target of \$3 billion. Assuming the completion of \$3 billion in repayments, total debt will have been reduced by 23 percent, from \$13.1 billion to \$10.1 billion.
- We also expect to announce the outcome of a process for the sale of certain non-core U.S. assets in the fourth quarter. As we move into 2016 and beyond, we will continue to take prudent steps to strengthen our balance sheet, balancing debt repayments with investments in profitable production that will drive growth in free cash flow and EBITDA.

- Our liquidity position continues to improve, with strong cash flow generation, very modest near-term debt repayment obligations and a \$4 billion undrawn credit facility. Part of our September 30, 2015 cash balance of \$3.3 billion was used to repay \$1.1 billion in debt subsequent to quarter end in October 2015.

Cost Reductions

- This year, we have taken significant actions to improve our business plans, resulting in positive free cash flow for two consecutive quarters. We remain focused on improving productivity and driving down costs to maximize free cash flow from our assets in any gold price environment.
- In support of this, we are targeting \$2 billion in cash flow improvements across the company before the end of 2016, relative to our original internal plans for 2015 and 2016. These improvements are coming from productivity gains and cost reductions across operating expenses, capital spending and corporate overhead.
- While a majority of these actions will be incorporated into our 2016 plans, the initial outcomes are reflected in improvements to our 2015 guidance. Total capital expenditures for the year are expected to be 20 percent lower than 2014. Combined with reductions in corporate overhead and other operating cost savings, this has allowed us to reduce our 2015 all-in sustaining cost guidance by about \$30 per ounce since the start of year, from our original range of \$860 to \$895 per ounce to \$830 to \$870 per ounce in the third quarter. We are now focused on optimizing our 2016 plans, with an emphasis on operating cost and productivity improvements.
- Our temporary suspension plan for Pascua-Lama has now been approved by the mining authority in Chile. This will enable us to complete the transition to care and maintenance, and should allow us to significantly reduce holding costs at the project in 2016. Implementation of the temporary suspension plan could require adjustments resulting from regulatory and legal actions and weather conditions, which could increase costs associated with the plan.

Full Year 2015 Outlook

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data)	2015E
Gold production and costs	
Production (millions of ounces) ¹	6.1 - 6.3
Gold unit production costs	
All-in sustaining costs (\$ per ounce) ²	830 - 870
Cash costs (\$ per ounce) ³	600 - 625
Depreciation (\$ per ounce)	240 - 260
Copper production and costs	
Production (millions of pounds)	480 - 520
Copper unit production costs	
C1 cash costs (\$ per pound) ⁴	1.60 - 1.85
Depreciation (\$ per pound) ⁵	0.20 - 0.25
C3 fully allocated costs (\$ per pound) ⁶	2.10 - 2.35
Exploration and project expenses	
Exploration and evaluation	180 - 230
Project expenses	150 - 190
General and administrative expenses⁷	
Corporate administration	~145
Stock-based compensation ⁷	~25
Acacia	~30
Other expense	40 - 60
Finance costs	
800 - 825	
Capital expenditures:	
Minesite sustaining ⁸	1,400 - 1,500
Minesite expansion	100 - 150
Projects	100 - 150
Total capital expenditures⁸	~1,700
Effective income tax rate	~53%
Key Assumptions	
Gold Price (\$/ounce)	\$ 1,125
Copper Price (\$/pound)	\$ 2.35
Oil Price (\$/barrel)	\$ 60
AUD Exchange Rate	\$ 0.80
ARS Exchange Rate	9.88
CAD Exchange Rate	\$ 1.25
CLP Exchange Rate	610

¹ We now expect gold production to be in the range of 6.1 - 6.3 million ounces, compared to our previous guidance of 6.1 - 6.4 million ounces, primarily due to lower expected gold production from Acacia.

² We now expect all-in sustaining costs to be in the range of \$830 to \$870 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of \$840 to \$880 per ounce reflecting a reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures. All-in sustaining costs are calculated in accordance with the standard published by the WGC. See pages 54 of this MD&A for further details.

³ We now expect cash costs to be within a narrowed range of \$600 to \$625 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of \$600 to \$640 per ounce. Cash costs reflect our equity share of unit production costs, including the impact of by-product credits, which is calculated in accordance with the standard published by the WGC. See pages 54 of this MD&A for further details.

⁴ We now expect C1 cash costs to be in the range of \$1.60 to \$1.85 per pound, compared to our previous guidance range of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per pound, driven by currency impacts and improved costs at Lumwana.

⁵ We now expect depreciation per pound to be in the range of \$0.20 - \$0.25 per pound compared to our previous guidance range of \$0.25 - \$0.35 per pound to reflect the cessation of depreciation of our Zaldivar assets as a result of classifying them as held-for-sale.

⁶ We now expect C3 fully allocated costs to be in the range of \$2.10 to \$2.35 per pound compared to our previous guidance range of \$2.35 to \$2.65 per pound reflecting the changes in C1 cash costs and depreciation per pound.

⁷ We now expect general and administrative costs to be approximately \$200 million compared to our previous guidance of approximately \$225 million reflecting a reduction in stock based compensation guidance from approximately \$50 million to approximately \$25 million due to the impact of lower Barrick share prices on stock-based compensation.

⁸ We now expect minesite sustaining capital expenditures to be in the range of \$1,400 to \$1,500 million compared to our previous guidance range of \$1,400 to \$1,600 million. As a result of the expected reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures, we now expect total capital expenditures to be approximately \$1,700 million compared to our previous range of \$1,600 to \$1,900 million.

Key Business Developments

Divestitures

On July 30, 2015, we announced the sale of 50% of our Zaldívar copper mine in Chile to Antofagasta Plc for total cash consideration of \$1.005 billion. The transaction is expected to be completed in fourth quarter 2015 and is subject to customary closing conditions. As at September 30, 2015, all of the assets and liabilities of Zaldívar were classified as held-for-sale as the transaction will result in a loss of control. As the agreed selling price is lower than previously recognized carrying values, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$476 million in third quarter 2015. The agreed selling price was lower than our previous assessment of fair value less costs to dispose due to lower short-term copper prices, the impact of 10 months' worth of production on the fair value and an increase in observable discount rates. We have determined that Zaldívar will be accounted for as a joint venture and upon closing we will use the equity method of accounting for it.

On August 31, 2015 we completed the sale of 50% of our interest in the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea to Zijin Mining Group Company ('Zijin') for cash consideration of \$298 million. As a result of the transaction, we recorded a gain on sale of \$24 million in third quarter 2015. We have determined that Porgera will be accounted for as a joint operation and have recognized our share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Porgera mine.

On July 23, 2015, we completed the sale of our Cowal mine in Australia for cash consideration of \$550 million. As a result of the transaction, we recorded a gain on sale of \$28 million in third quarter 2015.

Streaming transaction

On September 29, 2015 we closed a gold and silver streaming transaction with Royal Gold, Inc. ("Royal Gold") for production linked to Barrick's 60 percent interest in the Pueblo Viejo mine. Royal Gold made an upfront cash payment of \$610 million and will continue to make cash payments for gold and silver delivered under the agreement. The \$610 million upfront payment is not repayable and Barrick is obligated to deliver gold and silver based on Pueblo Viejo's production. We have accounted for the upfront payment as deferred revenue and will recognize it in earnings, along with the ongoing cash payments, as the gold and silver is delivered to Royal Gold. We will also be recording accretion expense on the deferred revenue balance as the time value of the upfront deposit represents a significant component of the transaction.

Under the terms of the agreement, Barrick will sell gold and silver to Royal Gold equivalent to:

- 7.5 percent of Barrick's interest in the gold produced at Pueblo Viejo until 990,000 ounces of gold have been delivered, and 3.75 percent thereafter.
- 75 percent of Barrick's interest in the silver produced at Pueblo Viejo until 50 million ounces have been delivered, and 37.5 percent thereafter. Silver will be delivered based on a fixed recovery rate of 70 percent. Silver above this recovery rate is not subject to the stream.

Barrick will receive ongoing cash payments from Royal Gold equivalent to 30 percent of the prevailing spot prices for the first 550,000 ounces of gold and 23.1 million ounces of silver delivered. Thereafter payments will double to 60 percent of prevailing spot prices for each subsequent ounce of gold and silver delivered. Ongoing cash payments to Barrick are tied to prevailing spot prices rather than fixed in advance, maintaining exposure to higher gold and silver prices in the future.

Debt Management

A portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Cowal mine were used to redeem the outstanding \$229 million aggregate principal amount of 2.90% notes due 2016 issued by Barrick. The notes were redeemed on September 9, 2015 in accordance with their terms.

In addition, on October 15, 2015, the Company redeemed the outstanding \$264 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% notes due 2016 issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Using further proceeds from our divestitures and streaming transaction, on September 29, 2015, we commenced a cash tender offer of up to \$750 million for specified series of outstanding notes. The maximum tender amount was subsequently increased to \$850 million. The tender offer settled on October 28, 2015.

Royalty Changes in Zambia

In July 2015, the Zambian government passed amendments to the country's mining tax regime that replaced the recently adopted 20 percent gross royalty on open pit mines with a nine percent royalty, along with the reintroduction of a 30 percent corporate income tax, a 50% of taxable income limitation on the utilization of tax loss carryforwards, and a 15 percent variable profits tax. In third quarter 2015 we evaluated the potential for a

reversal of previous impairments recorded in fourth quarter 2014 and based on the current mine plan, lower short-term copper prices and a higher observable discount rate offset the lower royalty rate and therefore no impairment reversal is required at the current time.

Zambia Power Reductions

In second quarter 2015, the Zambian power authority ("ZESCO") announced a reduction to power generation necessitated by the low water levels in its reservoirs as a result of the poor rainfall experienced during the recent rainy season. We are continuing to work with ZESCO to manage a monthly power cap and are focused on power usage efficiencies and savings to minimize the impact on production.

Jabal Sayid Financing Facility

On April 2, 2015, Ma'aden Barrick Copper Company (our 50% Barrick owned equity method investment) signed a financing agreement with the Saudi British Bank to finance the Jabal Sayid copper project for SAR 750 million (\$200 million USD). The proceeds will be used to fund the expenditures remaining to bring the mine into commercial production.

Pascua-Lama Chilean Environmental Court Ruling

On March 23, 2015, Chile's Environmental Court ruled that the Pascua-Lama project has not damaged glaciers in the project area. The plaintiffs did not file an appeal and the matter is now closed.

Pascua-Lama SMA Regulatory Sanctions

On April 22, 2015, Chile's environmental regulator (known as the SMA) reopened the administrative proceeding against Compañía Minera Nevada ('CMN'), Barrick's Chilean subsidiary that holds the Chilean portion of the Pascua-Lama project (the 'Project') in accordance with the March 3, 2014 decision of the Environmental Court of Santiago, Chile. CMN has filed a petition to limit the scope of this administrative proceeding to the original allegations before the environmental regulator at the time it issued its May 2013 resolution in this matter. A decision from the SMA is pending.

Also on April 22, 2015, CMN was notified that the SMA has initiated a new administrative proceeding for alleged deviations from certain requirements of the Project's environmental approval, including with respect to the Project's environmental impact and a series of monitoring requirements. In May 2015, CMN submitted a compliance program to address certain of the allegations and presented its defense to the remainder of the alleged deviations. The SMA rejected CMN's proposed compliance program on June 24, 2015, and denied CMN's administrative appeal of that decision on July 31, 2015. On

August 28, 2015, CMN appealed the SMA's decision to the Environmental Court, which is expected to schedule a hearing in this matter. A decision from the SMA is pending on CMN's defense to the remainder of the alleged deviations. The new administrative proceeding against CMN is separate from the original administrative proceeding described above, and could result in additional sanctions including new administrative fines and/or the revocation of the Project's environmental permit. Refer to Note 23 to the Financial Statements for more information.

Hemlo Land Acquisition

In March 2015, Barrick acquired certain surface and mineral lands adjacent to the Hemlo property in Ontario from subsidiaries of Newmont Mining Corporation for \$37.5 million. The acquisition will enable Hemlo to realize additional value through near-term, lower-cost ounces, optimize its current operation, and increase exploration potential, which will allow for potential mine life extensions.

Alturas Gold Discovery

In first quarter 2015, we have made a new gold discovery located in the Andean region of Chile. The new discovery is the result of a methodical re-evaluation of the El Indio belt led by our exploration team. We will continue to seek to define the limits to the Alturas mineralization in preference to infill drilling to report a resource. Consequently we do not expect to report an initial resource at year end as previously indicated.

Exploration Partnership with QPX

In first quarter 2015, we formed a strategic partnership with Quantum Pacific Exploration ("QPX") to explore for copper deposits on our land in northern Chile. Any gold deposits located on Barrick land will remain 100 percent Barrick-owned. If a copper deposit project is identified on either Barrick or QPX land, it will be 50 percent owned by each company. This agreement seeks to maximize the value of our highly prospective land holdings where there is currently little to no exploration taking place.

Management Structure Refinements

In August 2015, Kelvin Dushnisky, most recently Co-President, was appointed President. Richard Williams, previously Chief of Staff, was appointed Chief Operating Officer and will report to Mr. Dushnisky. Basie Maree, most recently Senior Vice President, Technical Services was appointed Chief Technical Officer and will report to Mr. Williams. Jim Gowans, who has made significant contributions to the company as Co-President, will support this transition as a Senior Advisor to the Chairman until his retirement from Barrick on December 31, 2015.

Market Overview

Gold and Copper

The market prices of gold and, to a lesser extent, copper are the primary drivers of our profitability and our ability to generate free cash flow for our shareholders.

The price of gold is subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and is impacted by numerous industry and macroeconomic factors. During third quarter, the price of gold ranged from \$1,072 to \$1,177 per ounce. The price of gold closed at \$1,114 per ounce on September 30, 2015, while the average quarterly market price of \$1,124 per ounce represented a \$158 per ounce or 12% decrease from the \$1,282 per ounce average market price in the same prior year period.

Copper prices in third quarter traded in a range of \$2.20 per pound to \$2.64 per pound. The average price for third quarter was \$2.39 per pound and the closing price was \$2.31 per pound on September 30, 2015. Copper prices should continue to be influenced by demand from emerging markets, specifically China, the availability of scrap and production levels of mines and smelters in the future.

We have provisionally priced copper sales for which final price determination versus the relevant copper index is outstanding at the balance sheet date. As at September 30, 2015, we have recorded 62 million pounds of copper sales subject to final settlement at an average provisional price of \$2.35 per pound. The impact to net income before taxation of a 10% movement in the market price of copper would be approximately \$15 million, holding all other variables constant.

Silver

Silver prices do not significantly impact our current operating earnings, cash flows or gold cash costs. Silver prices, however, will have a significant impact on the overall economics for our Pascua-Lama project.

In third quarter, silver prices traded in a range of \$13.98 per ounce to \$15.88 per ounce, averaged \$14.91 per ounce and closed the quarter at \$14.65 per ounce. The silver price is driven by factors similar to those influencing investment demands for gold.

Currency Exchange Rates

The results of our mining operations outside of the United States are affected by US dollar exchange rates with non-US denominated currencies comprising approximately 25% of our operating and capital cost exposures. Although we have made dispositions, we continue to have exposure to the Australian and Canadian dollars through a combination of mine operating and corporate

administration costs, as well as exposure to the Chilean peso through expected future capital and operating costs at our Pascua-Lama project and mine operating costs at Zaldívar. We also have exposure to the Argentinean peso through operating costs at our Veladero mine, peso denominated VAT receivable balances and expected future capital and operating costs at our Pascua-Lama project. In addition, we have exposure to the Papua New Guinea kina, Peruvian sol, Zambian kwacha, Tanzanian shilling and Dominican peso through mine operating and capital costs.

As a means of minimizing the volatility on our operating costs from fluctuations in the US dollar, we have put in place protection through our currency hedging program on our three largest currency exposures, namely the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar and the Chilean peso. In third quarter 2015, the Australian dollar traded in a range of \$0.69 to \$0.77 against the US dollar, while the US dollar against the Canadian dollar and Chilean peso traded in ranges of \$1.24 to \$1.35 and CLP 634 to CLP 710, respectively.

In third quarter 2015, we recorded losses in earnings of approximately \$15 million from our Australian, Canadian and Chilean peso hedges, primarily impacting our operating and corporate administration costs (Q3 2014: \$24 million gain).

AUD Currency Contracts

Contracts (AUD millions)	Effective Average Hedge Rate (AUDUSD)	% of Total Expected AUD Exposure ¹ Hedged	% of		Crystallized Gain/(Loss) in OCI ² (USD millions)
			Expected Operating Cost Exposure Hedged	Expected Operating Cost	
2015	125	0.93	118%	138%	-
2016	85	0.91	20%	22%	(14)

CAD Currency Contracts

Contracts (CAD millions) ³	Effective Average Hedge Rate (USDCAD)	% of Total Expected CAD Exposure ¹ Hedged	% of		Crystallized Gain/(Loss) in OCI ² (USD millions)
			Expected Operating Cost Exposure Hedged	Expected Operating Cost	
2015	60	1.03	48%	58%	-

CLP Currency Contracts

Contracts (CLP millions) ⁴	Effective Average Hedge Rate (USDCLP)	% of Total Expected CLP Exposure ¹ Hedged	% of		Crystallized Gain/(Loss) in OCI ² (USD millions)
			Operating Cost Exposure Hedged	Expected	
2015	25,500	521	47%	72%	-

¹ Includes all forecasted operating, administrative, sustainable and eligible project capital expenditures.

² To be reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") to earnings when indicated.

³ Includes C\$60 million CAD collar contracts with an average range of \$1.03 - \$1.15.

⁴ Includes CLP 25,500 million collar contracts with an average range of 521 - 601.

Fuel

For third quarter, the price of West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") crude oil traded in a range of \$38 to \$59 per barrel, averaged \$47 per barrel, compared to an average of \$97 per barrel in the same prior year period, and ended the quarter at \$45 per barrel.

In third quarter 2015, we recorded a hedge loss of \$6 million on our fuel hedge positions (Q3 2014: \$2 million gain).

Financial Fuel Hedge Summary

	Barrels (thousands)	Average Price	% of Expected Exposure	Impact of \$10 change on Pre- tax Earnings (USD millions) ¹
2015	689	90	61%	4
2016	2,933	85	67%	14
2017	2,049	81	50%	20
2018	1,080	79	29%	27

¹ Includes the impact of hedges currently in place.

US Dollar Interest Rates

During third quarter 2015, the Federal Open Market Committee of the US Federal Reserve ("FOMC") released a statement noting that the current 0% to 0.25% target range for the federal funds rate remains appropriate. In determining how long to maintain the current range for the benchmark rate, the FOMC noted that it will use a wide range of information, including measures of labor market conditions, indicators of inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and readings on financial and international developments, to assess progress towards its objectives of maximum employment and 2 percent inflation.

At present, our interest rate exposure mainly relates to interest receipts on our cash balances (\$3.3 billion at September 30, 2015); the mark-to-market value of derivative instruments; the fair value of and ongoing payments under US dollar interest-rate swaps; the carrying value of certain long lived assets and liabilities; and to the interest payments on our variable-rate debt (\$0.7 billion at September 30, 2015). Currently, the amount of interest expense recorded in our consolidated statement of income is not materially impacted by changes in interest rates, because the majority of debt was issued at fixed interest rates. The relative amounts of variable-rate financial assets and liabilities may change in the future, depending on the amount of operating cash flow we generate, as well as the level of capital expenditures and our ability to borrow on favorable terms using fixed rate debt instruments.

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	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Gold				
000s oz sold ¹	1,596	1,578	4,447	4,712
Revenue	\$ 1,992	\$ 2,235	\$ 5,832	\$ 6,664
Market price ²	1,124	1,282	1,178	1,288
Realized price ^{2,3}	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,286
Copper				
millions lbs sold ¹	145	112	378	296
Revenue	\$ 269	\$ 318	\$ 793	\$ 860
Market price ²	2.39	3.17	2.58	3.15
Realized price ^{2,3}	2.18	3.09	2.44	3.08
Other sales	\$ 54	\$ 71	\$ 166	\$ 205

¹ Includes our equity share of gold ounces from Acacia and Pueblo Viejo.

² Per ounce/pound weighted average.

³ Realized price is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standard meaning under IFRS. For further information and a detailed reconciliation, please see page 58 of this MD&A.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, gold revenues were down 11% and 12%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a lower realized gold price compared to the same prior year period, partially offset by an increase in gold sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a lower realized price combined with a 6% decrease in gold sales volume. Copper revenues for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were down 15% and 8%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to the lower realized copper prices and negative provisional pricing adjustments, partially offset by the impact of higher copper sales volumes compared to the same prior year periods.

Realized gold prices for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were down \$160 and \$110 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in realized gold prices reflects the lower market gold prices in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, down 12% and 9%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, realized copper prices were down \$0.91 and \$0.64 per pound, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods, due to the 25% and 18% decline in market copper prices, respectively, over the same prior year

periods and \$23 million in negative provisional pricing adjustments recognized in third quarter 2015.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 1% higher and 5% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 is largely due to an increase in production at Cortez and Goldstrike, partially offset by a decrease in production at Lagunas Norte and Veladero. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease in gold production is primarily due to lower production at Cortez, Pueblo Viejo, and Veladero combined with the impact of the asset sales that occurred in the first half of 2014, partially offset by an increase in production at Goldstrike.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, copper production increased by 7% and 24%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods due to higher production at both Lumwana and Zaldívar. The increase in production at Zaldívar was largely due to improved grades and recovery, while the increased production at Lumwana is attributable to improved wet weather preparation in the mine and increased operating efficiency combined with the impact of the partial conveyor collapse that shutdown the mill and concentrate production for much of second quarter 2014.

Production Costs

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of sales				
Direct mining costs	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,172	\$ 3,559	\$ 3,539
Depreciation	432	412	1,272	1214
Royalty expense	80	78	259	226
Community relations	21	19	49	52
Cost of sales - gold ¹	1,489	1,435	4,323	4,286
Cash costs ^{2,3}	570	589	614	588
All-in sustaining costs - gold ^{2,3}	771	834	866	844
Cost of sales - copper ¹	210	231	698	682
C1 cash costs ^{2,3}	1.53	1.82	1.75	1.98
C3 fully allocated costs ^{2,3}	\$ 1.49	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.50

¹ 2014 figures restated to include community relations costs.

² Per ounce/pound weighted average.

³ Cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, C1 cash costs and C3 fully allocated costs are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard meaning under IFRS. For further information and a detailed reconciliation, please see pages 54 - 57 of this MD&A.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cost of sales applicable to gold was 4% higher and in line with the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 is primarily attributable to higher direct mining costs resulting from increased sales volumes combined with an increase in depreciation expense.

Gold cash costs for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were down \$19 and up \$26 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to lower direct mining costs and the impact of higher sales volume on unit costs, which was partially offset by realized losses on our foreign currency and fuel hedge contracts, movements in inventory and the allocation of shared services costs to the operating sites in 2015. For the first nine months of 2015, the benefit of lower direct mining costs was offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit costs, movements in inventory and the allocation of shared services costs to the operating sites. All-in sustaining costs for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were down \$63 and up \$22 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. For third quarter 2015, the decrease was largely due to the impact of the lower cash costs per ounce combined with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures, whereas for the nine month period, the increase was primarily due to the effect of the higher cash costs per ounce.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cost of sales applicable to copper decreased \$21 million and increased \$16 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to lower depreciation expense as a result of the impairment charge recorded in fourth quarter 2014 combined with the impact of ceasing depreciation of the Zaldívar assets during the quarter as a result of reclassifying the mine's assets as held-for-sale. The increase for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was primarily due to significantly higher royalty expense at Lumwana resulting from the increase in the royalty rate from 6% to 20% in first quarter 2015, which was subsequently lowered to 9% beginning in third quarter 2015. This was partially offset by lower depreciation expense as a result of the impairment charge recorded in fourth quarter 2014.

C1 cash costs per pound for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 16% and 12% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods reflecting the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. C3 fully allocated costs were 37% and 17% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily reflecting the effect of the above factors on C1 cash costs combined with lower depreciation.

Capital Expenditures¹

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Project capital expenditures ²	\$ 31	\$66	\$ 68	\$113
Minesite sustaining	156	180	461	488
Mine development	186	230	595	712
Minesite expansion ²	11	120	113	280
Capitalized interest	-	8	17	22
Total consolidated capital expenditures	\$ 384	\$ 604	\$ 1,254	\$ 1,615

¹ These amounts are presented on a 100% accrued basis.

² Project and expansion capital expenditures are included in our calculation of all-in costs, but not included in our calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, capital expenditures decreased 36% and 22%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases are primarily due to a decrease in minesite sustaining and development capital expenditures combined with lower minesite expansion capital expenditures. The decreases in minesite sustaining capital expenditures are primarily due to the deferral of non-critical capital spending across sites, partially offset by an increase in costs at Veladero relating to the phase 4B and 5A leach pad expansions. The 19% and 16% reduction in minesite development capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 is due to lower capitalized stripping costs, primarily at Goldstrike, partially offset by an increase in those costs at Veladero and at Porgera. Minesite expansion capital expenditures decreased 91% and 60%, respectively, over the same prior year periods as a result of a decrease in expenditures at Goldstrike, due to the completion of the thiosulfate circuit, which entered commercial production in third quarter 2015. In third quarter 2015, capitalized interest was nil due to the cessation of interest capitalization relating to the thiosulfate circuit upon entering commercial production.

Additional Significant Statement of Income Items

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
General & administrative expenses	\$ 44	\$ 98	\$ 181	\$ 283
Corporate administration ¹	\$ 43	\$ 57	\$ 143	\$ 152
Operating segment administration ²	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ 94
Stock-based compensation	(\$ 5)	-	\$ 5	\$ 6
Acacia	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 33	\$ 31
Other expense/(income)	(\$ 45)	(\$ 13)	(\$ 31)	\$ 23
Exploration, evaluation & project costs	\$ 86	\$ 102	\$ 269	\$ 307
Finance costs	\$ 207	\$ 198	\$ 597	\$ 599
Finance income	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 9
Impairments	\$ 452	\$ 18	\$ 492	\$ 542

¹ For the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015, corporate administration costs include approximately \$12 million and \$28 million, respectively, of non-recurring severance costs.

² In 2015, operating segment administration costs have been allocated to our operating sites and are now included in cost of sales.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, general and administrative expenses were \$54 million and \$102 million lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a change in the methodology used to allocate shared service costs, resulting in an increase in the allocation of shared services costs from general and administrative expenses to cost of sales combined with a decrease in corporate administration costs. For further information regarding the allocation of shared services costs, please refer to page 30 of this MD&A.

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, we have realized approximately \$35 million in reductions in general and administrative and overhead costs compared to the prior year period which resulted in lower corporate administration expense and fewer shared service center costs being allocated to mine site cost of sales, partially offset by an increase in severance and other one-time costs related to our headcount reductions at our Perth, Salt Lake City and Toronto offices.

Based on the savings achieved to date, we continue to remain on track to achieve our targeted reduction of \$50 million which will be realized through a combination of general and administrative expense and cost of sales in 2015, exceeding our original target of \$30 million for the year.

Other Expense (Income)

Other income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased by \$32 million and \$54 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases are primarily due to the realization of gains on the sale of our Cowal mine and 50% of our interest in the Porgera mine, which closed in third quarter 2015. These gains were partially offset by \$31 million in office closure costs primarily related to the exiting of leases at our Toronto and Salt Lake City offices. For a further breakdown of other expense (income), refer to note 10 to the Financial Statements.

Exploration, Evaluation and Project Costs

Exploration, evaluation and project costs for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 decreased \$16 and \$38 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 is primarily due to a \$15 million decrease in global exploration costs combined with a \$7 million decrease in project costs at Jabal Sayid. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a \$24 million reduction in project costs at Jabal Sayid combined with a \$12 million decrease in project costs at Pascua-Lama as we continue to drive down the cost of ongoing care and maintenance activities. This was partially offset by an \$18 million increase in corporate development costs. For a further breakdown of exploration, evaluation and project costs, refer to note 8 to the Financial Statements.

Finance Costs

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, finance costs were \$9 million higher and in line, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a decrease in capitalized interest due to the cessation of interest capitalization upon completion of the thiosulfate circuit at Goldstrike. Interest costs incurred were in line with the same prior year period. For a further breakdown of finance costs/income, refer to note 11 to the Financial Statements.

Impairment Charges

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, impairment charges of \$452 million and \$492 million were incurred, respectively, compared to \$18 million and \$542 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods. Impairment charges in third quarter and the first nine months of 2015 primarily reflect a \$476 million goodwill impairment charge recorded for Zaldívar upon reclassification of the mine's net assets as held-for-sale as the agreed selling price is lower than previously recognized carrying values. The agreed selling price was lower than our previous assessment of fair value less costs to dispose due to lower short-term copper prices, the impact of 10 months' worth of production on the fair value and an increase in observable discount rates. The agreed selling price was lower than our previous assessment of fair value less costs to dispose due to lower short-term copper prices, the impact of 10 months' worth of production on the fair value and an increase in observable discount rates. Impairment charges in the same prior year periods primarily relate to the reclassification of the Jabal Sayid project as held-for-sale in second quarter 2014. For a further breakdown of impairment charges, refer to note 18 to the Financial Statements.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$122 million in third quarter 2015. The tax rate for income in third quarter 2015 was 94% of the loss before income taxes. After adjusting for the impact of de-recognition of a deferred tax asset, the impact of net currency translation losses on deferred tax balances, the impact of impairments, asset sales and non-hedge derivatives, and the impact of non-deductible foreign exchange losses, the underlying effective tax rate for ordinary income in the third quarter 2015 was 53%.

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.

Operating Segments Performance

Review of Operating Segments Performance

Barrick's business is organized into fifteen individual mine sites, one publicly traded company and one project. Barrick's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), the President, reviews the operating results, assesses performance and makes capital allocation decisions at the mine site, Company and/or project level. Therefore, each individual mine site and Acacia are operating segments for financial reporting purposes. For segment reporting purposes, we present our reportable operating segments as follows: eight individual gold mines, two individual copper mines, Acacia and our Pascua-Lama project. The remaining operating segments have been grouped into an "other" category consisting of our remaining gold mines. The prior periods have been restated to reflect the change in presentation.

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. Starting January 1, 2015, we updated the allocation of our general and administration costs to individual mine sites to reflect the removal of all regional oversight and the transfer of most functional services to mine sites and to hold the mine sites directly accountable for the cost of the functional services they require to run their business.

Summary of Operations

For the three months ended September 30

	2015				2014 ¹			
	Gold Produced (ozs)	Gold Sold (ozs)	Cash Costs (\$/oz)	All-In sustaining Costs (\$/oz)	Gold Produced (ozs)	Gold Sold (ozs)	Cash Costs (\$/oz)	All-In sustaining Costs (\$/oz)
Cortez	321	282	\$394	\$501	273	252	\$480	\$591
Goldstrike	328	291	490	558	239	230	571	923
Pueblo Viejo (60%)	172	171	438	554	168	173	442	559
Lagunas Norte	108	120	344	581	157	147	412	554
Veladero	143	152	570	914	178	166	576	822
Total Core Mines	1,072	1,016	\$ 449	\$ 597	1,015	968	\$501	\$698
Turquoise Ridge (75%)	55	53	\$602	\$738	54	49	\$448	\$592
Porgera (47.5%) ²	134	126	741	986	138	135	883	974
Kalgoorlie (50%)	97	90	660	725	82	81	852	1,040
Acacia (63.9%) ³	104	107	807	1,195	122	114	679	1,098
Hemlo	55	54	713	925	53	58	816	1,011
Round Mountain (50%)	54	53	585	733	44	40	921	1,172
Bald Mountain	47	52	663	1,280	42	45	756	1,016
Golden Sunlight	16	15	1,658	2,046	15	14	1,207	1,611
Ruby Hill	2	2	693	834	5	5	504	644
Total Continuing Operations	1,636	1,568	\$547	\$734	1,570	1,509	\$603	\$810
Cowal	13	13	667	726	73	67	611	765
Pierina	14	15	915	1,310	6	2	1,387	3,025
Total Divested/Closed Sites	27	28	\$800	\$1,039	79	69	\$633	\$831
Total Gold⁴	1,663	1,596	\$551	\$739	1,649	1,578	\$604	\$811
Total Consolidated Barrick	1,663	1,596	\$570	\$771	1,649	1,578	\$589	\$834
	Copper Produced (lbs)	Copper Sold (lbs)	C1 Cash Costs (\$/lb)	C3 Cash Costs (\$/lb)	Copper Produced (lbs)	Copper Sold (lbs)	C1 Cash Costs (\$/lb)	C3 Cash Costs (\$/lb)
Zaldívar	63	66	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.61	56	56	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.12
Lumwana	77	79	1.59	1.39	75	56	1.84	2.63
Total Copper	140	145	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.49	131	112	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.36

¹ 2014 cash costs per ounce for individual mine sites have been restated to exclude the impact of hedges.

² Porgera presented on a 95% basis until August 31, 2015 and a 47.5% basis thereafter.

³ Acacia presented on a 73.9% basis until February 28, 2014 and a 63.9% basis thereafter.

⁴ Total gold cash costs and all-in sustaining costs per ounce exclude the impact of hedges and/or costs allocated to non-operating sites.

Cortez, Nevada USA

Summary of Operating Data

	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	37,149	36,880	1%	115,406	112,656	2%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	5,245	7,115	(26%)	14,428	19,424	(26%)
Average grade (grams/tonne)	2.36	1.48	60%	1.70	1.46	17%
Gold produced (000s/oz)	321	273	18%	647	717	(10%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	282	252	12%	638	677	(6%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 193	\$ 189	2%	\$ 584	\$ 489	19%
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 394	\$ 480	(18%)	\$ 561	\$ 452	24%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 501	\$ 591	(15%)	\$ 711	\$ 667	7%
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 543	\$ 608	(11%)	\$ 777	\$ 688	13%

	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 118	\$ 130	(9%)	\$ 152	\$ 370	(59%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	\$ 195	\$ 197	(1%)	\$ 373	\$ 552	(32%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ²	\$ 38	\$ 31	23%	\$ 128	\$ 151	(15%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 26	\$ 27	(4%)	\$ 86	\$ 137	(37%)
Minesite expansion	\$ 12	\$ 4	200%	\$ 42	\$ 14	200%

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures; for further information and a detailed reconciliation, please see pages 52 - 58 of this MD&A.

² Amounts presented exclude capitalized interest.

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 9% and 59% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter was primarily due to a lower realized gold price and higher depreciation expense, partially offset by an increase in sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a reduction in sales volumes combined with a lower realized gold price.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 18% higher and 10% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in underground production. This was partially offset by a decrease in open pit production due to mine sequencing. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to the concentration of mining in the Cortez Hills phase 4, which has been primarily low grade leach ore, combined with the processing of lower grade stockpile ore, whereas higher grade ore from Cortez Hills phase 3 was available for processing in the same prior year period.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was in line and 19% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was primarily due to the recognition of \$75 million in inventory write-downs in the first half of 2015 as a result of the mining of low grade ore combined with

the impact of high depreciation base for the Cortez Hills open pit, as well as the impact of lower capitalized stripping costs from Cortez Hills phase 4. Cash costs were \$86 per ounce lower and \$109 per ounce higher for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a reduction in consumable costs due to fewer tonnes processed and lower labor costs resulting from a reduction in contractor spend, combined with the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase in cash costs was primarily due to the higher cost of sales combined with the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs decreased by \$90 per ounce and increased by \$44 per ounce over the same prior year periods due to the impact of the lower and higher cash costs, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased by 23% and decreased by 15%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in capitalized stripping costs associated with the Crossroads pit combined with an increase in minesite expansion expenditures spend relating to the Lower Zone and CHUG Deep South expansion projects. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a

reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures due to lower capitalized stripping costs, partially offset by an increase in minesite expansion capital expenditures relating to the Lower Zone and CHUG Deep South expansion.

We are committed to improving our cost structure and in 2015 the focus is on improving efficiency and reducing costs through several initiatives, including increased operating efficiency from the underground operations, reductions in the use of contractors site wide and continued refinements to the organizational structure. Efforts to reduce operating costs in 2015 are on track and planned capital expenditures for the year have been reduced.

We now expect 2015 production to be 900 to 950 thousand ounces, higher than our previous guidance range of 825 to 900 thousand ounces. This is mainly due

to unanticipated positive ore model reconciliation in the Cortez Hills open pit resulting in higher open pit grades processed at the oxide plant. In addition, toll ore production at Goldstrike, specifically on underground ore, has out-performed original expectations. We now expect cash costs to be in the range of \$540 to \$560 per ounce, which is lower than our previous guidance range of \$560 to \$610 per ounce. This is mainly due to the impact of higher production combined with lower direct operating costs. We now expect all-in sustaining costs to be in the range of \$675 to \$725 per ounce, which is lower than our previous guidance range of \$760 to \$835 per ounce. All-in sustaining costs are expected to be lower due to the lower cash costs per ounce combined with a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures due to the cancellation or deferral of certain capital items.

Goldstrike, Nevada USA

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	8,158	20,344	(60%)	40,123	61,643	(35%)
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,799	1,631	10%	4,730	4,015	18%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	7.03	5.58	26%	5.99	6.57	(9%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	328	239	37%	741	715	4%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	291	230	27%	654	713	(8%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 209	\$ 162	29%	\$ 471	\$ 504	(7%)
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 490	\$ 571	(14%)	\$ 527	\$ 562	(6%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 558	\$ 923	(40%)	\$ 698	\$ 849	(18%)
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 555	\$ 1,336	(58%)	\$ 748	\$ 1,160	(36%)
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 118	\$ 133	(11%)	\$ 276	\$ 411	(33%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 177	\$ 164	8%	\$ 395	\$ 514	(24%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 14	\$ 173	(92%)	\$ 127	\$ 417	(70%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 15	\$ 78	(81%)	\$ 94	\$ 196	(52%)
Minesite expansion	(\$ 1)	\$ 95	(101%)	\$ 33	\$ 221	(85%)

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 11% and 33% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a lower realized gold price, partially offset by an increase in sales volume combined with a decrease in open pit and underground mining costs.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 37% and 4% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods.

The increases were primarily the result of higher production from the autoclave due to the commissioning of the thiosulfate circuit in third quarter 2015 combined with the processing of significantly higher grade ore from the North Betze layback that was in a stripping phase during 2014.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 29% higher and 7% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to

an increase in tonnes mined from the North Betze layback, resulting in a reduction in capitalized development costs compared to third quarter 2014, partially offset by a decrease in open pit and underground mining costs. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to lower open pit and underground mining costs resulting from a reduction in fuel costs and fuel consumption as a result of shorter hauls combined with lower contractor services costs due to the completion of an underground development project. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs were \$81 per ounce and \$35 per ounce lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. In third quarter 2015, the decrease in cash costs was primarily due to the impact of the higher sales volume on unit production costs, which more than offset the increase in cost of sales. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease in cash costs was primarily due to the lower costs of sales which more than offset the impact of the lower sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs were \$365 per ounce and \$151 per ounce lower compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to the lower cash costs combined with a decrease in minesite sustaining and minesite expansion capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased by 92% and 70%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a decrease in minesite expansion capital expenditure as a result of a reduction in costs associated with the thiosulfate circuit, as it entered commercial production in third quarter 2015, combined with a reduction in capitalized stripping expenditures relating to the North Betze layback, as ore was reached and stripping activities ended in first quarter 2015.

We are committed to improving our cost structure, and in 2015 we are working towards improving operating performance and reducing costs through several initiatives, including enhanced integration between maintenance and supply chain, which is resulting in inventory optimizations, and also incremental improvements in underground contractor costs.

We now expect 2015 production to be within the range of 1,000 to 1,100 thousand ounces, which is narrowed from our previous guidance range of 1,000 to 1,150 thousand ounces. The reduction to the top end of the range is due to slower than anticipated ramp up of the thiosulfate circuit primarily due to issues surrounding water treatment and recoveries. We now expect cash costs to be in the range of \$525 to \$550 per ounce, which is below the previous guidance range of \$540 to \$590 per ounce. Offsetting lower production is lower direct spend across the site, higher capitalized margins associated with the longer than anticipated ramp up of the thiosulfate circuit, and lower royalties due to lower production and lower gold prices. We now expect all-in sustaining costs to be in the range of \$650 to \$700 per ounce, which is below our previous guidance range of \$700 to \$800 per ounce. The lower all-in sustaining costs are primarily due to lower cash costs combined with lower sustaining capital expenditures due to the cancellation or deferral of certain capital items.

Pueblo Viejo, Dominican Republic

60% basis

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	6,149	5,404	14%	16,473	15,768	4%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,173	983	19%	3,331	2,940	13%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	5.23	5.71	(9%)	4.70	5.57	(16%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	172	168	2%	438	488	(10%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	171	173	(1%)	456	503	(9%)
Cost of sales (100%) (\$ millions)	\$ 252	\$ 232	9%	\$ 707	\$ 673	5%
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 438	\$ 442	(1%)	\$ 493	\$ 442	12%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 554	\$ 559	(1%)	\$ 628	\$ 585	7%
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 554	\$ 559	(1%)	\$ 628	\$ 585	7%
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (100%) (\$ millions)	\$ 113	\$ 181	(38%)	\$ 341	\$ 528	(35%)
Segment EBITDA (100%) (\$ millions)	\$ 196	\$ 248	(21%)	\$ 563	\$ 715	(21%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 14	\$ 17	(18%)	\$ 50	\$ 59	(15%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 14	\$ 17	(18%)	\$ 50	\$ 59	(15%)
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project capex	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 38% and 35% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily due to a lower realized gold price combined with an increase in cost of sales and a slight decrease in sales volume.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 2% higher and 10% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in tonnes processed as a result of increased throughput. The decreased production for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was primarily due to lower ore grades and decreased recovery rates as the ore mined in the first nine months of 2015 was from the upper benches of Montenegro and Moore phase 2, which contain a higher proportion of carbonaceous ore which has lower recoveries.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 9% and 5% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases are primarily due to an increase in the allocation of shared services costs to the site, partially offset by lower fuel costs, lower energy costs, and lower royalty costs. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs were \$4 per ounce lower and \$51 per ounce higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third

quarter 2015 was primarily due to the impact of higher production levels on unit production costs, partially offset by an increase in cost of sales. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase was primarily due to the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs decreased by \$5 per ounce and increased by \$43 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily due to the lower and higher cash costs, respectively. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase was partially offset by a reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased by 18% and 15%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to the deferral and cancellation of non-critical minesite sustaining capital expenditures in 2015.

We are committed to improving our cost structure, and in 2015 the focus will be on improving efficiency and reducing costs through several initiatives, including increasing autoclave availability through optimized shutdown strategies, optimizing ore blending and assessing alternatives to reduce energy costs.

We continue to expect 2015 production to be in the range of 625 to 675 thousand ounces and all-in sustaining costs to be in the range of \$540 to \$590 per ounce. We now

expect cash costs to be in the range of \$450 to \$475 per ounce, which is higher than our previous guidance range of \$390 to \$425 per ounce primarily due to lower silver ounces produced as a result of the lime boil being shut down for a period of time, resulting in lower silver by-product credits. The shutdown was due to unforeseen scale formation on activated carbon with hematite and

gypsum solids originating in the lime boil section. Steps were taken to remediate the issue and as a result we do not expect to encounter this problem in the future as evidenced by increasing recovery rates in the third quarter.

Lagunas Norte, Peru

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	12,466	14,432	(14%)	37,443	36,816	2%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	5,635	5,566	1%	16,640	16,351	2%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	1.00	0.94	6%	1.08	0.95	14%
Gold produced (000s/oz)	108	157	(31%)	441	406	9%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	120	147	(18%)	447	417	7%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 95	\$ 88	8%	\$ 297	\$ 220	35%
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 344	\$ 412	(17%)	\$ 327	\$ 382	(14%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 581	\$ 554	5%	\$ 510	\$ 552	(8%)
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 581	\$ 554	5%	\$ 510	\$ 552	(8%)

Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 40	\$ 108	(63%)	\$ 234	\$ 328	(29%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 85	\$ 133	(36%)	\$ 366	\$ 379	(3%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 19	\$ 16	19%	\$ 50	\$ 58	(14%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 19	\$ 16	19%	\$ 50	\$ 58	(14%)
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 63% and 29% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a lower realized gold price, higher depreciation expense and a decrease in sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a lower realized gold price, partially offset by an increase in sales volume.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 31% lower and 9% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to the processing of lower recovery ore combined with the occurrence of irrigation issues which negatively impacted leaching activities, which are in the process of being resolved. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase was primarily due to the acceleration in the recovery of ounces as a result of the new leach pad and increased capacity provided by

the carbon-in-circuit and Merrill-Crowe plants combined with the processing of higher grade ore.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 8% and 35% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to an increase in depreciation expense arising from the depreciation of the carbon-in-circuit plant and new phase 5 leach pad and related facilities, which were both commissioned at the end of 2014, as well as the new commissioned water treatment plant, partially offset by lower mining costs resulting from a reduction in fuel and explosives costs. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs were \$68 per ounce and \$55 per ounce lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to the above reductions in costs of fuel and explosives, which more than offset the impact of decreased sales volume on unit production costs. The decrease for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was primarily due to the impact of increased sales

volumes on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs increased by \$27 per ounce and decreased by \$42 per ounce over the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter was due to the increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures, partially offset by the lower cash costs. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was due to the lower cash costs combined with a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased by 19% and decreased by 14%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in capitalized stripping costs combined with an increase in costs relating to the construction of phase 6 of the leach pad. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to completion in 2014 of the carbon-in-circuit plant, water treatment plants and the new phase 5 leach pad and related facilities.

As part of our commitment towards continuous improvement of our cost structure, our focus for the remainder of 2015 is improving capital productivity, reducing general and administrative costs, improving contract sourcing, and reducing cyanide consumption.

We now expect 2015 production to be in the range of 550 to 590 thousand ounces, which is lower than our previous guidance range of 600 to 650 thousand ounces. Production is expected to be lower primarily due to the

lower than expected performance of leaching activities during third quarter 2015. We now expect cash costs to be in the range of \$330 to \$370 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs to be in the range of \$550 to \$600 per ounce, which is lower than our previous guidance ranges of \$350 to \$400 per ounce and \$600 to \$650 per ounce respectively. Cash costs are expected to be lower due to decreased mining costs including, lower price of fuel and improved efficiencies and lower royalties. The lower all-in sustaining costs are due to the partial deferral or cancelation of capital expenditure projects including the replacement of a programmed waste dump expansion for infill of a section of the pit.

In 2008, the government of Peru adopted more stringent environmental water quality standards, including some that exceed international standards. In 2012, the Lagunas Norte mine submitted a compliance plan in respect of the new water quality standards, including a request for relief from certain parameters exceeding international standards, along with a description of the required additional water treatment infrastructure and its implementation schedule. In the absence of a regulatory change, the new water quality standards will come into force in December 2015. Barrick is evaluating the potential impact of the new water quality standards on operating and closure costs at Lagunas Norte, and will consider a potential legal challenge if the mine does not obtain the requested relief and the effective date of the new standards is not postponed.

Veladero, Argentina

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	19,096	16,018	19%	61,346	49,501	24%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	5,943	7,260	(18%)	20,752	21,642	(4%)
Average grade (grams/tonne)	0.76	1.11	(32%)	0.78	1.02	(23%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	143	178	(20%)	443	525	(16%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	152	166	(8%)	473	527	(10%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 138	\$ 123	12%	\$ 376	\$ 415	(9%)
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 570	\$ 576	(1%)	\$ 551	\$ 580	(5%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 914	\$ 822	11%	\$ 957	\$ 786	22%
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 914	\$ 822	11%	\$ 957	\$ 786	22%
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 28	\$ 78	(64%)	\$ 168	\$ 237	(29%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 55	\$ 101	(46%)	\$ 247	\$ 326	(24%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 51	\$ 40	28%	\$ 187	\$ 104	80%
Minesite sustaining	\$ 51	\$ 40	28%	\$ 187	\$ 104	80%
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 64% and 29% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a decrease in sales volume and a lower realized gold price.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 20% and 16% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to lower ore grades from Federico phase 3 combined with a decrease in ore tonnes processed, partially offset by an increase in recoveries due to improved leach pad extraction kinetics.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 12% higher and 9% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an obsolescence provision recorded in the quarter relating to mine supplies inventory. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a reduction in operating costs primarily as a result of an increase in capitalized stripping costs combined with lower royalty costs as a result of lower sales volume. This was partially offset by an increase in the allocation of shared services costs to the site. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs were \$6 per ounce and \$29 per ounce lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 is primarily due to an increase in silver by-product credits, partially offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit production

costs. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to the lower cost of sales, partially offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs increased by \$92 per ounce and \$171 per ounce over the same prior year periods primarily due to an increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures resulting from an increase in capitalized stripping costs combined with a decrease in sales volume.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased by 28% and 80%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in capitalized stripping costs combined with the purchase of mining equipment in the quarter. The increase for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was primarily due to an increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures relating to the construction of the phase 4B and phase 5A leach pad expansions combined with higher capitalized stripping costs.

As part of our commitment to continuous cost improvement, we continue to work towards improving operating performance and reducing costs through improved maintenance and blasting activities, reduced contractor services costs, strict optimized capital allocation and recovery of ounces from inventory through management of the leach pad. Up to third quarter 2015, Veladero identified further opportunities

beyond the base plan and cut or deferred capital and optimized operational cost saving.

We continue to expect 2015 production to be in the range of 575 to 625 thousand ounces and now expect cash costs to be in the range of \$550 to \$600 per ounce, which is lower than our previous guidance of \$580 to \$630 per ounce, due to a reduction in direct operating costs, and all-in sustaining costs to be within a narrowed range of \$950 to \$1,000 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of \$950 to \$1,035 per ounce, primarily due to lower capital expenditures.

On September 13, 2015, a valve on a leach pad pipeline at Veladero failed, resulting in a release of cyanide-bearing process solution into a nearby waterway through a diversion channel gate that was open at the time of the incident. Minera Argentina Gold S.A. ("MAGSA"), Barrick's Argentine subsidiary that operates the Veladero mine, notified regulatory authorities of the situation.

Environmental monitoring was conducted by MAGSA and independent third parties following the incident. The Company believes this monitoring demonstrates that the incident posed no risk to human health at downstream communities. A temporary restriction on the addition of new cyanide to the mine's processing circuit was lifted on September 24, 2015, and mine operations have returned to normal.

On October 9, 2015, the San Juan mining authority initiated an administrative sanction process against MAGSA for alleged violations of the mining code relating to the valve failure and release of cyanide-bearing process solution. MAGSA submitted its response to these allegations on October 20, 2015. This process is expected to result in a fine. Refer to note 23 to the Financial Statements for more information.

Turquoise Ridge, Nevada USA

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	87	78	12%	270	231	17%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	103	87	18%	280	257	9%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	18.07	20.90	(14%)	18.81	20.48	(8%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	55	54	2%	156	156	-
Gold sold (000s/oz)	53	49	8%	151	150	1%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 38	\$ 26	46%	\$ 106	\$ 79	34%
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 602	\$ 448	34%	\$ 585	\$ 444	32%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 738	\$ 592	25%	\$ 745	\$ 594	25%
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 738	\$ 592	25%	\$ 745	\$ 594	25%

Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 21	\$ 37	(43%)	\$ 71	\$ 114	(38%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 27	\$ 41	(34%)	\$ 88	\$ 126	(30%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 7	\$ 7	-	\$ 23	\$ 22	5%
Minesite sustaining	\$ 7	\$ 7	-	\$ 23	\$ 22	5%
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 43% and 38% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to lower realized price and higher costs of sales, partially offset by a slight increase in sales volume.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 2% higher and in line, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increased production in third quarter 2015 was

primarily due to the processing of more ore tonnes resulting from increased productivity due to transitioning to fully mechanized topcuts in first quarter 2015, which were then processed in the subsequent quarters, partially offset by lower ore grades.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 46% and 34% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a reduction in capitalized underground development costs

resulting from an increased focus on production mining activities. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase was primarily due to an increase in underground labor costs, as we added manpower to support production growth, higher maintenance costs due to the timing of planned replacement of major components and higher processing costs resulting from the processing of increased ore tonnes. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs per ounce were \$154 per ounce and \$141 per ounce higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to the higher costs of sales, partially offset by the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs increased by \$146 per ounce and \$151 per ounce over the same prior year periods primarily due to the higher cash costs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were in line and 5% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase was primarily due to higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures for water treatment and ventilation, partially offset by lower

capitalized development costs, compared to the same prior year periods.

As part of our commitment to continuous cost improvement, we are working towards improving operating performance and reducing costs through increased productivity, including an initiative to increase tonnage per foot mined by increasing mining dimensions. This initiative has been successful and as a result we have expanded the increased dimensions to all topcut production heading designs going forward. There is only one remaining level that will continue at the smaller dimensions until it is completed in April 2016 which was necessary to ensure a proper transition to the undercut below it.

We continue to expect 2015 production to be in the range of 175 to 200 thousand ounces at cash costs of \$570 to \$600 per ounce and now expect all-in sustaining costs to be within the range of \$750 to \$800 per ounce, which is lower than our previous guidance of \$775 to \$825 per ounce. This is primarily due to lower sustaining capital expenditures resulting from the cancellation or deferral of certain capital items.

Porgera, Papua New Guinea¹

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	5,332	3,570	49%	14,956	11,209	33%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,156	1,484	(22%)	3,879	4,158	(7%)
Average grade (grams/tonne)	4.06	3.24	25%	3.40	3.10	10%
Gold produced (000s/oz)	134	138	(3%)	370	368	1%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	126	135	(7%)	365	371	(2%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 96	\$ 138	(30%)	\$ 330	\$ 405	(19%)
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 741	\$ 883	(16%)	\$ 820	\$ 927	(12%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 986	\$ 974	1%	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,002	6%
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 986	\$ 974	1%	\$ 1,060	\$ 1,002	6%
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 49	\$ 39	26%	\$ 104	\$ 73	42%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 52	\$ 58	(10%)	\$ 134	\$ 133	1%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 30	\$ 9	233%	\$ 84	\$ 22	282%
Minesite sustaining	\$ 30	\$ 9	233%	\$ 84	\$ 22	282%
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Porgera is presented on a 95% basis until August 31, 2015 and 47.5% basis thereafter.

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 26% and 42% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due a lower cost of sales, partially offset by a lower realized gold price combined

with a decrease in sales volume, reflecting the divestment of 50% of our ownership in Porgera that was completed on August 31, 2015.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 3% lower and 1% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 reflects the lower production attributable to Barrick as a result of the divestment that occurred on August 31. This was partially offset by the processing of higher grade ore when compared to the same prior year period. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase in production was primarily due to higher head grade driven by the improved performance from both open pit and underground operations, partially offset by the impact of the 50% divestment.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 30% and 19% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to lower operating costs as a result of a decrease in power and diesel costs, the impact of the devaluation of the Australian dollar, as well as an increase in capitalized stripping costs. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs were \$142 per ounce and \$107 per ounce lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year

periods primarily due to the decrease in cost of sales, partially offset by the impact of lower sales volumes on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs increased by \$12 per ounce and \$58 per ounce over the same prior year periods due to a significant increase in capitalized stripping, partially offset by the lower cash costs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased by 233% and 282%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to a significant increase in capitalized stripping costs as a result of a change in the 2015 mine plan that increased open pit mining activity combined with an increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures due to the commencement of a concentrate export project as well as a gas turbine power management system and controls project.

We continue to expect 2015 gold production to be in the range of 400 to 450 thousand ounces at cash costs of \$775 to \$825 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$1,025 to \$1,125 per ounce.

Kalgoorlie, Australia

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	9,391	8,665	8%	28,909	26,209	10%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,629	1,331	22%	4,309	4,286	1%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	2.22	2.19	1%	2.05	2.04	-
Gold produced (000s/oz)	97	82	18%	237	244	(3%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	90	81	11%	235	251	(6%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 73	\$ 77	(5%)	\$ 217	\$ 237	(8%)
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 660	\$ 852	(23%)	\$ 779	\$ 826	(6%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 725	\$ 1,040	(30%)	\$ 923	\$ 1,004	(8%)
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 725	\$ 1,040	(30%)	\$ 923	\$ 1,004	(8%)
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 26	\$ 23	13%	\$ 53	\$ 81	(35%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 41	\$ 34	21%	\$ 90	\$ 113	(20%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 4	\$ 13	(69%)	\$ 27	\$ 39	(31%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 4	\$ 13	(69%)	\$ 27	\$ 39	(31%)
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 13% higher and 35% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in sales volume combined with a decrease in

cost of sales, partially offset by a lower realized gold price. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to a reduction in sales volume combined with a lower realized gold price, partially offset by a decrease in cost of sales.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 18% higher and 3% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to decreased maintenance time on the SAG mill combined with improved ore grades and an increase in ore tonnes processed resulting from increased throughput. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to increased maintenance time on the SAG mill and operational downtime as a result of issues relating to the conveyor and lube system.

Cost of sales for the three and six month period ended September 30, 2015 was 5% and 8% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to lower operating costs resulting from lower fuel costs combined with the impact of the devaluation of the Australian dollar, partially offset by the impact of processing increased ore tonnes. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, cash costs were \$192 per ounce and \$47 per ounce lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease in cash costs was primarily due to

lower operating costs, partially offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs were \$315 per ounce lower and \$81 per ounce lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods primarily reflecting the impact of lower cash costs combined with a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased by 69% and 31%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to lower capitalized stripping costs, partially offset by higher capital expenditures associated with an emissions reduction program.

We continue to expect 2015 production in the range of 315 to 330 thousand ounces and now expect cash costs in the range of \$725 to \$775 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$850 to \$900 per ounce, both lower than previous guidance ranges of \$775 to \$800 per ounce and \$915 to \$940 per ounce, respectively, primarily due to favorable foreign exchange movements.

Acacia Mining plc¹, Africa

100% basis

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	10,787	11,016	(2%)	31,262	30,908	1%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	2,296	2,238	3%	6,855	6,008	14%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	2.60	3.00	(13%)	2.80	3.10	(10%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	164	191	(14%)	531	538	(1%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	167	178	(6%)	523	509	3%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 173	\$ 166	4%	\$ 534	\$ 500	7%
Cash costs (per oz)	\$ 807	\$ 679	19%	\$ 789	\$ 727	9%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz)	\$ 1,195	\$ 1,098	9%	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,111	4%
All-in costs (per oz)	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,220	(2%)	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,206	(5%)
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 7	\$ 63	(89%)	\$ 76	\$ 153	(50%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 39	\$ 92	(58%)	\$ 175	\$ 247	(29%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 51	\$ 80	(36%)	\$ 134	\$ 193	(31%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 51	\$ 59	(14%)	\$ 135	\$ 148	(9%)
Minesite expansion	-	\$ 21	(100%)	(\$ 1)	\$ 45	(102%)

¹ Formerly African Barrick Gold plc.

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 89% and 50% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a decrease in sales volume combined with a lower realized gold price and higher costs of sales.

Gold production for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was 14% and 1% lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was due to lower production at Buzwagi and Bulyanhulu, partially offset by higher production at North Mara. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decreased production was due to lower production at Buzwagi, partially offset by increased production at Bulyanhulu and North Mara. Production at Bulyanhulu for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased 2% and increased 16%, respectively, over the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to lower grade and a decrease in ore tonnes mined as a result of delays in accessing new higher grade stopes, combined with a decrease in recoveries. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the higher production was primarily due to increased production from the new CIL plant, which was commissioned in fourth quarter 2014, partially offset by lower recoveries, due to instability issues relating to the elution circuit. Increased production at North Mara in third quarter 2015 and the first nine months of 2015 was primarily due to increased grades from the underground, partially offset by the mining of lower grade ore from the Nyabirama pit and moving away from the main higher grade ore zone of the Gokona pit. Production at Buzwagi decreased 46% and 24% compared to the same prior year periods, respectively, primarily due to lower grade and lower throughput resulting from extended crusher downtime and unplanned maintenance on the SAG mill.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 4% and 7% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to a decrease in capitalized stripping costs combined with lower copper co-product revenue and an increase in contractor services costs. This was partially offset by lower labor costs as a result of headcount reductions, the impact of the devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling on local labor costs, and lower fuel costs due to a decrease in fuel prices. Cash costs per ounce were up 19% in third quarter 2015 primarily due to the higher costs of sales combined with the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs. For the nine

month period ended September 30, 2015, the 9% increase in cash costs per ounce reflects the higher costs of sales, partially offset by the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased 9% and 4%, respectively, over the same prior year periods reflecting the higher cash costs, partially offset by a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased by 36% and 31%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a reduction in minesite expansion capital expenditures attributable to lower costs relating to the CIL plant which was commissioned in fourth quarter 2014 combined with a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures arising from a reduction in capitalized stripping costs.

We now expect 2015 production to be approximately 460 thousand ounces (Barrick's share), which is below our previous guidance range of 480 to 510 thousand ounces. We now expect cash costs to be about \$760 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs to be about \$1,155 per ounce, both of which are above our previous guidance ranges of \$695 to \$725 per ounce and \$1,050 to \$1,100 per ounce, respectively.

Zaldívar, Chile

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Copper produced (millions of lbs)	63	56	13%	167	164	2%
Copper sold (millions of lbs)	66	56	18%	165	161	2%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 106	\$ 122	(13%)	\$ 321	\$ 356	(10%)
C1 cash costs (per lb)	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.82	(19%)	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.78	(6%)
C3 fully allocated costs (per lb)	\$ 1.61	\$ 2.12	(24%)	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.11	(7%)
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 38	\$ 64	(41%)	\$ 87	\$ 174	(50%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 47	\$ 83	(43%)	\$ 131	\$ 226	(42%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 33	\$ 21	57%	\$ 61	\$ 73	(16%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 33	\$ 21	57%	\$ 61	\$ 73	(16%)
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project capex	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 41% and 50% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a lower realized copper price and a decrease in cost of sales, partially offset by an increase in sales volume.

Copper production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 13% and 2% higher compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to the processing of planned higher grade ore at higher recovery rates. For the nine month period ending September 30, 2015, the increase was primarily due to the same factors impacting production in the third quarter, partially offset by flooding at the mine as a result of a severe rain event at the end of first quarter 2015, which negatively impacted production in the first half of the year.

Cost of sales for three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were 13% and 10% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a decrease in depreciation expense resulting from the impact of ceasing depreciation of the Zaldívar assets upon reclassifying them as held-for-sale combined with an increase in capitalized stripping costs, partially offset by higher mining costs as a result of more ore tonnes mined compared to the same prior year period. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the decrease was primarily due to lower consumption costs as a result of lower tonnes mined compared to the same prior year period, partially offset by a reduction in

capitalized stripping costs and lower depreciation expense. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, C1 cash costs were 19% and 6% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. C3 fully allocated costs per pound were \$0.51 per pound and \$0.16 per pound lower, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods, reflecting the effect of the above factors on C1 cash costs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 increased 57% and decreased 16%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to an increase in capitalized stripping costs whereas the decrease for the nine month period was due to lower capitalized stripping costs compared to the same prior year period.

We now expect 2015 copper production to be in the range of 210 to 230 million pounds, which is lower than our previous guidance range of 230 to 250 million pounds. The lower production is primarily due to the sale of 50% of our ownership in Zaldívar, which is expected to close in fourth quarter 2015, combined with the impact of a severe rain event that occurred in first quarter 2015 which negatively impacted production. We now expect C1 cash costs to be in the range of \$1.65 to \$1.85 per pound, narrowed from our previous guidance range of \$1.65 to \$1.95 per pound, and C3 fully allocated costs to be in the range of \$1.95 to \$2.20 per pound, which is lower than our previous guidance range of \$2.00 to \$2.30 per

pound, due to lower depreciation expense resulting from the impact of ceasing depreciation of the Zaldívar assets upon reclassifying them as held-for-sale.

On October 18, 2015, a wall failure occurred in the Zaldívar open pit. Mining in the area of the open pit where the instability occurred was almost complete and, as a consequence, there is no impact to copper production. Similar grade copper ore material is available elsewhere in the open pit and ore stockpiles.

Lumwana, Zambia

Summary of Operating Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Copper produced (millions of lbs)	77	75	3%	206	138	49%
Copper sold (millions of lbs)	79	56	41%	212	135	57%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 104	\$ 109	(5%)	\$ 377	\$ 328	15%
C1 cash costs (per lb)	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.84	(13%)	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.26	(20%)
C3 fully allocated costs (per lb)	\$ 1.39	\$ 2.63	(47%)	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.99	(28%)
Summary of Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
Segment EBIT (\$ millions)	\$ 19	\$ 24	(21%)	\$ 2	-	-
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions)	\$ 28	\$ 54	(48%)	\$ 38	\$ 66	(42%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 28	\$ 69	(59%)	\$ 71	\$ 160	(56%)
Minesite sustaining	\$ 28	\$ 69	(59%)	\$ 71	\$ 160	(56%)
Minesite expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project capex	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Results

Segment EBIT for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 were \$5 million lower and \$2 million higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to a lower realized price, partially offset by an increase in sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase was primarily due to an increase in sales volume resulting from the mill shutdown that occurred in second quarter 2014 as a result of the partial collapse of the terminal end of the main conveyor that negatively impacted production, partially offset by a lower realized copper price.

Copper production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 was 3% and 49% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase in third quarter 2015 was primarily due to improved wet weather preparation in the mine combined with an increase in operating efficiency compared to the same prior year period. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the increase was primarily due to the conveyor collapse mentioned above combined with better operating conditions at the mine in 2015.

Cost of sales for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was 5% lower and 15% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in third quarter 2015 is primarily due to a reduction in operating costs resulting from the devaluation of the Zambian kwacha combined with lower depreciation expense. The increase for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 was primarily due to higher mining costs as a result of more ore tonnes mined compared to the same prior year period, partially offset by the impact of the devaluation of the Zambian kwacha and lower depreciation expense resulting from the impairment charge taken in fourth quarter 2014. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, C1 cash costs were 13% and 20% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs and a continued positive trend in mining and processing efficiency resulting in a lower unit cost. C3 fully allocated costs per pound were \$1.24 per pound and \$0.84 per pound lower respectively, compared to the same prior year periods reflecting the impact of lower C1 cash costs and lower depreciation as a result of the impairment taken in fourth quarter 2014. This was partially offset by a higher royalty rate of 20%,

which was effective in the first six months of 2015, compared to 6% in the first half of 2014.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 decreased by 59% and 56%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to lower capitalized stripping costs combined with the deferral of minesite sustaining expenditures in anticipation of the suspension of operations.

In July 2015, the Zambian government passed amendments to the country's mining tax regime that replaced the recently adopted 20 percent gross royalty on open pit mines with a nine percent royalty, along with the reintroduction of a 30 percent corporate income tax, a 50% of taxable income limitation on the utilization of tax loss carryforwards, and a 15 percent variable profits tax. In third quarter 2015 we evaluated the potential for a reversal of previous impairments recorded in fourth quarter 2014 and based on the current mine plan, lower short-term copper prices and a higher observable discount rate offset the lower royalty rate and therefore no impairment reversal is required at the current time.

Also in second quarter 2015, the Zambian power authority ("ZESCO") announced a reduction to power generation necessitated by the low water levels in its reservoirs as a result of the poor rainfall experienced during the recent rainy season. We are continuing to work with ZESCO to manage a monthly power cap and are focused on power usage efficiencies and savings to minimize the impact on production.

We now expect 2015 production guidance to be in the range of 260 to 280 million pounds, higher than our previous guidance range of 250 to 270 million pounds. The increase in production is due to improved grades from the open pit combined with a change in the stockpiling and re-handling strategy. We now expect C1 cash costs to be in the range of \$1.80 to \$2.00 per pound and C3 fully allocated costs to be in the range of \$2.25 to \$2.50 per pound, lower than our previous guidance ranges of \$1.90 to \$2.15 per pound and \$2.65 to \$2.95 per pound. The decrease in C1 cash costs is primarily due to the impact of increased production, and the decrease in C3 fully allocated costs is primarily as a result of lower depreciation expense and the impact of the devaluation of the Zambian kwacha.

FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEW

Summary Balance Sheet and Key Financial Ratios

(\$ millions, except ratios and share amounts)	As at September 30, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Total cash and equivalents	\$ 3,317	\$ 2,699
Current assets	5,143	3,451
Non-current assets	23,937	27,729
Total Assets	\$ 32,397	\$ 33,879
Current liabilities excluding short-term debt	\$ 2,308	\$ 2,227
Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt	5,396	5,709
Debt (current and long-term)	12,321	13,081
Total Liabilities	\$ 20,025	\$ 21,017
Total shareholders' equity	9,775	10,247
Non-controlling interests	2,597	2,615
Total Equity	\$ 12,372	\$ 12,862
Total common shares outstanding (millions of shares) ¹	1,165	1,165
Key Financial Ratios:		
Current ratio ²	2.53:1	2.40:1
Debt-to-equity ³	1.00:1	1.02:1
Debt-to-total capitalization ⁴	0.37:1	0.39:1

¹ Total common shares outstanding do not include 4.3 million stock options.

² Represents current assets divided by current liabilities (including short-term debt) as at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

³ Represents debt divided by total shareholders' equity (including minority interest) as at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

⁴ Represents debt divided by capital stock and debt as at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Balance Sheet Review

Total assets were \$32.3 billion at September 30, 2015, slightly lower than at December 31, 2014, primarily reflecting our 2015 dispositions. 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 and other government receivables, and cash and equivalents. We typically do not carry a material accounts receivable balance, since only sales of concentrate and copper cathode have a settlement period. Total liabilities at September 30, 2015 totaled \$20 billion, approximately \$1 billion lower than at December 31, 2014, reflecting debt repayments made during the year.

Shareholders' Equity

As at October 21, 2015	Number of shares
Common shares	1,164,796,918
Stock options	3,965,997

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income or loss, together with certain other economic gains and losses, which, collectively, are described as "other comprehensive income" or "OCI", and excluded from the income statement.

For third quarter 2015 other comprehensive income was a loss of \$108 million on an after-tax basis. The loss reflected losses of \$104 million on hedge contracts designated for future periods, caused primarily by changes in currency exchange rates, copper prices, and fuel prices, \$46 million in losses for currency translation adjustments, and \$3 million of losses recorded as a result in changes in the fair value of investments held during the quarter, partially offset by reclassification adjustments totaling \$23 million for losses on hedge contracts designated for 2015 (or ineffective amounts) that were transferred to earnings or PPE in conjunction with the recognition of the related hedge exposure, and a \$22 million gain due to tax recovery on the overall decrease in OCI.

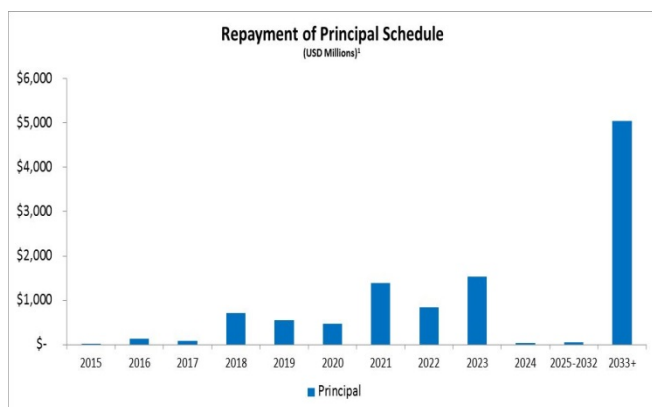
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30, 2015 were unrealized pre-tax losses on currency, commodity and interest rate hedge contracts totaling \$158 million. The balance relates to fuel and currency hedge contracts that are designated against operating costs and capital expenditures, primarily over

the next few years, including \$14 million remaining in crystallized hedge losses related to our Australian dollar contracts that were settled in third quarter 2012 or closed out in the second half of 2013 and \$16 million in crystallized hedge gains related to our silver contracts. These hedge gains/losses are expected to be recorded in earnings at the same time the corresponding hedged operating costs/depreciation are recorded in earnings.

Financial Position and Liquidity

Our capital structure comprises a mix of debt and shareholders' equity. As at September 30, 2015, our total debt was \$12.3 billion (debt net of cash and equivalents was \$9.0 billion) and our debt-to-equity ratio and debt-to-total capitalization ratios were 1:1 and 0.37:1, respectively. This compares to debt as at December 31, 2014 of \$13.1 billion (debt net of cash and equivalents was \$10.4 billion), and debt-to-equity and debt-to-total capitalization ratios of 1.02:1 and 0.39:1, respectively. Our \$4.0 billion revolving credit facility ("2012 Credit Facility") is fully undrawn and expires in January 2020.

Earlier this year, we set a debt reduction target of \$3 billion in 2015. Thus far, we have completed or announced asset sales, joint ventures and partnerships valued at \$2.46 billion. A portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Cowal mine were used to redeem the outstanding \$229 million aggregate principal amount of 2.90% notes due 2016 issued by Barrick. The notes were redeemed on September 9, 2015 in accordance with their terms. Using further proceeds from our divestitures and streaming transaction, on September 29, 2015, we commenced a cash tender offer of up to \$750 million for specified series of outstanding notes. The maximum tender amount was subsequently increased to \$850 million. The tender offer was settled on October 28, 2015. In addition, on October 15, 2015, the Company redeemed the outstanding \$264 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% notes due 2016 issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary. After reflecting the debt repayments made in October 2015, we have attributable debt principal of less than \$15 million maturing by the end of 2015 and less than \$250 million due by the end of 2017. Building on the \$1.9 billion in debt repayments made through October 2015, we intend to use approximately \$1 billion in proceeds from the sale of 50 percent of Zaldívar to reduce debt. The sale is expected to close in the fourth quarter. This would bring total debt repayments to approximately \$2.9 billion. We intend to use free cash flow to reach our target of \$3 billion.



¹ Amounts exclude capital leases and include 60% of the Pueblo Viejo financing and 100% of the Acacia financing.

Our primary source of liquidity is our operating cash flow, which is dependent on the ability of our operations to deliver projected future cash flows. In July 2015, the company's Board of Directors reduced the quarterly dividend by 60 percent to \$0.02 per share as a prudent measure to increase financial flexibility in light of current market conditions¹. The Board of Directors also approved a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "DRIP"), which was made available to eligible shareholders for the first time with payment of the above-mentioned dividend on September 15, 2015 to shareholders of record on August 31, 2015. The DRIP allows registered or beneficial holders of Barrick's common shares who reside in Canada or the United States to reinvest cash dividends paid on their common shares in additional common shares at a discount to the average market price (as defined in the DRIP), currently set at 3% and subject to change at the discretion of the board of directors. Other options to enhance liquidity include drawing the \$4.0 billion available under our 2012 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); further non-core asset sales or joint ventures opportunities; and issuances 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. 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. Moody's and S&P currently rate our long-term debt Baa3 (stable) and BBB- (stable), respectively, after our credit ratings were downgraded by S&P on March 2, 2015 to BBB-

¹ The declaration and payment of dividends is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on the company's financial results, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

(stable) and by Moody's on Aug 12, 2015 to Baa3 (stable), both of which are the lowest investment grade ratings. 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 2012 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 the 2012 Credit Facility (undrawn as at August 5, 2015) requires Barrick to maintain a consolidated tangible net worth ("CTNW") of at least \$3.0 billion. Barrick's CTNW was \$6.0 billion as at September 30, 2015.

Cash and equivalents and cash flow

Total cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2015 were \$3.3 billion². Our cash position consists of a mix of term deposits, treasury bills and money market investments and is primarily denominated in US dollars.

Summary of Cash Inflow (Outflow)

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating inflows	\$ 1,255	\$ 852	\$ 2,096	\$ 1,925
Investing activities				
Capital Expenditures ¹	\$ (389)	\$ (653)	\$ (1,402)	\$ (1,885)
Divestitures	842	-	844	166
Other	5	83	50	93
Total investing outflows	\$ 458	\$ (570)	\$ (508)	\$ (1,626)
Financing activities				
Net change in debt	\$ (492)	\$ (65)	\$ (759)	\$ (25)
Dividends	(23)	(59)	(139)	(175)
Proceeds from divestment of 10% of issued ordinary share capital of Acacia	-	-	-	186
Other	(16)	2	(58)	4
Total financing (outflows) inflows	\$ (531)	\$ (122)	\$ (956)	\$ (10)
Effect of exchange rate	(5)	(4)	(12)	(8)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	\$ 1,177	\$ 156	\$ 620	\$ 281

¹ The amounts include capitalized interest of nil and \$17 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively (2014: \$2 million and \$15 million, respectively).

In third quarter 2015, we generated \$1,255 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$852 million of operating cash flow in the same prior year period. The increase in operating cash flow primarily reflects a \$610 million deposit received in third quarter relating to the

² Includes \$449 million cash held at Acacia and Pueblo Viejo, which may not be readily deployed outside of Acacia and/or Pueblo Viejo.

gold and silver streaming arrangement with Royal Gold, partially offset by lower realized gold and copper prices. The most significant driver of the change in operating cash flow is market gold and copper prices. The ability of our operations to deliver projected future cash flows within the parameters of a reduced production profile, as well as future changes in gold and copper market prices, either favorable or unfavorable, will continue to have a material impact on our cash flow and liquidity. The principal uses of operating cash flow are to fund our capital expenditures and interest.

Cash inflows from investing activities in third quarter 2015 amounted to \$458 million compared to \$570 million of cash outflows in the same prior year period. The increase of \$1,028 million compared to third quarter 2014 is primarily due to \$842 million of proceeds from the divestiture of our Cowal mine and 50% of our Porgera mine in third quarter 2015, partially offset by a decrease in capital expenditures. In third quarter 2015, capital

expenditures on a cash basis were \$389 million compared to \$653 million in third quarter 2014. The decrease of \$264 million is primarily due to a decrease in minesite development capital due to a reduction in capitalized stripping costs across most sites combined with a decrease in minesite expansion capital expenditures due to the Goldstrike thiosulfate circuit entering commercial production in third quarter 2015.

Net financing cash outflows for third quarter 2015 amounted to \$531 million, compared to \$122 million of cash outflows in the same prior year period. The net financing cash outflows in third quarter 2015 primarily consist of \$493 million of debt repayments and \$23 million of dividend payments. The net financing cash outflows for third quarter 2014 primarily consist of \$765 million in debt repayments combined with \$139 million of dividend payments.

Summary of Financial Instruments

As at September 30, 2015

Financial Instrument	Principal/Notional Amount			Associated Risks
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3,317	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate • Credit
Accounts receivable	\$ 291	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit • Market
Other investments	\$ 8	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market • Liquidity
Accounts payable	\$ 1,322	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity
Debt	\$ 12,426	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate
Restricted share units	\$ 32	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market
Deferred share units	\$ 4	million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market
Derivative instruments - currency contracts	CAD	60	million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market/liquidity
	CLP	25,500	million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit
	AUD	210	million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate
	ZAR	93	million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market/liquidity • Credit
Derivative instruments - energy contracts	Diesel	7	million bbls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate
Derivative instruments - interest rate contracts	Receive float interest rate swaps	\$ 128	million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market/liquidity

Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Claims

We are currently subject to various litigation proceedings as disclosed in note 23 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

Payments due
As at September 30, 2015

(\$ millions)	2015 ¹	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and thereafter	Total
Debt ²							
Repayment of principal	\$11	\$ 426	\$ 125	\$ 869	\$ 867	\$ 9,951	\$ 12,249
Capital leases	12	44	40	33	19	29	177
Interest	263	642	624	616	545	6,438	9,128
Provisions for environmental rehabilitation ³	62	104	63	70	115	1,966	2,380
Operating leases	8	26	24	24	16	42	140
Restricted share units	4	8	16	5	-	-	33
Pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits	6	22	22	22	22	433	527
Derivative liabilities ⁴	74	139	56	26	2	-	297
Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables ⁵	236	298	158	82	75	162	1,011
Capital commitments ⁶	57	93	9	6	5	7	177
Social development costs ⁷	30	8	6	6	6	178	234
Total	\$ 763	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,143	\$ 1,759	\$ 1,672	\$ 19,206	\$ 26,353

¹ Represents the obligations and commitments for the remainder of the year.

² 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. The debt and interest amounts include 100% of the Pueblo Viejo financing, even though our attributable share is 60 per cent of this total, consistent with our ownership interest in the mine. 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, 2015. Interest is calculated on our long-term debt obligations using both fixed and variable rates.

³ Provisions for Environmental Rehabilitation - Amounts presented in the table represent the undiscounted uninflated future payments for the expected cost of provisions for environmental rehabilitation.

⁴ Derivative Liabilities - Amounts presented in the table relate to derivative contracts disclosed under note 19C to the Financial Statements. Payments related to derivative contracts may be subject to change given variable market conditions.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Capital Commitments - Purchase obligations for capital expenditures include only those items where binding commitments have been entered into.

⁷ Social Development Costs - Includes Pascua-Lama's commitment related to the potential funding of a power transmission line in Argentina of \$97 million, which is not expected to be paid prior to 2020.

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 2014 annual MD&A.

Together, the internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures 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.

Management will continue to monitor the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures including those related to our management structure refinements and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary.

REVIEW OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarterly Information¹

(\$ millions, except where indicated)	2015				2014			2013
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Revenues	\$ 2,315	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,245	\$ 2,510	\$ 2,624	\$ 2,458	\$ 2,647	\$ 2,942
Realized price per ounce - gold ²	1,125	1,190	1,219	1,204	1,285	1,289	1,285	1,272
Realized price per pound - copper ²	2.18	2.66	2.55	2.91	3.09	3.17	3.03	3.34
Cost of sales	1,742	1,689	1,708	1,799	1,681	1,631	1,719	1,853
Net earnings (loss)	(264)	(9)	57	(2,851)	125	(269)	88	(2,830)
Per share (dollars) ^{2,3}	(0.23)	(0.01)	0.05	(2.45)	0.11	(0.23)	0.08	(2.61)
Adjusted net earnings ²	131	60	62	174	222	159	238	406
Per share (dollars) ^{2,3}	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.20	0.37
Operating cash flow	1,255	525	316	371	852	488	585	1,016
Adjusted operating cash flow ²	\$ 1,255	\$ 525	\$ 316	\$ 371	\$ 852	\$ 488	\$ 585	\$ 1,085
Free cash flow ²	\$ 866	\$ 26	(\$ 198)	(\$ 176)	\$ 199	(\$ 128)	(\$ 31)	(\$ 280)

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

² Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share.

³ Realized price, adjusted net earnings, adjusted EPS and adjusted operating cash flow are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard meaning under IFRS. For further information and a detailed reconciliation, please see pages 52 - 58 of this MD&A.

Our recent financial results reflect a trend of declining spot gold prices, and as a result of an emphasis on cost control and maximizing free cash flow, costs have also decreased. Our adjusted net earnings and adjusted operating cash flow levels have fluctuated with gold and copper realized prices and production levels each quarter. In third quarter 2015, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$476 million relating to our Zaldívar mine upon reclassification of the mine's net assets as held-for-sale as the agreed selling price is lower than previously recognized carrying values. In fourth quarter 2014, we recorded asset and goodwill

impairments of \$2.8 billion (net of tax effects and non-controlling interests), primarily at Lumwana, Zaldívar and Cerro Casale. The net loss in second quarter 2014 reflected asset and goodwill impairment charges of \$514 million relating to Jabal Sayid as a result of classifying the project as held-for-sale. In fourth quarter 2013, we recorded asset and goodwill impairment charges totaling \$2.8 billion (net of tax effects and non-controlling interests), primarily at Pascua-Lama, Porgera, Veladero and goodwill related to our Australia Pacific segment.

IFRS CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Management has discussed the development and determination of our critical accounting estimates and significant accounting policies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such estimates and policies 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. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in note 2 of our most recent Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. A summary of current and future accounting policy changes is disclosed in notes 2B and 2C of the accompanying Financial Statements, respectively, including our early adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in first quarter 2015.

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 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and an update is provided in note 3 of the accompanying Financial Statements.

Streaming transaction

The upfront cash deposit received from Royal Gold on the gold and silver streaming transaction has been accounted for a deferred revenue as we have determined

that it is not a derivative as it will be satisfied through the delivery of nonfinancial items (i.e. gold and silver) rather than cash or financial assets. It is our intention to settle the obligations under the streaming arrangement through our own production and if we were to fail to settle the obligations with Royal Gold through our own production, this would lead to the streaming arrangement becoming a derivative. This would cause a change to the accounting treatment, resulting in the revaluation of the fair value of the agreement through profit and loss on a recurring basis.

Pascua-Lama

The Pascua-Lama project received \$403 million in value added tax (“VAT”) refunds in Chile relating to the development of the Chilean side of the project. These amounts must be repaid if the project does not enter production by June 30, 2018. However, in light of the temporary suspension of construction of the Pascua-Lama project, Barrick currently expects to be able to extend the 2018 deadline in order to avoid repayment of these amounts. The Pascua-Lama project has also recorded \$423 million in VAT recoverable in Argentina relating to the development of the Argentine side of the project. These amounts may not be recoverable if the project does not enter into production and are subject to devaluation risk as the amounts are recoverable in Argentine pesos.

Accounting for impairment of non-current assets

In accordance with our accounting policy, goodwill is tested for impairment in the fourth quarter and also when there is an indicator of impairment. Non-current assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may

not be recoverable. During third quarter we noted the following potential indicators of impairment/reversal: Barrick’s market capitalization declining below the carrying value of our net assets; the Zambian government passing the amendments to their mining tax structure; the expected sale of various PP&E at Pascua-Lama and Pueblo Viejo. Refer to note 18 to the Financial Statements for further details. Based on the results of our last impairment test performed in fourth quarter 2014, the carrying value of the CGUs that are most sensitive to the change in sales prices used in the annual test are:

As at September 30, 2015	Carrying value
Cortez ¹	\$3,768
Zaldívar ¹	2,010
Pascua-Lama ²	1,298
Veladero ¹	1,123
Bald Mountain ²	517
Cerro Casale ²	510
Lumwana ²	349
Round Mountain ²	173

¹ Carrying value includes goodwill.

² These CGUs have been impaired or had an impairment reversal in 2014 and therefore their fair value approximates carrying value.

As noted on page 48, the key financial covenant in the 2012 Credit Facility requires Barrick to maintain a CTNW of at least \$3.0 billion. Barrick’s CTNW would be reduced by the amount of any non-current asset impairments, repayments of VAT refunds or write-downs of VAT receivables. Barrick’s CTNW was \$6.0 billion as at September 30, 2015.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

We use certain non-GAAP financial performance measures in our MD&A. For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP measures used in this MD&A, please refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures in our 2014 annual MD&A. 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 definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Starting with our first quarter 2015 MD&A, we have amended our calculation of cash costs to exclude hedge gains/losses in the individual mine site figures. Hedge gains/losses will be included in the

consolidated company cash costs, but are not allocated because hedging is done at a corporate level and not within the control of the mine site. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect this change.

Also starting with our first quarter 2015 MD&A, we have begun including costs that were formerly part of operating segment administration costs in cash costs. This was done to reflect the change in our operating structure that occurred at the end of 2014 to remove all regional oversight and hold the mine sites directly accountable for the cost of the functional services they require to run their business.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share¹

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ (264)	\$ 125	\$ (216)	(\$ 56)
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments ²	455	10	480	546
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses ³	(54)	(12)	(80)	(35)
Foreign currency translation (gains)/losses ⁴	(45)	42	(9)	186
Tax adjustments ⁵	-	-	12	(112)
Other expense adjustments ⁶	37	6	58	91
Unrealized losses/(gains) on non-hedge derivative instruments ⁷	2	51	8	(1)
Adjusted net earnings	\$ 131	\$ 222	\$ 253	\$ 619
Net earnings (loss) per share ⁸	(0.23)	0.11	(0.19)	(0.05)
Adjusted net earnings per share⁸	0.11	0.19	0.22	0.53

¹ Amounts presented in this table are after-tax and net of non-controlling interest.

² Impairment charges for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is presented net of tax and non-controlling interest \$3 million expense and (\$12) million benefit, respectively (2014: (\$8) million benefit and \$3 million expense, respectively).

³ Acquisition/disposition losses for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is presented net of tax nil, respectively (2014: (\$3) million benefit, respectively).

⁴ Foreign currency translation gains for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is presented net of tax and non-controlling interest \$3 million expense and (\$2) million benefit, respectively (2014: \$13 million and \$47 million expense, respectively).

⁵ Tax adjustments for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is presented net of non-controlling interest \$8 million, respectively (2014: nil, respectively).

⁶ Other expense adjustments for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is presented net of tax and non-controlling interest (\$29) million and (\$37) million benefit, respectively (2014: \$1 million expense and (\$19) million benefit, respectively).

⁷ Unrealized losses/(gains) on non-hedge derivative instruments for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2015 is presented net of tax (\$1) million benefit and \$1 million expense, respectively (2014: (\$15) million and (\$1) million benefit, respectively).

⁸ Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share.

Reconciliation of Operating Cash Flow to Free Cash Flow

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating cash flow	\$ 1,255	\$ 852	\$ 2,096	\$ 1,925
Capital expenditures	(389)	(653)	(1,402)	(1,885)
Free cash flow	\$ 866	\$ 199	\$ 694	\$ 40

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

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)	Reference	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of sales	A	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,435	\$ 4,323	\$ 4,286
Cost of sales applicable to non-controlling interests ¹	B	(152)	(130)	(446)	(382)
Cost of sales applicable to power sales	C	(9)	(20)	(26)	(55)
Other metal sales	D	(41)	(45)	(130)	(138)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge	E	30	(3)	78	(12)
Non-recurring items ²		(61)	-	(61)	-
Treatment and refinement charges	F	3	4	10	8
Total production costs		\$ 1,259	\$ 1,241	\$ 3,748	\$ 3,707
Depreciation	G	(\$ 349)	(\$ 312)	(\$ 1,017)	(\$ 935)
Cash Costs		\$ 910	\$ 929	\$ 2,731	\$ 2,772
General & administrative costs	H	21	66	133	219
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	I	38	30	110	97
Mine on-site exploration and evaluation costs	J	9	6	31	15
Mine development expenditures ³	K	131	149	461	514
Sustaining capital expenditures ³	K	122	137	381	361
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 1,231	\$ 1,317	\$ 3,847	\$ 3,978
Community relations costs not related to current operations	L	5	3	12	15
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization not related to current operations	I	3	3	9	9
Exploration and evaluation costs (non-sustaining)	J	20	37	89	108
Non-sustaining capital expenditures ³					
Pascua-Lama	K	-	61	-	92
Cortez	K	11	4	42	14
Goldstrike thiosulfate project	K	(1)	95	33	221
Bulyanhulu CIL	K	-	10	(1)	28
Hemlo	K	-	-	38	-
Other	K	30	9	70	18
All-in costs		\$ 1,299	\$ 1,539	\$ 4,139	\$ 4,483
Ounces sold - consolidated basis (000s ounces)		1,784	1,755	4,992	5,219
Ounces sold - non-controlling interest (000s ounces) ¹		(188)	(177)	(545)	(507)
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		1,596	1,578	4,447	4,712
Total production costs per ounce⁴		\$ 789	\$ 787	\$ 843	\$ 786
Cash costs per ounce⁴		\$ 570	\$ 589	\$ 614	\$ 588
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)^{4,5}		\$ 592	\$ 607	\$ 639	\$ 609
All-in sustaining costs per ounce⁴		\$ 771	\$ 834	\$ 866	\$ 844
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)^{4,5}		\$ 793	\$ 852	\$ 891	\$ 865
All-in costs per ounce⁴		\$ 815	\$ 975	\$ 932	\$ 951
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)^{4,5}		\$ 837	\$ 993	\$ 957	\$ 972

¹ Amounts represent our share of capital expenditures.

² Non-recurring items primarily consists of \$10 million of severance costs arising from the closure of our Golden Sunlight mine and \$47 million of costs (net of non-controlling interest) arising from a change in our supplies inventory obsolescence provision. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and as a result have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

³ Amounts represent our share of capital expenditures.

⁴ Total production costs, cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, and all-in costs per ounce may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

⁵ Amounts presented on a co-product basis remove the impact of other metal sales (net of non-controlling interest) from cost per ounce calculations that are produced as a by-product of our gold production.

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
References				
A Cost of sales - gold				
Cost of sales (statement of income)	\$ 1,742	\$ 1,681	\$ 5,139	\$ 5,031
Less: cost of sales - copper	(210)	(229)	(698)	(679)
Direct mining, royalties and community relations	192	182	618	566
Depreciation	18	49	80	118
Hedge gains	-	(2)	-	(5)
Less: cost of sales - non-operating sites	-	(2)	-	(7)
Less: cost of sales - corporate	(43)	(15)	(118)	(59)
Total Cost of Sales - Gold	\$ 1,489	1,435	\$ 4,323	4,286
B Cost of sales applicable to non-controlling interests				
Cost of sales applicable to Acacia (Note 5)				
Direct mining, royalties and community relations	\$ 141	\$ 137	\$ 435	\$ 406
Depreciation	32	29	99	94
Total related to Acacia	\$ 173	\$ 166	\$ 534	\$ 500
Portion attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ 60	\$ 55	\$ 184	\$ 160
Cost of sales applicable to Pueblo Viejo (Note 5)				
Direct mining, royalties and community relations	\$ 169	\$ 165	\$ 485	\$ 486
Depreciation	83	67	222	187
Total related to Pueblo Viejo	\$ 252	\$ 232	\$ 707	\$ 673
Portion attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ 92	\$ 75	\$ 262	\$ 222
Cost of sales applicable to non-controlling interests	\$ 152	\$ 130	\$ 446	\$ 382
C Cost of sales applicable to power sales				
Equal to the cost of sales related to power sales from our Pueblo Viejo mine that are included in consolidated costs of sales but excluded from cash costs. These figures cannot be tied directly to the financial statements or notes.				
D Other metal sales				
By-product revenues from metals produced in conjunction with gold are deducted from the costs incurred to produce gold (Note 6). By product revenues from metals produced net of copper, power revenues and non-controlling interest for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 were \$26 million and \$84 million, respectively (2014: \$32 million and \$105 million, respectively).				
E Realized gains/losses on hedge and non-hedge				
Realized (gains)/Losses on non-hedge derivatives	\$ 9	(\$ 3)	\$ 12	(\$ 12)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge derivatives	21	-	66	-
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge	\$ 30	(\$ 3)	\$ 78	(\$ 12)
F Treatment and refinement charges				
Treatment and refinement charges, which are recorded against concentrate revenues, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 were \$3 million and \$10 million, respectively (2014: \$4 million and \$8 million, respectively).				

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
G Depreciation - gold				
Depreciation (Note 7)	\$ 432	\$ 412	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,214
Less: copper depreciation	(18)	(49)	(80)	(118)
Less: NCI portion	(48)	(36)	(130)	(105)
Less: Depreciation - corporate assets	(17)	(15)	(45)	(56)
Total depreciation - gold	\$ 349	\$ 312	\$ 1,017	\$ 935
H General & administrative costs				
Total general & administrative costs (statement of income)	\$ 44	\$ 98	\$ 181	\$ 283
Less: non-gold and non-operating general & administrative costs	(10)	(16)	(22)	(42)
Less: NCI portion	(2)	(3)	(12)	(10)
Add: World Gold Council fees	-	1	-	3
Less: non-recurring items	(11)	(14)	(14)	(15)
Total general & administrative costs	\$ 21	\$ 66	\$ 133	\$ 219
I Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization				
Includes depreciation (Note 7) on the assets related to rehabilitation provisions of our gold operations of \$27 million and \$78 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively (2014: \$17 million and \$55 million, respectively) and accretion (Note 11) on the rehabilitation provision of our gold operations of \$14 million and \$41 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively (2014: \$16 million and \$51 million, respectively).				
J Exploration and evaluation costs				
Exploration and evaluation costs (Note 8)	\$ 31	\$ 45	\$ 128	\$ 130
Less: exploration and evaluation costs - non-gold & NCI	(2)	(2)	(8)	(7)
Total exploration and evaluation costs - gold	\$ 29	\$ 43	\$ 120	\$ 123
Exploration & evaluation costs (sustaining)	9	6	31	15
Exploration and evaluation costs (non-sustaining)	20	37	89	108
Total exploration and evaluation costs - gold	\$ 29	\$ 43	\$ 120	\$ 123
K Capital expenditures				
Gold segments (Note 5)	\$ 288	\$ 445	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,265
Pascua-Lama operating unit (Note 5)	-	61	-	92
Other gold projects	35	8	82	25
Capital expenditures - gold	\$ 323	\$ 514	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,382
Less: NCI portion	(30)	(41)	(81)	(112)
Less: capitalized interest (Note 11)	-	(8)	(17)	(22)
Total capital expenditures - gold	\$ 293	\$ 465	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,248
Mine development expenditures	131	149	461	514
Sustaining capital expenditures	122	137	381	361
Non-sustaining capital expenditures	40	179	182	373
Total capital expenditures - gold	\$ 293	\$ 465	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,248
L Community relations costs				
Community relations costs (Note 7)	\$ 21	\$ 19	\$ 49	\$ 52
Less: community relations costs relating to current operations	(16)	(16)	(37)	(37)
Community relations costs not related to current operations	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 15

Reconciliation of Copper Cost of Sales to C1 cash costs per pound and C3 fully allocated costs per pound

(\$ millions, except per pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of sales	\$ 210	\$ 231	\$ 698	\$ 682
Depreciation/amortization	(18)	(49)	(80)	(118)
Treatment and refinement charges	46	32	129	78
Less: royalties	(15)	(8)	(85)	(25)
Non-routine charges	-	-	-	(1)
Other metal sales	-	-	-	(1)
Other ¹	-	-	-	(26)
C1 cash cost of sales	\$ 223	\$ 206	\$ 662	\$ 589
Depreciation/amortization	18	49	80	118
Royalties	15	8	85	25
Non-routine charges	-	-	-	1
Other expense (income)	(39)	3	(46)	6
C3 fully allocated cost of sales	\$ 217	\$ 266	\$ 781	\$ 739
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	145	112	378	296
C1 cash cost per pound²	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.98
C3 fully allocated cost per pound²	\$ 1.49	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.50

¹ Includes \$17 million related to copper cathode purchases and \$10 million of abnormal costs related to the conveyor collapse at Lumwana, as these costs are not indicative of our normal production costs.

² C1 cash costs per pound and C3 fully allocated costs may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (252)	\$ 177	\$ (172)	\$ 81
Income tax expense	122	275	330	687
Finance costs ¹	190	180	549	541
Finance income	(2)	(3)	(6)	(9)
Depreciation	432	412	1,272	1,214
EBITDA	\$ 490	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,514
Impairment charges	452	18	492	542
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 942	\$ 1,059	\$ 2,465	\$ 3,056
Reported as:				
Cortez	195	197	373	552
Goldstrike	177	164	395	514
Pueblo Viejo	196	248	563	715
Lagunas Norte	85	133	366	379
Veladero	55	101	247	326
Turquoise Ridge	27	41	88	126
Porgera	52	58	134	133
Kalgoorlie	41	34	90	113
Acacia	39	92	175	247
Zaldívar	47	83	131	226
Lumwana	28	54	38	66
Other	-	(146)	(135)	(341)
Impairment charges	(452)	(18)	(492)	(542)
EBITDA	\$ 490	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,514
Impairment charges	452	18	492	542
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 942	\$ 1,059	\$ 2,465	\$ 3,056

¹ Finance costs exclude accretion.

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	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sales	\$ 1,992	\$ 2,235	\$ 269	\$ 318	\$ 5,832	\$ 6,664	\$ 793	\$ 860
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(210)	(224)	-	-	(642)	(650)	-	-
Realized non-hedge gold/copper derivative (losses) gains	-	1	-	(3)	-	1	-	(8)
Treatment and refinement charges	3	4	46	32	10	8	129	78
Export duties	9	12	-	-	28	37	-	-
Other ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
Revenues - as adjusted	\$ 1,794	\$ 2,028	\$ 315	\$ 347	\$ 5,228	\$ 6,060	\$ 922	\$ 913
Ounces/pounds sold (000s ounces/millions pounds)	1,596	1,578	145	112	4,447	4,712	378	296
Realized gold/copper price per ounce/pound ²	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,285	\$ 2.18	\$ 3.09	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,286	\$ 2.44	\$ 3.08

¹ Revenue related to copper cathode purchases made in second quarter 2014.

² Realized price per ounce/pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this Third Quarter 2015 Report, 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", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intend", "project", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "could" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this Third Quarter Report 2015 contains forward-looking statements with respect to cash flow forecasts, projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures, targeted cost and debt reductions, mine life and production rates, potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries, and information pertaining to Barrick's Value Realization project (including potential improvements to financial and operating performance and mine life at Barrick's Cortez, Lagunas Norte and Pueblo Viejo mines that may result from certain Value Realization initiatives). Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the company 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. 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 Value Realization initiatives are still in the early stages of evaluation and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; 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 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 Value Realization initiatives will meet the company's capital allocation objectives; 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 does or may carry on business in the future; 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 socio-economic studies and investment; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; litigation; 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; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; employee relations; increased costs and risks related to the potential impact of 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 Third Quarter 2015 Report 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 discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements.

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.