

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, 2016, 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 26, 2016, 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, 2016 (collectively, the "Financial Statements"), which are included in this Quarterly Report on pages 81 to 99. 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, 2015, the related annual MD&A included in the 2015 Annual Report, and the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities. These documents and additional information relating to the Company are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Certain notes to the Financial Statements are specifically referred to in this MD&A and such notes are incorporated by reference herein. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in millions of United States dollars (" \$" or "US\$"), unless otherwise specified.

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

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "objective", "aim", "intend", "project", "goal", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "could" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: (i) Barrick's forward-looking production guidance; (ii) estimates of future cost of sales per ounce for gold and per pound for copper, all-in-sustaining costs per ounce/pound, cash costs per ounce and C1 cash costs per pound; (iii) cash flow forecasts; (iv) projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures; (v) targeted debt and cost reductions; (vi) targeted investments by Barrick's Growth Group; (vii) mine life and production rates;

(viii) potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries; (ix) Barrick's Best-in-Class program (including potential improvements to financial and operating performance that may result from certain Best-in-Class initiatives); (x) the Lama starter project and the potential for phased in development of the Pascua Lama project; (xi) timing and completion of acquisitions; (xii) asset sales or joint ventures; and (xiii) expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance and other outlook or guidance.

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

projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks associated with the fact that certain Best-in-Class initiatives are still in the early stages of evaluation and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; uncertainty whether some or all of the Best-in-Class initiatives and investments targeted by the Growth Group 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; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; damage to the Company's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the Company's handling of environmental matters or

dealings with community groups, whether true or not; 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; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; employee relations including loss of key employees; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; and the organization of our previously held African gold operations and properties under a separate listed company. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion, copper cathode or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

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

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

CHANGES IN PRESENTATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

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

For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP measures used in this MD&A and a detailed reconciliation, please refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of this MD&A on pages 49 to 62. Each non-GAAP financial performance measure has been annotated with a reference to an endnote on page 80. The non-GAAP financial performance measures set out in this MD&A are intended to provide additional information to investors and do not have any standardized meaning under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. In 2016, we made changes to the following non-GAAP performance measures:

EBITDA

Starting with this third quarter 2016 MD&A, we have presented this reconciliation for each of our reportable operating segments. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the details of this non-GAAP metric on a segment-by-segment basis.

Adjusted net earnings

We amended the reconciliation from net earnings to adjusted net earnings to present the adjusting items on a pre-tax and fully consolidated basis, and including the tax effect and non-controlling interest as a separate line. We believe that this change will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick to better understand how we calculate this non-GAAP performance measure and simplify how it reconciles to our financial statements. This change to the presentation of our reconciliation does not result in any change to the final calculation of adjusted net earnings.

Cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining cash costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce

Starting with the third quarter 2016 MD&A, we have presented this reconciliation for each of our reportable operating segments. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the details of these non-GAAP metrics on a segment-by-segment basis.

Starting with the second quarter 2016 MD&A, we condensed and simplified the reconciliation from cost of sales to “cash costs”, “all-in sustaining costs” and “all-in costs”, including on a per ounce basis for gold and per pound basis for copper, to present items on a fully consolidated basis and include non-controlling interest as a separate line. As part of this simplification, we have grouped several minor items into one line labeled “Other”, with further detail in the footnote to the reconciliation. We believe that these changes will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick to better understand how we calculate these non-GAAP performance measures and simplify how they reconcile to our financial statements. This change to the presentation of our reconciliation does not result in any change to the figures calculated, except as noted below for “all-in costs”.

Also starting with the second quarter 2016 MD&A, we adjusted the amount included as “project exploration and evaluation costs and project costs” as part of our “all-in costs” measure to include all exploration and evaluation costs related to our advanced mining and business improvement projects and corporate development activities, where previously it did not. The impact of this adjustment for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 was \$11/oz and \$23/oz, respectively (2015: \$36/oz and \$48/oz, respectively). We believe this change will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding all of the expenditures related to growing our business.

The tables on pages 49 to 62 reconcile these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures and previous period reconciliations have been modified to be presented in a manner consistent with our current format.

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RESULTS OVERVIEW

Review of 2016 Third Quarter Results and Full Year Outlook

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Balance Sheet and Liquidity

Our liquidity position is strong and continues to improve, with robust cash flow generation, modest near-term debt repayment obligations, a \$4 billion undrawn credit facility and a consolidated cash balance of \$2.6 billion¹. Net cash provided by operating activities ("operating cash flow") was \$951 million and \$1,929 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016. Free cash flow² was \$674 million and \$1,129 million, respectively, continuing the trend of positive free cash flow in six consecutive quarters.

We announced in our fourth quarter 2015 MD&A our intention to reduce our total debt by at least \$2 billion in 2016. We have already made debt reductions of more than \$1.4 billion this year, including \$0.5 billion in the three months ended September 30, 2016, using a combination of proceeds from our sale of Bald Mountain and 50% interest in Round Mountain and free cash flow from operations. We expect to be able to meet our \$2 billion target from existing cash balances and fourth quarter operating cash flow, assuming current market prices for gold.

Cost Performance

In the third quarter of 2016, we continued our focus on capital discipline, identifying productivity and efficiency savings opportunities through our Best-in-Class program and maintaining reductions in corporate overhead. Cost of sales per ounce related to gold³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 were \$766 and \$803 per ounce, a decrease of 8% and 7% respectively, and minesite sustaining capital expenditures decreased 31% and 39% compared to the same prior year periods. Combined with a positive change in our sales mix as a result of the divestment of our high cost mine sites, this helped us reduce our all-in sustaining costs² for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 by 9% and 16% to \$704 and \$730 per ounce, respectively, compared to the prior year periods. We are now providing cost of sales per ounce³ guidance of \$800 to \$850 per ounce and we are once again lowering our 2016 all-in sustaining cost guidance to \$740 to \$775 per ounce from \$750 to \$790 per ounce as we continue to focus on cost controls, capital discipline and identify and implement Best-in-Class productivity and efficiency initiatives.

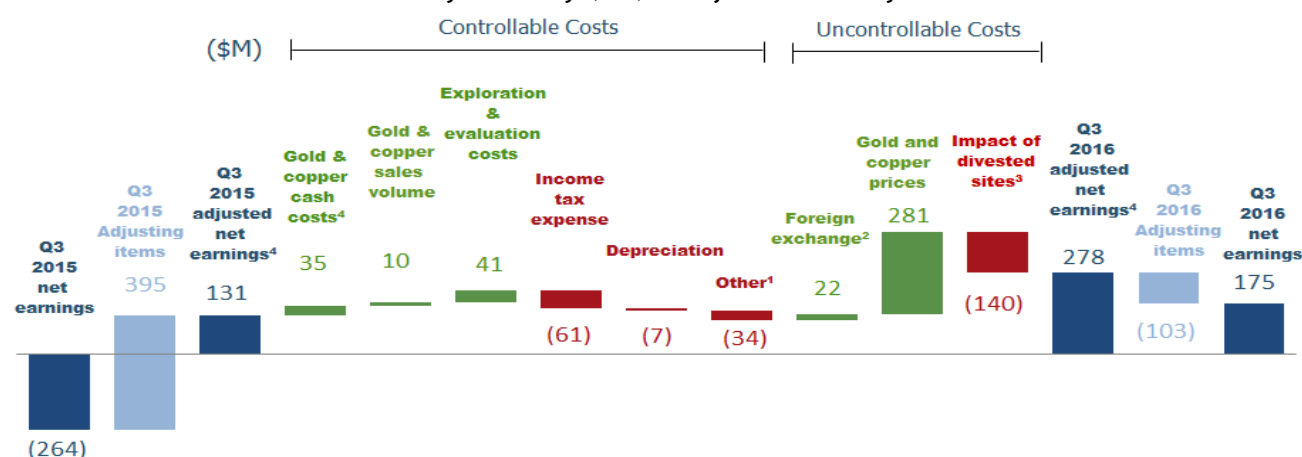
Net Earnings (Loss), Adjusted Net Earnings, Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow

Net earnings attributable to equity holders of Barrick ("net earnings") for the third quarter of 2016 was \$175 million compared with a net loss of \$264 million in the third quarter of 2015. This significant improvement in earnings was largely due to a \$476 million goodwill impairment charge recorded in the third quarter of 2015. We also benefited from higher gold prices and a decrease in operating costs owing to lower fuel and energy prices, despite a significant proportion of our oil exposure being hedged, favorable foreign exchange movements as well as the divestment of higher cost mines. In addition, net earnings benefited from lower exploration, evaluation and project expenses, primarily driven by lower spending at Goldrush and Pascua-Lama, partially offset by the loss of earnings from our divested sites and higher income tax expense. After adjusting for items that are not indicative of future operating results, adjusted net earnings² of \$278 million for the third quarter of 2016 was 112% higher than the third quarter of 2015, primarily as a result of the same factors affecting net earnings, excluding the impact of the goodwill impairment charge. Significant adjusting items (pre-tax and non-controlling interest effects) in the third quarter of 2016 include:

- \$49 million in impairment charges primarily relating to the write down of our equity method investment in Zaldívar due to the final purchase price adjustments recorded;
- \$37 million in disposition on sale losses mainly relating to the final purchase price adjustments relating to our equity method investment in Zaldívar;
- \$34 million in insurance proceeds relating to the 2015 oxygen plant motor failure at Pueblo Viejo;
- \$30 million in losses on debt extinguishment; and
- \$19 million in unrealized foreign currency translation losses primarily related to the Argentine peso.

Refer to page 50 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings for the current and prior year periods.

Factors affecting net earnings (loss) and adjusted net earnings - 3 months



¹ Primarily consists of finance costs and general & administrative costs.

² Estimated impact of foreign exchange.

³ Includes Bald Mountain, Round Mountain, Cowal, Ruby Hill, 50% of Porgera and 50% of Zaldívar.

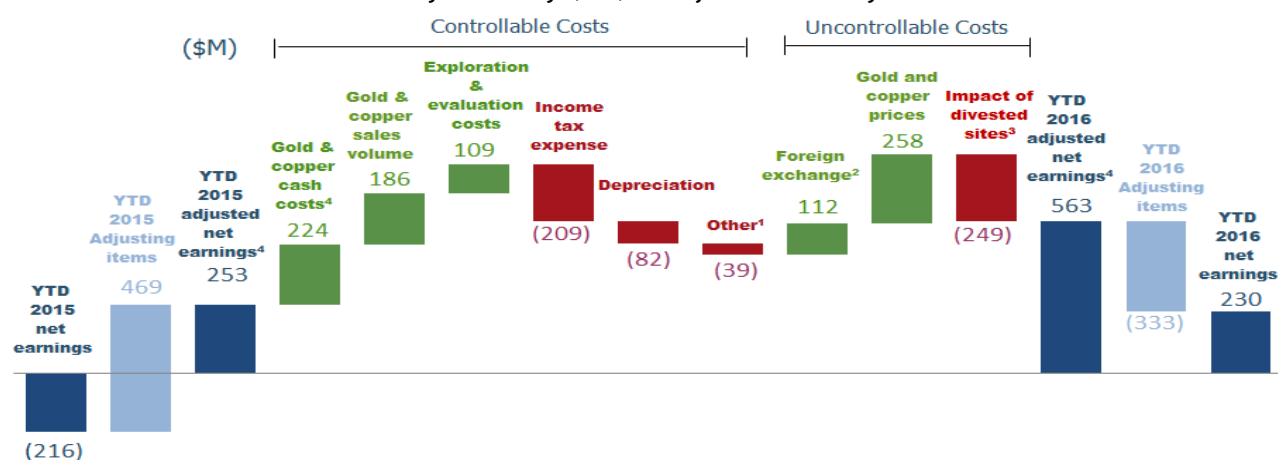
⁴ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

Net earnings for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 was \$230 million compared to a net loss of \$216 million in the same prior year period. The improvement in net earnings was caused by higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites) combined with higher gold prices, and decreased operating costs and exploration, evaluation and project expenses. These were partially offset by the realization of deferred currency translation losses in Australia of \$91 million during the first quarter 2016, combined with increased income tax expense and depreciation expense. Earnings were also impacted by impairment charges of \$492 million in 2015 compared to \$54 million in 2016. After adjusting for items that are not indicative of future operating results, adjusted net earnings² of \$563 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 was 123% higher than the same prior year period primarily as a result of the same factors affecting net earnings, excluding the impact of the impairment charges. Significant adjusting items (pre-tax and non-controlling interest effects) in the first nine months of 2016 include:

- \$181 million in foreign currency translation losses, including the deferred currency translation losses released as a result of the disposal and reorganization of certain Australian entities in the first quarter 2016 and unrealized foreign currency translation losses related to the devaluation of the Argentine Peso on VAT receivables;
- \$75 million in other expense adjustments primarily relating to losses on debt extinguishment and the impact of the decrease in the discount rate for the provision for environmental remediation at our closed mines; and
- \$59 million in significant tax adjustments primarily relating to a tax provision in Acacia in the first quarter 2016.

Refer to page 50 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings for the current and prior year periods.

Factors affecting net earnings (loss) and adjusted net earnings - 9 months



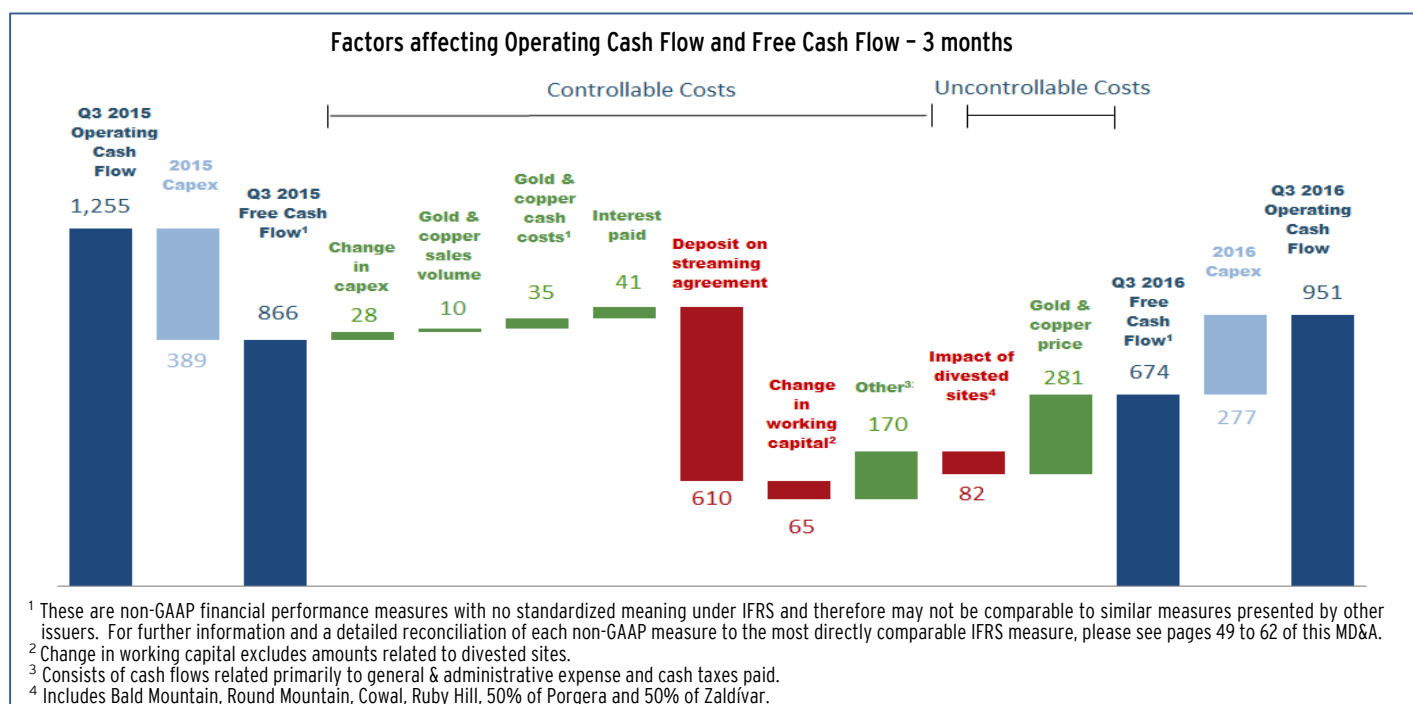
¹ Primarily consists of finance costs and general & administrative costs.

² Estimated impact of foreign exchange.

³ Includes Bald Mountain, Round Mountain, Cowal, Ruby Hill, 50% of Porgera and 50% of Zaldívar.

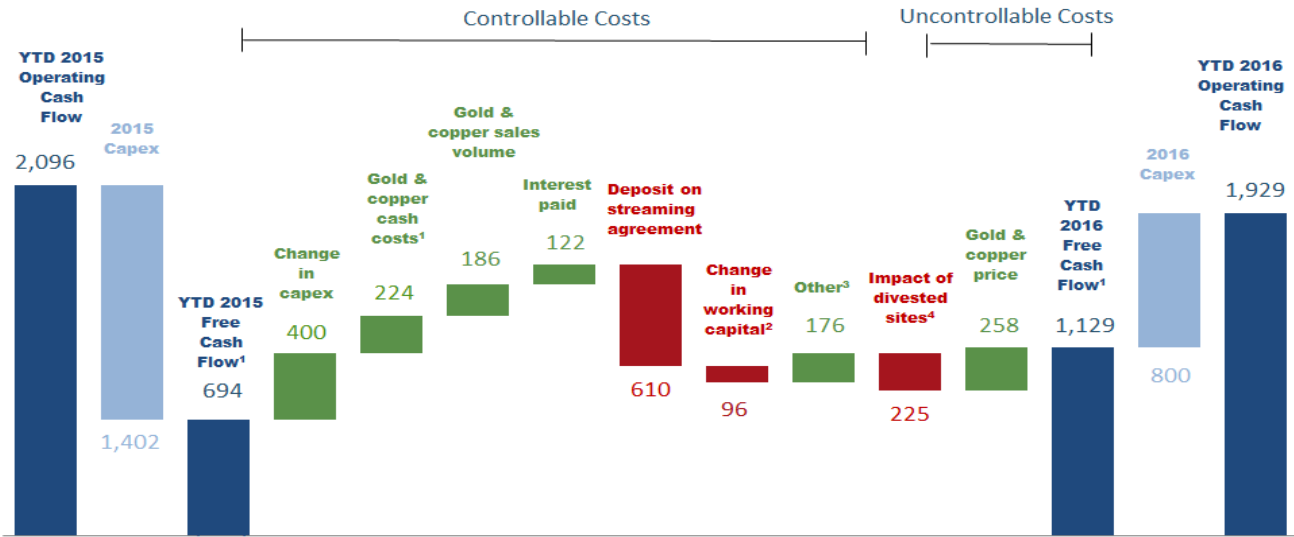
⁴ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

In the third quarter of 2016, we generated \$951 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,255 million in the same prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to the third quarter of 2015 reflecting a \$610 million deposit relating to the gold and silver streaming arrangement with Royal Gold. Excluding this transaction, operating cash flow for the third quarter of 2016 was \$306 million higher than the same prior year period despite the reduction in operating cash flow from the disposition of some non-core assets. We benefited from higher market gold prices and lower operating costs, as a result of lower energy and fuel costs (despite being hedged on a significant portion of our fuel consumption) combined with the continued realization of lower labor, consumable and contractor costs and improved operating efficiencies resulting from our Best-in-Class initiatives and also lower cash interest paid. These operating cash flow improvements were partially offset by the impact of higher income taxes paid and unfavorable working capital movements, mainly as a result of supplies inventory balances. Free cash flow² for the three months ended September 30, 2016, was \$674 million, a decrease of \$192 million from the same prior year period as a result of the \$610 million deposit recorded during the third quarter of 2015. Excluding the streaming deposit transaction, free cash flow increased \$418 million compared to the third quarter of 2015 which reflects decreasing capital expenditures as a result of our capital discipline combined with higher operating cash flow. We have now generated positive free cash flow in six consecutive quarters, reflecting our emphasis on cost control and on maximizing free cash flow.



In the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, we generated \$1,929 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$2,096 million in the same prior year period. Excluding the impact of the \$610 million streaming deposit recorded during the third quarter of 2015, operating cash flow increased \$443 million, despite the reduction in operating cash flow following the divestment of some non-core assets. The increase primarily reflects the lower operating costs and higher gold prices discussed above, combined with a decrease in interest paid as a result of debt repayments made over the past two years. Free cash flow² for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, was \$1,129 million, an increase of \$435 million from the same prior year period. The increase in free cash flow for the nine month period primarily reflects the higher operating cash flows (excluding the impact of the \$610 million deposit) combined with a decrease in capital expenditures.

Factors affecting Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow - 9 months



¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

² Change in working capital excludes amounts related to divested sites.

³ Consists of cash flows related primarily to global exploration and project costs and non-minesite general & administrative costs.

⁴ Includes Bald Mountain, Round Mountain, Cowal, Ruby Hill, 50% of Porgera and 50% of Zaldívar.

Key Business Developments

Acquisitions

On June 21, 2016, we entered into an agreement to purchase the Robertson Property in Nevada from Coral Gold Resources ("Coral"). The transaction consists of a payment of \$16 million of cash along with the return of 4.15 million shares (approximate value of \$1 million) of Coral currently held by Barrick and a royalty on production. The transaction has been approved by Coral shareholders and, subject to satisfaction of the remaining closing conditions, is now expected to close in 2017.

Divestitures

On January 11, 2016, we closed the sale of our Bald Mountain mine and 50% interest in the Round Mountain mine. We received net cash consideration of \$588 million, which reflected working capital adjustments of \$22 million in the second quarter of 2016. The transactions resulted in a loss of \$17 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016.

On December 1, 2015, we completed the sale of 50% of our Zaldívar copper mine in Chile to Antofagasta Plc, finalizing consideration in August 2016 at \$950 million cash previously received. The finalization of consideration resulted in an additional loss on disposition of \$39 million and changed the fair value of the 50% of Zaldívar we retained, resulting in a write down of our equity method investment of \$49 million.

Debt Management

We are committed to reducing our total debt by at least \$2 billion in 2016 and have made significant strides toward this target so far this year. Total debt was reduced by \$1.4 billion in the first nine months of 2016, improving Barrick's near-term liquidity. In particular, on March 21, 2016, Barrick completed a cash tender offer resulting in an approximately \$718 million reduction in the principal amount of Barrick's outstanding notes with maturities from 2018 to 2021; executed the make-whole provision on June 24, 2016, for the full redemption of approximately \$105 million of outstanding May 2018 notes; and also executed the make-whole provision on September 26, 2016, for the full redemption of approximately \$273 million of outstanding September 2018 notes.

The 2016 debt reductions have resulted in losses on debt extinguishment of \$30 million and \$70 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, and are expected to result in an annualized interest savings of approximately \$75 million.

Jabal Sayid

On July 1, 2016, Jabal Sayid, our 50% owned copper mine in Saudi Arabia, entered commercial production. Our consolidated copper guidance ranges on page 25 reflect the contribution from this new operation.

Royalty Changes in Zambia

In July 2015, the Zambian government passed amendments to the country's mining tax regime that replaced an adopted 20% gross royalty on open pit mines with a 9% royalty, along with the reintroduction of a 30% corporate income tax, a 50% of taxable income limitation on the utilization of tax loss carryforwards, and a 15% variable profits tax.

In June 2016, the Zambian government passed legislation to amend the royalty tax for mining operations to a variable rate based on the prevailing copper price effective June 1, 2016. These rates are 4% at copper prices below \$2.04 per pound; 5% at copper prices between \$2.04 per pound and \$2.72 per pound; and 6% at copper prices of \$2.72 per pound and above. Legislation was also passed to remove the 15% variable profit tax on income from mining companies. We determined this was an indicator of potential reversal of impairments recorded on our Lumwana mine in the fourth quarter 2014. In the second of quarter 2016, we evaluated the fair value less cost to dispose ("FVLCD"); the recoverable amount was not in excess of the carrying value and therefore no reversal was recorded. Our 2016 copper cost guidance takes into consideration the revised royalty rates commencing June 1.

Management Structure Refinements

In August 2016, we announced the appointment of Mark Hill as Chief Investment Officer and a member of Barrick's Executive Committee, a group of the Company's most senior partners. In this newly-created position, Mr. Hill will chair Barrick's Investment Committee and apply a high degree of consistency and rigor to all capital allocation decisions at the company—whether at existing operations, development projects, exploration (both near-mine and greenfields), or potential acquisitions and divestments.

In March 2016, Shaun Usmar, then Barrick's Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, announced his resignation from Barrick. Catherine Raw, formerly Executive Vice President, Business Performance, succeeded Mr. Usmar as Chief Financial Officer on April 27, 2016, subsequent to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders. In March 2016, we also announced that Rob Krcmarov, formerly Senior Vice President, Global Exploration, had been elevated to the

position of Executive Vice President, Exploration and Growth, and had become a member of Barrick's Executive Committee.

Board Renewal

In 2016, the Board of Directors appointed Kelvin Dushnisky, President of Barrick, as a director. Graham G. Clow, Chairman of Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., and Gary Doer, former Canadian Ambassador to the United States, were elected as new directors at Barrick's Annual General Meeting on April 26, 2016. William Birchall retired from the Board at the conclusion of the Company's Annual General Meeting. Barrick continues to renew the talent on its Board, with eight of the 13 directors elected on April 26, 2016 (excluding the Executive Chairman), being new to the Company since April 2014.

Hedge Summary Tables

Australian Dollar (AUD) Currency Contracts

	Contracts (AUD millions)	Effective average hedge rate (AUDUSD)	% of total expected AUD exposure hedged	% of expected operating cost exposure hedged	Crystallized gain/(loss) in OCI ¹ (USD millions)
2016	-	-	0%	0%	(5)

¹ To be reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") to earnings.

Financial Fuel Hedge Summary

	Barrels (thousands)	Average price	% of total expected exposure	Impact of \$10 change on pre-tax earnings (USD millions) ¹
2016	733	84	71%	3
2017	2,110	81	51%	20
2018	1,188	78	27%	33

¹ Includes the impact of hedges currently in place.

Full Year 2016 Outlook

We have increased our 2016 gold production guidance to 5.25 to 5.55 million ounces from our previous range of 5.0 to 5.5 million ounces.

We are now providing cost of sales per ounce³ and per pound guidance on our share of production. For gold, our cost of sales per ounce³ is expected to be \$800 to \$850 per ounce. We expect cash costs² to be within a slightly narrowed range of \$540 to \$565 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of \$540 to \$570 per ounce, reflecting the impact of higher by-product credits as well as continuing reductions in the costs of power, diesel and maintenance parts and supplies. We expect gold all-in sustaining costs² to be in the range of \$740 to \$775 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of \$750 to \$790 per ounce, reflecting a reduction in cash operating costs and in minesite sustaining capital expenditures - see details below.

We expect depreciation to be in the range of \$240 to \$260 per ounce, lower than our previous guidance range of \$250 to \$270 per ounce.

We continue to expect our 2016 copper production to be in the range of 380 to 430 million pounds. We are now providing cost of sales per pound³ guidance. For copper, our cost of sales per pound³ is expected to be \$1.35 to \$1.55 per pound. We expect C1 cash costs² to be within a narrowed range of \$1.40 to \$1.60 per pound, compared to our previous guidance range of \$1.35 to \$1.65 per pound. We expect copper all-in sustaining costs² to be within a narrowed range of \$2.00 to \$2.20 per pound, compared to our previous guidance range of \$1.95 to \$2.25 per pound.

We expect project expenses to be in the range of \$80 to \$100 million compared to our previous guidance range of \$100 to \$120 million. As a result, we expect total exploration and project expenses to be in the range of \$195 to \$245 million compared to our previous guidance range of \$215 to \$265 million.

We expect Acacia general and administrative expenses to be approximately \$60 million compared to our previous guidance range of \$35 million. The increase in Acacia administrative expenses relates to an increase in stock based compensation due to their higher share price.

We expect finance costs to be in the range of \$710 to \$750 million compared to our previous range of \$690 to \$730 million. This is due to debt extinguishment fees associated with our 2016 debt reductions.

We expect minesite sustaining capital expenditures to be in the range of \$1,050 to \$1,100 million, slightly lower than our previous guidance range of \$1,100 to \$1,200 million. As a

result, we expect total capital expenditures to be in the range of \$1,200 million to \$1,300 million compared to our previous range of \$1,250 to \$1,400 million. This reflects continued plan optimization and deferral of capital expenditure, improved assumptions and realized cost savings.

<i>Full Year 2016 Outlook Summary</i>	2016 Estimate
(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data)	
Gold production and costs	
Production (millions of ounces)	5.25 - 5.55
Gold unit production costs	
Cost of sales - gold (\$ per oz)	800 - 850
All-in sustaining costs (\$ per oz) ¹	740 - 775
Cash costs (\$ per oz) ¹	540 - 565
Depreciation (\$ per oz)	240 - 260
Copper production and costs	
Production (millions of pounds)	380 - 430
Copper unit production costs	
Cost of sales - copper (\$ per lb)	1.35 - 1.55
C1 cash costs (\$ per lb) ¹	1.40 - 1.60
Depreciation (\$ per lb)	0.20 - 0.30
Copper all-in sustaining costs (\$ per lb) ¹	2.00 - 2.20
Exploration and project expenses	
Exploration and evaluation	115 - 145
Project expenses	80 - 100
General and administrative expenses	
Corporate administration	~160
Stock-based compensation ²	~40
Acacia ⁵	~60
Other expense ³	20 - 40
Finance costs	
	710 - 750
Capital expenditures:	
Minesite sustaining	1,050 - 1,100
Project ⁴	150 - 200
Total capital expenditures	1,200 - 1,300
Effective income tax rate	~50%
Key Assumptions	
Gold Price (\$/ounce)	\$ 1,250
Copper Price (\$/pound)	\$ 2.10
Oil Price (\$/barrel)	\$ 45
AUD Exchange Rate	\$ 0.76
ARS Exchange Rate	\$ 15
CAD Exchange Rate	\$ 1.30
CLP Exchange Rate	670

¹ Cash costs, all-in sustaining costs and C1 cash costs are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 - 62 of this MD&A.

² Based on US\$17.72 share price and excludes Acacia.

³ Other expense excludes adjusting items which we cannot forecast.

⁴ We have combined our previous capital expenditure categories of Minesite Expansion and Projects into one category called Project.

⁵ Includes an increase of ~\$25 million in stock-based compensation.

REVIEW OF 2016 SECOND QUARTER AND FIRST QUARTER RESULTS

In connection with a continuous disclosure review by the Ontario Securities Commission, the Company has included additional disclosure with respect to its first and second quarter 2016 results in this MD&A to provide greater prominence to the Company's GAAP measures for those periods. We have also provided GAAP reconciliations for those periods and that additional disclosure can be found on pages 63 to 79.

Review of 2016 Second Quarter Financial and Operating Highlights

Balance Sheet and Liquidity

As at June 30, 2016, our liquidity position was strong and continuing to improve, with robust cash flow generation, modest near-term debt repayment obligations, a \$4 billion undrawn credit facility and a consolidated cash balance of \$2.4 billion. Operating cash flow was \$527 million and \$978 million, respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016. Free cash flow² was \$274 million and \$455 million, respectively, continuing the trend of positive free cash flow in five consecutive quarters.

We announced in our fourth quarter 2015 MD&A our intention to reduce our total debt by at least \$2 billion in 2016 through the following levers: drawing on our cash balance; delivering free cash flow from operations; selling additional non-core assets; and creating new joint ventures and partnerships. We had made debt reductions of \$968 million through June 30, 2016, using a combination of proceeds of our sale of Bald Mountain and 50% interest in Round Mountain and free cash flow from operations.

Cost Performance

In the second quarter of 2016, we continued our focus on capital discipline, identifying productivity and efficiency savings opportunities through our Best-in-Class program and maintaining reductions in corporate overhead. Cost of sales per ounce related to gold³ for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 were \$836 and \$823 per ounce and decreased 3% and 7%, respectively, as a result of lower inventory impairments and the impact of 2015 year-end impairments on minesite depreciation. Minesite sustaining capital expenditures decreased 35% and 43% compared to the same prior year periods, combined with positive sales mix as a result of the divestment of our high cost mine sites helped us reduce our all-in sustaining costs² for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 by 13% and 19% to \$782 and \$744 per ounce, respectively, compared to the prior year periods.

Net Earnings (Loss), Adjusted Net Earnings, Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow

Net earnings for the second quarter of 2016 was \$138 million compared with a net loss of \$9 million in the second quarter of 2015. This was largely due to a decrease in operating costs owing to lower fuel and energy prices, even despite a significant proportion of our oil exposure being hedged, as well as favorable foreign exchange movements and the impact of Best-in-Class initiatives. These initiatives include lower labor, contractor and consumable costs and improved operating efficiencies. In addition earnings benefited from lower exploration, evaluation and project expenses. This was further impacted by higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites) and higher gold prices, partially offset by higher income tax expense and non-controlling interests. After adjusting for items that are not indicative of future operating results, adjusted net earnings² of \$158 million for the second quarter of 2016 was 163% higher than the second quarter of 2015, primarily as a result of the same factors affecting net earnings as there were no significant adjusting items in the second quarter of 2016. Refer to pages 63 to 72 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings for the current and prior year periods.

Net earnings for the first half of 2016 was \$55 million compared to net earnings of \$48 million in the same prior year period, largely impacted by higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites) combined with higher gold prices. This was further impacted by the decrease in operating costs discussed above and decreased exploration, evaluation and project expenses. These were partially offset by the realization of deferred currency translation losses, primarily related to losses released upon the disposal and reorganization of certain Australian entities during the first quarter 2016, combined with increased income tax expense. After adjusting for items that are not indicative

of future operating results, adjusted net earnings² of \$285 million for the first half of 2016 was 134% higher than the same prior year period primarily as a result of the same factors affecting net earnings. Significant adjusting items (pre-tax and non-controlling interest effects) in the first half of 2016 include:

- \$162 million in foreign currency translation losses, including the deferred currency translation losses released as a result of the disposal and reorganization of certain Australian entities in the first quarter 2016 and unrealized foreign currency translation losses related to the devaluation of the Argentine Peso on VAT receivables;
- \$74 million in other expense adjustments primarily relating to losses on debt extinguishment and the impact of the decrease in the discount rate for the provision for environmental remediation at our closed mines; and
- \$54 million in significant tax adjustments primarily relating to a tax provision in Acacia in the first quarter 2016.

Refer to page 63 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings for the current and prior year periods.

In the second quarter of 2016, we generated \$527 million in operating cash flow, in line with the same prior year period of \$525 million, despite the reduction in operating cash flow following the divestment of certain non-core assets. The benefit of higher gold prices and lower operating costs, as a result of lower energy and fuel costs (despite being hedged on a significant portion of our fuel consumption) combined with the continued realization of lower labor, consumable and contractor costs and improved operating efficiencies resulting from our Best-in-Class initiatives, was partially offset by unfavorable working capital movements, primarily related to an increase in accounts receivable, as a result of the sale of equipment at Pascua-Lama, and in inventory balances, combined with the impact of higher income taxes paid compared to the same prior year period. Free cash flow² for the three months ended June 30, 2016, was \$274 million, an increase of \$248 million from the same prior year period. The increase in free cash flow for the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects decreasing capital expenditures as a result of our capital discipline combined with operating cash flow that was in line with the same prior year period. We have now generated positive free cash flow in five consecutive quarters, reflecting our emphasis on cost control and on maximizing free cash flow.

In the first half of 2016, we generated \$978 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$841 million in the same prior year period, despite the reduction in operating cash flow following the divestment of some non-core assets. The increase in operating cash flow primarily reflects the lower operating costs and higher gold prices discussed above, combined with a decrease in interest paid as a result of debt repayments made over the past 18 months. Free cash flow² for the six month period ended June 30, 2016, was \$455 million, an increase of \$627 million from the same prior year period. The increase in free cash flow for the six month period primarily reflects the higher operating cash flows combined with the impact of a decrease in capital expenditures.

Refer to pages 63 to 72 for detailed second quarter reconciliations of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Review of 2016 First Quarter Results Financial and Operating Highlights

Balance Sheet and Liquidity

As at March 31, 2016, our liquidity position was strong and continuing to improve, with robust cash flow generation, modest near-term debt repayment obligations, a \$4 billion undrawn credit facility and a consolidated cash balance of \$2.3 billion. Operating cash flow was \$451 million in the first quarter of 2016 and free cash flow² was \$181 million, continuing the trend of positive free cash flow in four consecutive quarters.

We announced in our fourth quarter 2015 MD&A our intention to reduce our total debt by at least \$2 billion in 2016 through the following levers: drawing on our cash balance; delivering free cash flow from operations; selling additional non-core assets; and creating new joint ventures and partnerships. We had made debt reductions of \$842 million in the first quarter of 2016, using a combination of proceeds of our sale of Bald Mountain and 50% interest in Round Mountain and free cash flow from operations.

Cost Performance

In the first quarter of 2016, we continued our focus on disciplined capital allocation and lower capital spending. Efforts to reduce corporate overhead and other operating cost savings, including the impact of lower fuel costs and favorable foreign exchange rates led to lower cost of sales. Cost of sales per ounce related to gold³ for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 was \$810 per ounce, a decrease of 10%, and minesite sustaining capital expenditures decreased 50% compared to the same prior year period. Together these helped us to achieve a 24% reduction in our all-in sustaining costs² over the same prior year period to \$706 per ounce in the first quarter of 2016.

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

The net loss for the first quarter of 2016 was \$83 million compared to net earnings of \$57 million in the same prior year period, largely impacted by lower sales volumes primarily due to the impact of the asset sales that occurred in the second half of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016 combined with lower realized prices. This was further impacted by the realization of \$54 million of deferred currency translation losses released upon the disposal and reorganization of certain Australian entities during the first quarter of 2016. These were partially offset by a decrease in direct operating costs as a result of lower energy and fuel prices and as some of our Best-in-Class initiatives started to be realized resulting in lower labor and contractor costs along with improved operating efficiencies. Adjusted net earnings² of \$127 million were 105% higher than the same prior year period despite lower realized prices, primarily due to the reduction in operating costs as discussed above, higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites) as well as lower exploration and evaluation costs as a result of lower spending on Pascua-Lama and global exploration costs. This was partly offset by higher income tax expense and the earnings impact associated with the divested sites. Significant adjusting items (pre-tax and non-controlling interest effects) in the first quarter of 2016 include:

- \$139 million in foreign currency translation losses, including deferred currency translation losses released as a result of the disposal and reorganization of certain Australian entities and unrealized foreign currency translation losses primarily related to the impact of the devaluation of the Argentine Peso on VAT receivables;
- \$37 million in losses on the extinguishment of debt; and
- \$25 million in losses reflecting the impact of the decrease in the discount rate used to calculate the provision for environment remediation at our closed mines.

Refer to page 73 for a full reconciliation of first quarter 2016 adjusted net income. Please note that these items were presented on a post-tax and non-controlling interest basis in our first quarter 2016 MD&A and have been restated to conform with the change to adjusted net earnings presentation identified on page 17.

Operating cash flow of \$451 million was 43% higher compared to the same prior year period despite lower realized prices, reflecting lower operating costs as a result of lower energy and fuel prices and as some of our Best-in-Class initiatives started to be realized resulting in lower labor and contractor costs along with improved operating efficiencies. Other factors impacting operating cash flow in the first quarter of 2016 included a decrease in income taxes paid, higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites), partially offset by the impact of divested sites. Free cash flow² for the first quarter of 2016 was \$181 million, reflecting an increase of \$379 million from the same prior year period despite lower realized prices. The inflow primarily reflects higher operating cash flows as a result of lower operating costs and higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites), combined with decreased capital expenditures as a result of our disciplined capital allocation approach. These factors were partly offset by operating cash flows associated with divested sites. We have now generated positive free cash flow in four consecutive quarters, reflecting our emphasis on cost control and maximizing free cash flow.

Refer to pages 73 to 79 for detailed first quarter reconciliations of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

REVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER 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	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Gold				
000s oz sold ¹	1,386	1,596	3,984	4,447
000s oz produced ¹	1,381	1,663	4,001	4,498
Revenue	\$ 2,134	\$ 1,992	\$ 5,774	\$ 5,832
Market price ²	1,335	1,124	1,260	1,178
Realized price ^{2,3}	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,176
Copper				
millions lbs sold ¹	102	145	298	378
millions lbs produced ¹	100	140	314	373
Revenue	\$ 104	\$ 269	\$ 322	\$ 793
Market price ²	2.16	2.39	2.14	2.58
Realized price ^{2,3}	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.44
By-product credits	\$ 59	\$ 54	\$ 143	\$ 166

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

² Per ounce/pound weighted average.

³ Realized price is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 - 62 of this MD&A.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, gold revenues were up 7% and down 1%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. For the third quarter of 2016, this was primarily due to higher market gold prices, partially offset by a decrease in gold sales. For the nine month period, the lower gold revenue reflected a decrease in gold sales volume, partly offset by higher market gold prices. The average market price for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 of \$1,335 and \$1,260 per ounce, respectively, represented an increase of 19% and 7%, respectively, versus the same prior year periods. During the third quarter of 2016, the gold price ranged from \$1,303 per ounce to \$1,375 per ounce and closed at \$1,326 per ounce on September 30, 2016. Gold prices in the third quarter of 2016 were positively influenced by low and negative interest rates on sovereign debt issued by many of the world's largest economies, global economic uncertainty highlighted by the British referendum result late in the second quarter in favor of leaving the European Union, and investor interest in gold as a safe haven asset. Subsequent to the end of the third quarter, the gold price has fallen below third quarter levels due to a rising U.S. dollar and increasing expectations of a near-term increase in the benchmark U.S. interest rate.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, gold production was 282 thousand and 497 thousand ounces lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods. Excluding the impact of divested sites, production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased by 111 thousand and increased by 127 thousand ounces, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease for the three month period was primarily due to decreases in production at Goldstrike and Cortez due to lower grades combined with a decrease at Veladero from severe weather conditions and the temporary suspension of operations. These were partially offset by higher production at Acacia, Turquoise Ridge and Pueblo Viejo due to higher throughput. For the nine month period, the increase was attributed to increases in production at Cortez, Pueblo Viejo, Goldstrike, Acacia and Turquoise Ridge, mainly due to higher grade and throughput, partially offset by lower production at Lagunas Norte and Veladero.

Copper revenues for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were down 61% and 59%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods, primarily due to the divestment of 50% of our ownership in Zaldívar which was completed on December 1, 2015, combined with a lower market copper price. Our remaining 50% interest in Zaldívar is equity accounted for and therefore we do not include Zaldívar's revenue in our consolidated copper revenue. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, the average market price of \$2.16 and \$2.14 per pound, respectively, represented a decrease of 10% and 17%, respectively, versus the same prior year periods. During the third quarter of 2016, the copper price ranged from \$2.08 per pound to \$2.28 per pound and closed at \$2.19 per pound on September 30, 2016.

Copper production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased by 40 million pounds and 59 million pounds, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods due to lower production contribution from Zaldívar following the divestment of 50% of our ownership in the Zaldívar mine. Excluding the impact of the divestiture, copper production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased by 9 million pounds and increased by 24 million pounds, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. For the three month period, this reflected lower tonnes mined and processed at Lumwana due to equipment availability, partly offset by production at Jabal Sayid, which entered commercial production on

July 1, 2016. For the nine month period, the increase is primarily related to the production from Jabal Sayid.

Production Costs

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound data in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Direct mining costs	\$ 761	\$ 1,012	\$ 2,344	\$ 2,965
Depreciation	373	399	1,107	1,151
Royalty expense	57	64	156	174
Community relations	11	16	25	39
Cost of sales - gold	\$ 1,202	\$ 1,491	\$ 3,632	\$ 4,329
Cost of sales - gold (per oz) ¹	766	829	803	863
Cash costs ^{2,3}	518	570	549	614
All-in sustaining costs - gold ^{2,3}	704	771	730	866
Cost of sales - copper	\$ 66	\$ 209	\$ 235	\$ 698
Cost of sales - copper (per lb) ¹	1.47	1.44	1.42	1.85
C1 cash costs ^{2,3}	1.50	1.53	1.50	1.75
All-in sustaining costs - copper ^{2,3}	\$2.02	\$2.11	\$2.08	\$2.39

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

² Per ounce/pound weighted average.

³ Cash costs, all-in sustaining costs and C1 cash costs are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of the non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 - 62 of this MD&A.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, cost of sales applicable to gold was 19% and 16% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to lower ounces sold, as discussed above. On a per ounce basis, cost of sales applicable to gold³ after removing the portion related to non-controlling interests, was 8% and 7% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to a decrease in direct mining costs combined with positive change in our sales mix as a result of the divestment of our high cost mine sites. Direct mining costs have decreased as a result of lower fuel and energy prices, despite a significant proportion of our oil exposure being hedged, as well as the impact of Best-in-Class initiatives, including lower labor, contractor and consumable costs and improved operating efficiencies. For the third quarter of 2016, this was slightly offset by lower sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites) primarily attributed to Veladero. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the lower cost of sales was

positively impacted by higher sales volumes (excluding the impact of divested sites) and higher grades.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² were down \$67 and \$136 per ounce compared to the same prior year periods, primarily due to a reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures, as a result of our continued capital discipline, combined with lower direct mining costs as described above. In addition, 2016 all-in sustaining costs were favorably impacted as a higher proportion of our sales are coming from lower cost operations.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, cost of sales applicable to copper was 68% and 66% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, following the divestment of 50% of our ownership in the Zaldívar mine. Our remaining 50% interest in Zaldívar is equity accounted for and therefore we do not include Zaldívar's cost of sales in our consolidated copper cost of sales. On a per pound basis, cost of sales per pound applicable to copper³ after including our proportionate share of cost of sales at our equity method investees, increased 2% and decreased 23%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The slight increase for the third quarter of 2016 compared to the prior year period was primarily due to higher depreciation expense and lower sales volumes at Zaldívar combined with cost of sales associated with Jabal Sayid, which entered commercial production during the third quarter of 2016. This was partly offset by lower direct mining costs as part of initiatives to reduce costs and increase efficiencies combined with lower depreciation expense and lower royalty expense at Lumwana resulting from a decreased royalty rate. As noted on page 23, this royalty has been revised lower effective June 1, 2016. For the nine month period, the decrease was primarily due to the lower operating costs, depreciation expense and royalty expense at Lumwana, partially offset by the cost of sales associated with Jabal Sayid.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, copper all-in sustaining costs², which has been adjusted to include 50% of Zaldívar, were 4% and 13% lower than the same prior year periods, primarily reflecting lower direct mining costs as a result of improved cost controls at Lumwana and lower fuel and power costs at Zaldívar, combined with lower royalty expense at Lumwana.

Capital Expenditures¹

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Minesite sustaining ²	\$ 236	\$ 342	\$ 646	\$ 1,056
Project capital expenditures ^{3,4}	35	42	124	181
Capitalized interest	-	-	-	17
Total consolidated capital expenditures	\$ 271	\$ 384	\$ 770	\$ 1,254
Attributable consolidated capital expenditures⁵	\$ 273	\$ 369	\$ 765	\$ 1,219

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

² Includes both minesite sustaining and mine development.

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

⁴ Includes both minesite expansion and projects.

⁵ These amounts are presented on the same basis as our guidance. For 2016, these amounts include our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo and Arturo and our 50% share of Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid. For 2015, these amounts include our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo and Arturo and our 50% share of Jabal Sayid.

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, total capital expenditures decreased 29% and 39%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods, primarily due to a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures. Minesite sustaining capital expenditures decreased 31% and 39%, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016. This was due to the impact of divested sites, lower capitalized stripping costs primarily at Veladero, Porgera, and Cortez and our continued focus on capital discipline combined with a decrease in costs at Veladero relating to the phase 4B leach pad expansion in 2015. Project expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased 17% and 31%, respectively, over the same prior year periods. For the three month period, the reduced spending was attributed to Arturo, which commenced commercial production during the third quarter of 2016. For the nine month period, this was a result of a decrease at Hemlo in project capital expenditures due to a land acquisition that occurred in the first quarter of 2015 and the completion of the thiosulfate circuit at Goldstrike, which entered commercial production in the third quarter of 2015; partially offset by an increase in pre-production stripping at Arturo. Project capital in 2016 primarily relates to Arturo, progressing with feasibility studies at Cortez Lower Zone and Lagunas Norte Refractory Ore Project.

General and Administrative Expenses

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Corporate administration ¹	\$ 57	\$ 46	\$ 121	\$ 141
Stock-based compensation	(12)	(8)	40	7
Acacia	26	6	56	33
General & administrative expenses	\$ 71	\$ 44	\$ 217	\$ 181

¹ For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, corporate administration costs include approximately \$4 million and \$6 million, respectively, of severance costs (2015: \$12 million and \$28 million, respectively).

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, corporate general and administrative expenses were \$27 million and \$36 million higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increase was due to higher expenses at Acacia (primarily relating to stock-based compensation), partially offset by a reduction in overhead costs and severance costs as a result of the actions taken to restructure our business in the prior year. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, higher stock-based compensation expense resulted from the 179% year-to-date increase in Barrick's NYSE share price as at September 30, 2016.

We remain on track to achieve our targeted reduction of \$90 million in annualized minesite and corporate overhead costs, excluding severance, stock-based compensation and Acacia corporate administration, which is recorded within general and administrative expense and cost of sales.

Exploration, Evaluation and Project Costs

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Minesite exploration and evaluation	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 26	\$ 36
Global exploration and evaluation	17	20	62	92
Advanced project costs:				
Pascua-Lama	10	30	40	86
Cerro Casale	1	1	4	5
Other	2	2	7	2
Corporate development	1	17	3	34
Business improvement	3	5	13	14
Global exploration and evaluation and project expense	\$ 34	\$ 75	\$ 129	\$ 233
Total exploration, evaluation and project expenses	\$ 44	\$ 86	\$ 155	\$ 269

Exploration, evaluation and project costs for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased \$42 million and \$114 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in project costs at Pascua-Lama (\$20 million and \$46 million, respectively) combined with a decrease in corporate development costs (\$16 million and \$31 million, respectively). In addition, the nine month period had a \$30 million decrease in global exploration costs primarily relating to Goldrush as the project has progressed to the study phase.

Finance Costs, Net

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest expense ¹	\$ 146	\$ 184	\$ 451	\$ 549
Accretion	11	17	37	48
Loss on debt extinguishment	30	-	70	-
Other finance costs	5	6	14	-
Finance income	(3)	(2)	(10)	(6)
Finance costs, net	\$ 189	\$ 205	\$ 562	\$ 591

¹ For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, interest expense includes approximately \$25 million and \$75 million, respectively, of interest expense relating to the gold and silver streaming agreements with Silver Wheaton Corp. and Royal Gold, Inc. (2015: \$15 million and \$46 million, respectively).

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, net finance costs were \$16 million and \$29 million lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to lower interest expense as a

result of debt reductions made over the past two years, partially offset by an increase of \$10 million and \$29 million, respectively, of interest expense on our gold and silver streaming agreements. The interest savings was further offset by the recognition of a \$30 million and a \$70 million loss in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 respectively, on extinguishment costs arising from the debt repurchases made throughout the year.

Additional Significant Statement of Income Items

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Impairment charges	\$ 49	\$ 452	\$ 54	\$ 492
Loss (income) on currency translation	\$ 19	(\$ 43)	\$ 181	(\$ 12)
Other expense/(income)	\$ 39	(\$ 45)	\$ 42	(\$ 31)

Impairment Charges

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, impairment charges of \$49 million and \$54 million were incurred, respectively, compared to \$452 million and \$492 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods. Impairment charges in the third quarter of 2016 and the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 primarily relate to the \$49 million write down of our equity method investment in Zaldívar due to the final purchase price adjustments. Impairment charges in the same prior year periods mainly reflect a \$476 million goodwill impairment charge recorded for Zaldívar upon reclassification of the mine's net assets as held-for-sale in the third quarter of 2015.

Loss (income) on currency translation

Loss on currency translation for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, increased \$62 million and \$193 million, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increased loss for the three month period is mainly due to the impact of the devaluation of the Zambian kwacha on payables in the prior year period combined with the devaluation of the Argentine peso in the current year period mainly on VAT receivables. The increased loss for the nine month period is primarily due to the release of \$91 million of currency translation losses as a result of the disposal and reorganization of certain Australian entities during the first quarter 2016. This was combined with unrealized foreign currency

translation losses primarily related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso on VAT receivables.

Other Expense (Income)

Other expense of \$39 million and \$42 million for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, respectively, decreased from income of \$45 million and \$31 million, respectively, in the same prior year periods. The expense in the current year was primarily due to a \$39 million additional loss on disposition relating to Zaldivar as a result of the final purchase price adjustments recorded in the third quarter of 2016. The income for the prior year periods were primarily a result of the realization of gains on the sale of our Cowal mine and 50% of our interest in the Porgera mine, which closed in the third quarter of 2015; partly offset by \$31 million in office closure costs primarily relating to the exiting of leases at our Toronto and Salt Lake City offices. For a further breakdown of other expense (income), refer to note 9 to the Financial Statements.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$335 million in the third quarter of 2016. The underlying effective tax rate for ordinary income in the third quarter of 2016 was 49.5% after adjusting for the net impact of currency translation losses on deferred tax balances; the impact of impairment charges; the impact of asset sales and non-hedge derivatives; and the impact of non-deductible foreign exchange losses. The unadjusted tax rate for income in the third quarter of 2016 was 58% of the income before income taxes.

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

FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEW

Summary Balance Sheet and Key Financial Ratios

(\$ millions, except ratios and share amounts)	As at September 30, 2016	As at December 31, 2015
Total cash and equivalents	\$ 2,648	\$ 2,455
Current assets	2,576	3,013
Non-current assets	20,404	20,840
Total Assets	\$ 25,628	\$ 26,308
Current liabilities excluding short-term debt	\$ 1,806	\$ 1,644
Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt	5,441	5,241
Debt (current and long-term)	8,539	9,968
Total Liabilities	\$ 15,786	\$ 16,853
Total shareholders' equity	7,518	7,178
Non-controlling interests	2,324	2,277
Total Equity	\$ 9,842	\$ 9,455
Total common shares outstanding (millions of shares) ¹	1,165	1,165

Key Financial Ratios:		
Current ratio ²	2.67:1	2.77:1
Debt-to-equity ³	0.87:1	1.05:1

¹ Total common shares outstanding do not include 2.4 million stock options.

² Represents current assets (excluding assets held-for-sale) divided by current liabilities (including short-term debt and excluding liabilities held-for-sale) as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

³ Represents debt divided by total shareholders' equity (including minority interest) as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Balance Sheet Review

Total assets were \$25.6 billion at September 30, 2016, approximately \$0.7 billion lower than at December 31, 2015, primarily reflecting the sale of Bald Mountain and our 50% interest in Round Mountain, which were presented as held for sale and included in current assets at December 31, 2015. Our asset base is primarily comprised of non-current assets such as property, plant and equipment and goodwill, reflecting the capital intensive nature of the mining business and our history of growing through acquisitions. Other significant assets include production inventories, indirect taxes recoverable and receivable, concentrate sales receivable and other government transaction and joint venture related receivables, and cash and equivalents. Total liabilities at September 30, 2016, totaled \$15.8 billion, approximately \$1.1 billion lower than at December 31, 2015, primarily reflecting \$1.4 billion of debt repayments made during 2016.

Shareholders' Equity

As at October 18, 2016	Number of shares
Common shares	1,165,430,940
Stock options	2,448,502

Financial Position and Liquidity

Total cash and cash equivalents as at September 30, 2016, was \$2.6 billion¹. Our capital structure comprises a mix of debt and shareholders' equity. As at September 30, 2016, our total debt was \$8.5 billion (debt net of cash and equivalents was \$5.9 billion) and our debt-to-equity ratio was 0.87:1. This compares to total debt as at December 31, 2015 of \$10.0 billion (debt net of cash and equivalents was \$7.5 billion) and a debt-to-equity ratio of 1.05:1.

At the beginning of 2016, we set a debt reduction target of \$2 billion. We have reduced debt by \$1.4 billion so far in 2016 in furtherance of this goal. We currently have less than \$200 million⁴ in debt due by the end of 2018, and approximately \$5 billion of our outstanding debt matures after 2032.

In addition to this debt reduction goal, we have capital commitments of \$44 million and expect to incur sustaining and project capital expenditures of approximately \$435 to \$535 million in the fourth quarter of 2016 based on our guidance range on page 25. For the remainder of 2016 we have contractual obligations and commitments of \$283 million in purchase obligations for supplies and

consumables and \$33 million in derivative liabilities which will form part of operating costs. In addition, we have \$198 million in interest payments and other amounts as detailed in the table on page 47. We expect to fund these commitments through operating cash flow, which is our primary source of liquidity, as well as existing cash balances.

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

Many factors, including but not limited to general market conditions and then prevailing metals prices, could impact our ability to issue securities on acceptable terms, as could our credit ratings. Moody's and S&P currently rate our long-term debt as investment grade, with ratings of Baa3 and BBB-, respectively. In August 2016, Moody's affirmed the Company's Baa3 rating and revised its outlook to stable from negative. Also in August 2016, S&P affirmed the Company's BBB- rating and raised its outlook to positive from stable. Further changes in our ratings could affect the trading prices of our securities and our cost of capital. If we were to borrow under our credit facility, the applicable interest rate on the amounts borrowed would be based, in part, on our credit ratings at the time. The key financial covenant in our fully undrawn credit facility requires Barrick to maintain a net debt to total capitalization ratio of less than 0.60:1. Barrick's net debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.37:1 as at September 30, 2016 (0.44:1 as at December 31, 2015).

Summary of Cash Inflow (Outflow)

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 951	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,929	\$ 2,096
Investing activities				
Capital expenditures ¹	\$ (277)	\$ (389)	\$ (800)	\$ (1,402)
Divestitures	-	842	588	844
Other	84	5	88	50
Total investing inflows/(outflows)	\$ (193)	\$ 458	\$ (124)	\$ (508)
Financing activities				
Net change in debt	\$ (465)	\$ (492)	\$ (1,442)	\$ (759)
Dividends	(21)	(23)	(64)	(139)
Other	(66)	(16)	(110)	(58)
Total financing inflows/(outflows)	\$ (552)	\$ (531)	\$ (1,616)	\$ (956)
Effect of exchange rate	1	(5)	4	(12)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	\$ 207	\$ 1,177	\$ 193	\$ 620

¹ The amounts include capitalized interest of \$nil and \$nil for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively (2015: \$nil and \$17 million, respectively).

In the third quarter of 2016, we generated \$951 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,255 million in the same prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to the third quarter of 2015 reflecting a \$610 million deposit relating to the gold and silver streaming arrangement with Royal Gold. Excluding this transaction, operating cash flow for the third quarter of 2016 was \$306 million higher than the same prior year period despite the reduction in operating cash flow associated the divestment of some non-core assets. We benefited from higher market gold prices and lower operating costs, as a result of lower energy and fuel costs (despite being hedged on a significant portion of our fuel consumption) combined with the continued realization of lower labor, consumable and contractor costs and improved operating efficiencies resulting from our Best-in-Class initiatives and also lower cash interest paid. These were largely offset by lower gold and copper volumes sold, primarily as a result of the aforementioned divestitures, combined with the impact of unfavorable working capital movements, mainly as a result of supplies inventory balances. 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.

Cash outflows from investing activities in the third quarter of 2016 amounted to \$193 million compared to \$458 million of cash inflows in the same prior year period. The increase in outflows of \$651 million compared to the third quarter of 2015 is primarily due to the inflow of \$842 million from divestitures recognized in the third quarter of 2015 relating to our Cowal mine and 50% of our Porgera mine in the third quarter of 2016, offset by capital expenditures on a cash basis of \$389 million compared to an outflow of \$277 million in the third quarter of 2016. The reduction in capital expenditures on a cash basis is primarily related to a result of a decrease in capitalized stripping costs from fewer waste tonnes mined combined with a reduction in sustaining capital

expenditures resulting from the impact of divested sites and continued capital discipline. Further offsetting the cash outflows in the third quarter of 2016 were \$78 million in additional sales proceeds relating to trucks at Pascua-Lama and the Monte Rio power plant at Pueblo Viejo.

Net financing cash outflows for the third quarter of 2016 amounted to \$552 million, compared to \$531 million of cash outflows in the same prior year period. The higher outflows primarily relate to \$30 million in debt extinguishment costs incurred in the third quarter of 2016.

OPERATING SEGMENTS PERFORMANCE

Review of Operating Segments Performance

Barrick's business is organized into thirteen individual minesites, 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 minesite, Company and/or project level. Therefore, each individual minesite, Acacia and the Pascua-Lama project are operating segments for financial reporting purposes. Following the divestitures that were completed in 2015 and early 2016, we re-evaluated our reportable operating segments and no longer report on our interests in the following non-core properties: Porgera, Kalgoorlie, Zaldívar and Lumwana. Our updated presentation of our reportable operating segments will now be limited to six individual gold mines, Acacia and our Pascua-Lama project. The remaining operating segments, including the non-core properties referred to above and our remaining gold and copper mines, have been grouped into an "other" category and will not be reported on individually. The prior periods have been restated to reflect this change in presentation. Segment performance is evaluated based on a number of measures including segment income, production levels and unit production costs. Certain costs are managed on a consolidated basis and are therefore not reflected in segment income.

In our year-end 2015 report, we disclosed guidance ranges for these properties and updates have been provided below.

At Porgera we have narrowed 2016 gold production to be in the range of 230 to 250 thousand ounces (Barrick's 47.5% share) at cost of sales in the range of \$790 to \$860 per ounce. We expect cash costs² of \$650 to \$700 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² of \$850 to \$920 per ounce, compared to our previous ranges of cash costs of \$650 to \$730 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$850 to \$960 per ounce. These changes are

primarily related to continuous cost improvement, favorable consumable prices and capital reductions.

At Kalgoorlie we expect 2016 production to be in the range of 350 to 375 thousand ounces (Barrick's share), compared to the previous ranges of 350 to 365 thousand ounces at cost of sales in the range of \$760 to \$810 per ounce. We expect cash costs² of \$630 to \$680 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² of \$700 to \$750 per ounce compared to the previous ranges of cash costs of \$610 to \$630 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$670 to \$700 per ounce, respectively. These changes are primarily related to higher production resulting from a combination of higher throughput and open pit grades from Golden Pike. The marginal increase in cash cost per ounce and AISC is mainly attributable to a strengthening of the Australian Dollar.

At Zaldívar we continue to expect 2016 copper production to be in the range of 100 to 120 million pounds (Barrick's 50% share) at cost of sales in the range of \$1.95 to \$2.15 per pound. We expect C1 cash costs² of \$1.60 to \$1.80 per pound and all-in sustaining costs² of \$2.10 to \$2.30 per pound, compared to our previous ranges of C1 cash costs of \$1.70 to \$1.90 per pound and all-in sustaining costs of \$2.20 to \$2.40 per pound. These changes are primarily related to operational improvements, lower consumable costs due to lower consumption and favorable costs of sulfuric acid and electricity.

At Lumwana we continue to expect 2016 copper production to be in the range of 270 to 290 million pounds, at cost of sales in the range of \$1.10 to \$1.20 per pound. We continue to expect C1 cash costs² of \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pound and all-in sustaining costs² of \$1.80 to \$2.10 per pound.

Cortez, Nevada USA

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	31,623	37,149	(15%)	96,353	115,406	(17%)
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	6,792	5,245	29%	19,155	14,428	33%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	1.57	2.36	(33%)	1.72	1.70	1%
Gold produced (000s/oz)	254	321	(21%)	749	647	16%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	262	282	(7%)	782	638	23%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$ 350	\$ 315	11%	\$ 979	\$ 747	31%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	229	193	19%	720	584	23%
Segment income (\$ millions)	115	118	(3%)	250	152	64%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	228	195	17%	630	373	69%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ²	37	38	(3%)	90	128	(30%)
Minesite sustaining	20	26	(23%)	56	86	(35%)
Project	17	12	42%	34	42	(19%)
Cost of sales (per oz)	874	684	28%	921	915	1%
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	442	394	12%	434	561	(23%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	531	501	6%	517	711	(27%)
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 595	\$ 543	10%	\$ 560	\$ 777	(28%)

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

² Amounts presented exclude capitalized interest.

Financial Results

Cortez's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 3% lower and 64% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The decrease in the third quarter of 2016 was primarily caused by higher depreciation due to an increase in ounces mined at the Cortez Hills pit, which have a higher depreciation charge per ounce than other areas at Cortez combined with lower gold sales volume; partly offset by higher gold prices. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the increase was primarily due to an increase in sales volume combined with higher gold prices, partially offset by higher depreciation.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 21% lower and 16% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in the third quarter of 2016 was primarily due to lower underground grades as mining is advancing from the high grade Breccia zone to the lower grade Middle zone. This was partly offset by Best-in-Class initiatives increasing mining time per shift and process improvements resulting in increased tonnes mined and throughput, respectively. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the increase was mainly due to higher grades mined in the Cortez Hills open pit for both mill feed and leach placement compared to greater waste mined in the prior year period.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were \$190 and \$6 per ounce higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to the impact of higher depreciation from an increase in ounces mined at the Cortez Hills open pit. The increases in cost of sales were partially offset by lower open pit consumable costs, including lower fuel prices in 2016, combined with lower inventory write-downs compared to the same prior year periods. Further offsetting higher depreciation for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, royalty payments were lower compared to the same prior year periods, as more ore was produced from the Cortez Hills pit, which has lower associated royalties. For the third quarter of 2016, cost of sales per ounce³ was also negatively impacted by lower sales volumes, while the increase in sales volume for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 had a positive impact on cost of sales per ounce³. For the third quarter of 2016, all-in sustaining costs² increased by \$30 per ounce over the same prior year period, primarily due to the impact of lower sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² decreased by \$194 per ounce over the same prior year period, primarily due to the impact of higher sales volume combined with lower sustaining capital spend and lower inventory write-downs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased by 3% and 30%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. Lower sustaining capital is attributed to efforts to reduce costs and optimize capital allocation in 2016, as well as the completion of leach and tailings expansions in 2015. This was combined with higher capitalized stripping at the Cortez Hills pit in the prior year periods compared to the current year periods. Project capital expenditures for the three month period are higher as a result of increased expenditures for the underground development at Lower Zone and lower for the nine month period due to higher pre-stripping costs at the Crossroads pit incurred in the prior year period.

We expect 2016 gold production to be in the range of 1,000 to 1,050 thousand ounces, compared to the previous range of 980 to 1,050 thousand ounces due to additional ore and grade delivered from the Cortez open pit. We expect cost of sales per ounce³ in the range of \$880 to \$920 per ounce, cash costs² to be in the range of \$420 to \$440 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² to be \$510 to \$530 per ounce, compared to our previous ranges of \$430 to \$450 per ounce and \$520 to \$550 per ounce, respectively. These changes are driven by marginally higher production and slightly lower sustaining capital spend due to an optimized capital spend schedule.

Goldstrike, Nevada USA

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s) ¹	16,791	17,632	(5%)	51,718	55,495	(7%)
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,885	1,799	5%	5,365	4,730	13%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	5.77	7.03	(18%)	5.69	5.99	(5%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	293	328	(11%)	805	741	9%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	298	291	2%	798	654	22%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$ 399	\$ 329	21%	\$ 1,010	\$ 759	33%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	240	209	15%	671	471	42%
Segment income (\$ millions)	157	118	33%	332	276	20%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ²	240	177	36%	534	395	35%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ³	47	31	52%	131	160	(18%)
Minesite sustaining	42	15	180%	87	94	(7%)
Project	5	16	(69%)	44	66	(33%)
Cost of sales (per oz)	805	718	12%	841	720	17%
Cash costs (per oz) ²	526	490	7%	586	527	11%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ²	681	558	22%	706	698	1%
All-in costs (per oz) ²	\$ 700	\$ 612	14%	\$ 761	\$ 799	(5%)

¹ Includes tonnes mined relating to Arturo.

² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

³ Includes our share of capital expenditures related to Arturo.

Financial Results

Segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 33% and 20% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to an increase in sales volume and higher gold prices, partially offset by increased processing and depreciation expense associated with full year operation of the autoclave.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 11% lower and 9% higher, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decrease in the third quarter of 2016 was primarily due to lower grades processed through the roaster compared to

the same prior year period as a result of higher grade ore mined at North Betze combined with processing ore from 60% owned Arturo pit, which commenced commercial production August 1, 2016, compared to full ownership production in the prior year period. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the increase was a result of higher autoclave production and higher grade ore mined from the North Betze layback, slightly offset by third quarter production from Arturo, compared to full ownership production in the prior year period.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were \$87 and \$121 per

ounce higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to higher operating costs and depreciation expense from the operation of the autoclave. The thiosulfate circuit was commissioned in the third quarter of 2015 and operates at a higher cost than the Roaster. The higher operating costs are due to stock-based compensation as a result of movements in Barrick's share price and consulting costs to aid in optimizing production at lowest costs. These increases are partially offset by favorable fuel prices, energy prices, and Best-in-Class initiatives aimed at better utilizing open pit equipment, improved underground mining efficiency, and lowering contractor costs, which are reflected in lower direct mining costs. For the nine month period, this was partially offset by the impact of an increase in sales volume. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² increased by \$123 and \$8 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase for the three month period was due to the impact of higher operating costs combined with higher sustaining capital, partly offset by the increase in sales volume. For the nine month period, the increase was primarily due to higher operating costs, partly offset by lower sustaining capital combined with an increase in sales volume.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, increased by 52% and decreased by 18%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase for the three month period was primarily due to greater minesite sustaining capital primarily for the roaster CIL tank expansion, capitalized stripping and underground capital development. These were partly offset by lower project expenditures from initial

pre-stripping at Arturo, as it entered commercial production August 1, 2016. The decrease for the nine month period was due to lower project expenditures associated with the autoclave thiosulfate circuit, which entered commercial production in the third quarter of 2015, partially offset by higher capital stripping at Arturo, which started in late March 2015. This was combined with higher sustaining capital spend in the same prior year period, primarily on process equipment replacements and phase 2 construction of the tailings storage facility which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2015. Lower sustaining capital in the current year is also attributed to efforts to reduce costs and optimize capital allocation.

We expect 2016 production to be in the range of 1,050 to 1,100 thousand ounces, which is higher than our previous range of 975 to 1,075 thousand ounces. Additional open pit production is driven by a better understanding of ore mined and optimizing the blend strategy around these ores, resulting in higher grade and recovery at the roaster facility. In addition, further improvements at the autoclave facility have driven additional throughput at similar grades and recoveries. At the underground, continued Best-in-Class mining improvements are expected to increase production. We expect cost of sales to be in the range of \$860 to \$900 per ounce. We expect cash costs² to be in the range of \$570 to \$590 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² to be \$720 to \$760 per ounce, driven by higher production and slightly lower sustaining capital spend due to an optimized capital spend schedule. This compares to our previous guidance ranges of \$560 to \$610 per ounce and \$780 to \$850 per ounce, respectively.

Pueblo Viejo (60% basis)¹, Dominican Republic

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	6,025	6,149	(2%)	18,158	16,473	10%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,093	1,173	(7%)	3,288	3,331	(1%)
Average grade (grams/tonne)	5.79	5.23	11%	5.36	4.70	14%
Gold produced (000s/oz)	189	172	10%	511	438	17%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	190	171	11%	502	456	10%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$ 269	\$ 208	29%	\$ 678	\$ 587	16%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	99	146	(32%)	307	406	(24%)
Segment income (\$ millions)	170	62	174%	370	182	103%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ²	199	109	83%	449	309	45%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	13	14	(7%)	41	50	(18%)
Minesite sustaining	13	14	(7%)	41	50	(18%)
Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales (per oz)	521	854	(39%)	612	890	(31%)
Cash costs (per oz) ²	345	438	(21%)	416	493	(16%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ²	425	554	(23%)	509	628	(19%)
All-in costs (per oz) ²	\$ 425	\$ 554	(23%)	\$ 509	\$ 628	(19%)

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

² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Pueblo Viejo's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 174% and 103% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to higher gold volumes combined with higher gold prices and lower cost of sales.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 10% and 17% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to higher ore grades and recoveries compared to the prior year periods due to a lower amount of carbonaceous ore processed in 2016. This was partly offset by lower throughput in the current year periods due to autoclave shutdowns and unplanned maintenance.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were \$333 and \$278 per ounce lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to lower depreciation as a result of the impairment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015 combined with a reduction in cost of sales attributed to insurance proceeds recorded in the third quarter of 2016 relating to the 2015 oxygen plant motor failure. These were further impacted by the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs combined with lower energy and diesel prices. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² decreased by \$129 and \$119 per ounce, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods due to lower operating costs combined

with a reduction in minesite sustaining capital expenditures and the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. All-in sustaining costs² did not benefit from the insurance proceeds mentioned above as they were excluded from our calculation.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased by 7% and 18%, 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, and a decrease in capitalized stripping costs due to the large stripping activity required in order to start Moore Phase 2 that was occurring in the same prior year periods.

We expect our share of gold production to be in the range of 670 to 700 thousand ounces, higher than our previous range of 600 to 650 thousand ounces. This is primarily due to higher recoveries as a result of improved ore quality and realized benefits from circuit optimization projects. We expect cost of sales to be in the range of \$630 to \$660 per ounce. We expect cash costs² of \$400 to \$410 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² of \$520 to \$540 per ounce, compared to previous ranges of \$420 to \$450 per ounce, and \$550 to \$590 per ounce, respectively. These reductions reflect the impact of increased production levels and improved fuel and energy costs.

Lagunas Norte, Peru

Summary of Operating and Financial Data

	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	10,381	12,466	(17%)	30,749	37,443	(18%)
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	4,195	5,635	(26%)	12,722	16,640	(24%)
Average grade (grams/tonne)	1.05	1.00	5%	1.07	1.08	(1%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	101	108	(6%)	325	441	(26%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	109	120	(9%)	327	447	(27%)
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$ 150	\$ 140	7%	\$ 425	\$ 540	(21%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	71	95	(25%)	216	297	(27%)
Segment income (\$ millions)	75	40	88%	199	234	(15%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	97	85	14%	276	366	(25%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	14	19	(26%)	52	50	4%
Minesite sustaining	10	19	(47%)	48	50	(4%)
Project	4	-	-	4	-	-
Cost of sales (per oz)	651	792	(18%)	661	664	(1%)
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	410	344	19%	385	327	18%
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	530	581	(9%)	557	510	9%
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 564	\$ 581	(3%)	\$ 568	\$ 510	11%

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Lagunas Norte's segment income for the three month period ended September 30, 2016, was 88% higher than the same prior year period, primarily due to higher gold prices, combined with lower operating costs mostly driven by lower tonnage mined, lower fuel prices and lower depreciation expense, partially offset by lower sales volumes. Segment income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 was 15% lower than the same prior year period, primarily driven by lower sales volumes, partially offset by higher gold prices, combined with lower operating costs mostly driven by lower tonnage mined, lower fuel prices and lower depreciation.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 6% and 26% lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to fewer ounces placed on the leach pad as a result of lower tonnage mined and placed on the pad due to lower equipment availability, combined with processing harder material and a higher percentage of older stock material, in line with expectations as the mine matures. For the three month period ended September 30, 2016, the decrease in gold production was partly offset by higher ore grades.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were \$141 and \$3 per ounce lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods, mainly due to lower cost of sales attributed to a decrease in depreciation expense, and lower direct mining

costs resulting from lower tonnage mined and processed, lower fuel prices and realized cost savings from Best-in-Class initiatives such as the initiatives to improve efficiencies in the carbon in column circuit, implementation of short interval control, improvements in planned maintenance and renegotiation of certain service contracts. The cost of sales per ounce³ was positively impacted by the lower sales volume, particularly the nine month period. For the three month period ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² decreased by \$51 per ounce over the same prior year period, primarily due to lower capital expenditures, mostly driven by lower capitalized stripping costs, combined with lower cost of sales, partially offset by lower sales volume. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² increased by \$47 per ounce over the same prior year period, primarily due to lower sales volume, partially offset by the slightly lower cost of sales combined with a decrease in minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the three month period ended September 30, 2016, decreased by \$5 million compared to the same prior year period due to higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures incurred in the prior year period relating to the construction of phase 6 of the leach pad combined with higher capitalized stripping; partly offset by higher project expenditures in the current period relating to the Refractory Ore Project. Capital expenditures for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, increased by \$2 million compared to the same

prior year period primarily due to an increase in project expenditures, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining expenditures relating to the construction of phase 6 of the leach pad.

We expect 2016 gold production to be in the narrowed range of 425 to 450 thousand ounces compared to our previous range of 410 to 450 thousand ounces. This change is related to higher realized ore grade and ounce production from improved stacking and secondary

leaching. We expect cost of sales to be in the range of \$680 to \$720 per ounce. We expect cash costs² of \$400 to \$430 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² of \$560 to \$590 per ounce compared to our previous ranges of cash costs of \$410 to \$450 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$580 to \$630 per ounce. These changes are primarily related to lower operating and capital costs, mostly driven by operational improvements and savings.

Veladero, Argentina

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	7,087	19,096	(63%)	43,402	61,346	(29%)
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	7,856	5,943	32%	20,672	20,752	-
Average grade (grams/tonne)	0.65	0.76	(14%)	0.73	0.78	(6%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	116	143	(19%)	367	443	(17%)
Gold sold (000s/oz)	95	152	(38%)	338	473	(29%)
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$ 134	\$ 168	(20%)	\$ 445	\$ 547	(19%)
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	86	138	(38%)	291	376	(23%)
Segment income (\$ millions)	48	28	71%	155	168	(8%)
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	72	55	31%	231	247	(6%)
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	5	51	(90%)	46	187	(75%)
Minesite sustaining	5	51	(90%)	46	187	(75%)
Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales (per oz)	905	908	-	861	795	8%
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	586	570	3%	547	551	(1%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	651	914	(29%)	693	957	(28%)
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 651	\$ 914	(29%)	\$ 693	\$ 957	(28%)

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Veladero's segment income for the three month period ended September 30, 2016 was 71% higher than the same prior year period, primarily due to lower operating costs combined with higher gold prices, partially offset by a decrease in sales volume. For the nine month period, segment income was 8% lower due to a decrease in sale volume, partially offset by lower operating costs combined with higher gold prices.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 19% and 17% lower, respectively, than the same prior year period, mainly reflecting lower grade tonnes placed on the leach pad combined with the temporary suspension of operations late in the third quarter of 2016; for the nine month period, this was further impacted by unexpected severe winter weather conditions in the second quarter of 2016.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were \$3 per ounce lower and \$66 per ounce higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to lower cost of sales associated with lower operating costs as a result of lower tonnes mined and processed due to lower grades, combined with savings initiatives and the impact of local currency devaluation on labor costs. This was partially offset by lower capitalized stripping costs and impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs relating to the temporary suspension of operations in the third quarter of 2016. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, this was further impacted by severe weather conditions. The impact of sales volume on unit production costs was greater for the nine month period resulting in an increase in cost of sales per ounce³. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² decreased by \$263 and \$264 per ounce, respectively, over the same prior year periods, primarily due to a decrease in minesite sustaining capital

expenditures combined with lower operating costs, partly offset by the impact of lower sales volume on unit production costs.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, decreased by 90% and 75%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The decreases were primarily due to a decrease in minesite sustaining expenditures mainly related to the construction of the phase 4B leach pad and equipment purchases combined with a decrease in capitalized stripping costs.

On October 9, 2015, the San Juan mining authority initiated an administrative sanction process against Minera Argentina Gold SRL ("MAGSRL") (formerly Minera Argentina Gold S.A. or MAGSA), Barrick's Argentine subsidiary that operates the Veladero mine, for alleged violations of the mining code relating to a valve failure and release of cyanide-bearing process solution in September 2015. On March 11, 2016, the San Juan Provincial mining authority announced its intention to impose an administrative fine against MAGSRL in connection with the solution release. MAGSRL was formally notified of this decision on March 15, 2016. On April 6, 2016, MAGSRL sought reconsideration of certain aspects of the decision but did not challenge the amount of the administrative fine. On April 14, 2016, in accordance with local requirements, MAGSRL paid the administrative fine of approximately \$10 million (at the then-applicable Argentine peso/\$ exchange rate) while the request for reconsideration is pending. MAGSRL is implementing a remedial action plan at Veladero in response to the incident as required by the San Juan mining authority. Certain construction related activities are still pending to be completed.

On September 8, 2016, ice rolling down the slope of the leach pad at the Veladero mine damaged a pipe carrying process solution, causing some material to leave the leach pad. This material, primarily crushed ore saturated with process solution, was contained on the mine site and returned to the leach pad. Extensive water monitoring in the area conducted by MAGSRL has confirmed that the incident did not result in any environmental impacts. A temporary suspension of operations at the Veladero mine was ordered by the San Juan Provincial mining authority and a San Juan

Provincial court on September 15, 2016 and September 22, 2016, respectively, as a result of this incident. On October 4, 2016, following, among other matters, the completion of certain urgent works required by the San Juan Provincial mining authority and a judicial inspection of the mine, the San Juan Provincial court lifted the suspension of operations and ordered that mining activities be resumed.

On September 14, 2016, the San Juan Provincial mining authority commenced an administrative proceeding in connection with this incident that included, in addition to the issue of the suspension order, an infringement proceeding against MAGSRL. The San Juan Provincial mining authority has not yet served notice on MAGSRL of any charges that may be laid under the infringement proceeding. A new criminal judicial investigation has also been commenced by the Provincial prosecutor's office in the same San Juan Provincial court that is hearing the Provincial Action. The court in this proceeding issued the orders suspending and resuming the operations at the Veladero mine described above.

We expect 2016 gold production to be in the range of 530 to 580 thousand ounces, compared to our previous guidance range of 580 to 640 thousand ounces. We expect cost of sales to be in the range of \$820 to \$900 per ounce. We expect cash costs² of \$560 to \$610 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² of \$800 to \$870 per ounce compared to our previous guidance range of \$520 to \$570 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$790 to \$860 per ounce. These changes reflect the impact of adverse weather conditions, the effect of water management within the leach pad and the temporary suspension of operations in September.

We had previously indicated that production at Veladero may be impacted in the event that snowmelt causes water levels in the leach solution storage area to exceed trigger limits prescribed in the 2014 update to the mine's environmental permit. In the third quarter of 2016, measures were taken to mitigate this risk and it is no longer expected to impact production levels.

Turquoise Ridge (75% basis), Nevada USA

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	155	87	78%	442	270	64%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	132	103	28%	380	280	36%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	17.97	18.07	(1%)	17.73	18.81	(6%)
Gold produced (000s/oz)	72	55	31%	201	156	29%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	80	53	51%	188	151	25%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	\$ 107	\$ 59	81%	\$ 238	\$ 178	34%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	45	38	18%	114	106	8%
Segment income (\$ millions)	62	21	195%	123	71	73%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	70	27	159%	142	88	61%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	9	7	29%	23	23	-
Minesite sustaining	9	7	29%	23	23	-
Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales (per oz)	563	717	(22%)	606	702	(14%)
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	460	602	(24%)	504	585	(14%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	583	738	(21%)	631	745	(15%)
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 583	\$ 738	(21%)	\$ 631	\$ 745	(15%)

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Turquoise Ridge's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 195% and 73% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods. The increases were primarily due to an increase in sales volume attributed to increased mining productivity combined with higher gold prices.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 31% and 29% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods, primarily due to an increase in tonnes mined and processed resulting from increased labor to support production growth combined with improved equipment availability and improved mine engineering to take advantage of the larger ore geometry. In the first quarter 2015, the mine transitioned to fully mechanized topcuts, which resulted in increased productivity and the processing of more ore tonnes in subsequent quarters, including the nine month period ended September 30, 2016. The aim of the productivity improvements is to have a more consistent ore flow from the mine from month to month.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, were \$154 and \$96 per ounce lower, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily reflecting the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs combined with an increase in capitalized underground development costs. Although operating costs have increased due to the increased productivity rates, they have decreased on a per unit basis

compared to the same prior year periods. The increased productivity and unit cost reductions are due to the investment in equipment and facilities made in 2015 as well as a focus on equipment utilization, equipment maintenance and consumables consumption as part of our Best-in-Class program. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² decreased by \$155 and \$114 per ounce, compared to the same prior year periods, primarily reflecting the impact of lower cost of sales per ounce³.

Capital expenditures for the three month period ended September 30, 2016 increased by 29% due to higher minesite sustaining capital. The higher spend is primarily related to capitalized development costs. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, capital expenditures were in line with the prior year period.

We expect attributable 2016 gold production to be in the range of 255 to 275 thousand ounces, higher than our previous range of 240 to 260 thousand ounces. We expect cost of sales to be in the range of \$600 to \$650 per ounce. We expect cash costs² of \$500 to \$540 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs² of \$650 to \$700 per ounce compared to our previous ranges of cash costs of \$480 to \$520 per ounce and all-in sustaining costs of \$640 to \$700 per ounce. The production changes are primarily due to an increase of tonnage partially offset by slightly lower grade. Costs per ounce metrics are higher due to lower sales due to timing towards the end of the year.

Acacia Mining plc (100% basis), Africa

Summary of Operating and Financial Data	For the three months ended September 30			For the nine months ended September 30		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	9,501	10,787	(12%)	28,847	31,262	(8%)
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	2,351	2,296	2%	7,251	6,855	6%
Average grade (grams/tonne)	3.10	2.60	19%	3.00	2.80	7%
Gold produced (000s/oz)	205	164	25%	617	531	16%
Gold sold (000s/oz)	206	167	23%	607	523	16%
Segment revenue (\$ millions)	283	191	48%	783	634	24%
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	\$ 175	\$ 173	1%	\$ 524	\$ 534	(2%)
Segment income (\$ millions)	\$ 109	\$ 7	1,457%	\$ 240	\$ 76	216%
Segment EBITDA (\$ millions) ¹	\$ 152	\$ 39	290%	\$ 362	\$ 175	107%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	\$ 53	\$ 51	4%	\$ 135	\$ 134	1%
Minesite sustaining	\$ 53	\$ 51	4%	\$ 134	\$ 135	(1%)
Project	-	-	-	\$ 1	(\$ 1)	200%
Cost of sales (per oz)	850	1,036	(18%)	863	1,021	(15%)
Cash costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 598	\$ 807	(26%)	\$ 626	\$ 789	(21%)
All-in sustaining costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 998	\$ 1,195	(16%)	\$ 961	\$ 1,153	(17%)
All-in costs (per oz) ¹	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,193	(16%)	\$ 963	\$ 1,151	(16%)

¹ These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

Financial Results

Acacia's segment income for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 1,457% and 216% higher, respectively, than the same prior year period primarily due to an increase in sales volume combined with a higher gold price.

Gold production for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was 25% and 16% higher, respectively, than the same prior year periods primarily due to an increase in production at North Mara as a result of higher grade ore from the underground Gokona combined with higher recovery rates.

Cost of sales per ounce³ for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, was \$186 and \$158 per ounce lower, respectively, than the same prior year period, primarily due to the impact of higher sales volume on unit production costs. This was partly offset by higher capitalized operating costs at North Mara and Bulyanhulu combined with lower labor costs as a result of headcount reductions. For the three and nine month periods ended

September 30, 2016, all-in sustaining costs² decreased by \$197 and \$192 per ounce over the same prior year periods, primarily reflecting the lower cost of sales per ounce³.

Capital expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, increased by 4% and 1%, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. The increase for the three month period was primarily due to an increase in capitalized stripping costs at North Mara, partially offset by a decrease in sustaining capital expenditures at Bulyanhulu.

We expect Acacia's 2016 gold production to be about 520 thousand ounces (Barrick's share), higher than our previous guidance range of 480 to 500 thousand ounce. We expect cost of sales to be in the range of \$890 to \$930 per ounce. We expect both cash costs² and all-in sustaining costs² to be towards the bottom of our ranges of \$670 to \$700 per ounce and \$950 to \$980 per ounce, respectively.

Pascua-Lama, Argentina/Chile

The Pascua-Lama project, located on the border between Chile and Argentina, is one of the world's most attractive undeveloped gold and silver deposits, with the potential to generate significant free cash flow over a long mine life. During the third quarter, we announced the appointment of George Bee as Senior Vice President for Lama and Frontera District Development. Mr. Bee and his team are now advancing a scoping study on the use of underground mining methods for a Lama starter project on the Argentinean side of the Pascua-Lama project. Such a project could represent the first stage of a phased development plan for Pascua-Lama. Concurrently, the team in Chile remains focused on optimizing the Chilean components of the project, while addressing outstanding legal, regulatory, and permitting matters.

Our Investment Committee will continue to scrutinize the project as it advances, applying a high degree of consistency and rigor—as we do for all capital allocation decisions at the company—before further review by the Executive Committee and the Board at each stage of advancement.

U.S. Shareholder Class Action

On May 31, 2016, the Company confirmed that it had reached a \$140 million settlement in this matter. The amount of the settlement is insured. The Company continues to believe that the allegations by the lead plaintiffs in this matter are unfounded, and under the terms of the settlement agreement, the Company has not accepted any allegations of wrongdoing or liability.

SMA Regulatory Sanctions - Consolidated Administrative Proceeding

On April 4, 2016, the SMA issued two reports assessing water quality data previously provided by Compañía Minera Nevada ("CMN"). The SMA rejected CMN's challenge to certain aspects of these reports on April 25, 2016. The SMA will consider these reports when issuing a new administrative decision in this matter, as required by the March 3, 2014 decision of the Environmental Court.

On June 8, 2016, the SMA consolidated the two administrative proceedings against CMN into a single proceeding encompassing both the reconsideration of the 2013 Resolution in accordance with the decision of the Environmental Court and the alleged deviations from the Project's environmental approval notified by the SMA in April 2015. A final resolution from the SMA with respect to these matters is pending.

Constitutional Protection Action

On August 12, 2016, the court ruled in favor of CMN and the Chilean mining authority (Sernageomin), rejecting the plaintiffs' challenges to the Temporary and Partial Closure Plan for the Pascua-Lama project. On August 19, 2016, the plaintiffs appealed the court's decision to the Chilean Supreme Court. A hearing has been requested and a decision from the Supreme Court on this matter is pending.

Water Quality Review

CMN initiated a review of the baseline water quality of the Rio Estrecho in August 2013 as required by a July 15, 2013 decision of the Court of Appeals of Copiapo, Chile. The purpose of the review was to establish whether the water quality baseline has changed since the Pascua-Lama project received its environmental approval in February 2006 and, if so, to require CMN to adopt the appropriate corrective measures. As a result of that study, CMN requested certain modifications to its environmental permit water quality requirements. On June 6, 2016, the responsible agency approved a partial amendment of the environmental permit to better reflect the water quality baseline from 2009. That approval was appealed by certain water users and indigenous residents of the Huasco Valley. On October 19, 2016, the Chilean cabinet, which has jurisdiction over claims of this nature, voted to uphold the permit amendments.

Water Treatment Plant

The water treatment plant on the Chilean side of the Pascua-Lama project was damaged during the second quarter of 2016 as a result of heavy snowfall. The water treatment plant consists of two main components, the high density sludge unit followed by the reverse osmosis unit. The damage to the facility is still under repair. On August 10, operation of the high density sludge unit and discharges were reestablished. Exceptional snow fall during the winter and an early melt has increased inflows to the plant to an extent that it is difficult to keep discharges within permit limits. CMN has reviewed its contingency plan with Chilean regulatory authorities.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation and Claims

We are currently subject to various litigation proceedings as disclosed in note 18 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

(\$ millions)	Payments due As at September 30, 2016						Total
	2016 ¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 and thereafter	
Debt ²							
Repayment of principal	\$ 12	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 381	\$ 304	\$ 7,576	\$ 8,483
Capital leases	9	37	30	16	9	20	121
Interest	198	463	458	442	424	5,794	7,779
Provisions for environmental rehabilitation ³	56	80	106	117	109	1,797	2,265
Operating leases	7	19	18	11	7	15	77
Restricted share units	-	60	29	-	-	-	89
Pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits	5	20	20	20	20	371	456
Derivative liabilities ⁴	33	60	29	2	-	-	124
Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables ⁵	283	245	161	70	65	96	920
Capital commitments ⁶	44	15	5	4	4	27	99
Social development costs ⁷	14	5	3	2	2	150	176
Total	\$ 661	\$ 1,109	\$ 964	\$ 1,065	\$ 944	\$ 15,846	\$ 20,589

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 percent 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, 2016. 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 in note 24 to the 2015 Annual Report. 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 \$107 million, which is not expected to be paid prior to 2021.

REVIEW OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarterly Information¹

(\$ millions, except where indicated)	2016				2015			2014
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Revenues	\$2,297	\$2,012	\$1,930	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,315	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,245	\$ 2,510
Realized price per ounce - gold ²	1,333	1,259	1,181	1,105	1,125	1,190	1,219	1,204
Realized price per pound - copper ²	2.18	2.14	2.18	2.16	2.18	2.66	2.55	2.91
Cost of sales	1,291	1,336	1,324	1,768	1,742	1,689	1,708	1,799
Net earnings (loss)	175	138	(83)	(2,622)	(264)	(9)	57	(2,851)
Per share (dollars) ³	0.15	0.12	(0.07)	(2.25)	(0.23)	(0.01)	0.05	(2.45)
Adjusted net earnings ²	278	158	127	91	131	60	62	174
Per share (dollars) ^{2,3}	0.24	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.15
Operating cash flow ⁴	951	527	451	698	1,255	525	316	371
Free cash flow ^{2,4}	\$ 674	\$274	\$181	\$ 387	\$ 866	\$ 26	(\$ 198)	(\$ 176)

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

² Realized price, adjusted net earnings, adjusted net earnings per share and free cash flow are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used in this section of the MD&A to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 62 of this MD&A.

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

⁴ Q3 2015 includes \$610 million of proceeds from the gold and silver streaming transaction with Royal Gold, Inc.

Our recent financial results reflect our emphasis on cost control and growing operating cash flow and free cash flow². While gold prices have fluctuated around \$1,200 per ounce, we have been able to record positive free cash flow² in six consecutive quarters as a result of our actions. In the fourth quarter 2015, we recorded asset and goodwill impairments of \$2.6 billion (net of tax effects and non-controlling interests), primarily related to our Pueblo Viejo and Goldstrike mines and Pascua-Lama project. In the third quarter of 2015, we recorded a

goodwill impairment charge of \$476 million relating to our Zaldivar mine upon reclassification of the mine's net assets as held-for-sale, as the agreed selling price was lower than previously recognized carrying values. In the fourth quarter 2014, we recorded asset and goodwill impairments of \$2.8 billion (net of tax effects and non-controlling interests), primarily at Lumwana, Zaldivar and Cerro Casale.

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 2015 annual MD&A.

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

controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may change.

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.

IFRS CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

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

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES THIRD QUARTER 2016

Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

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

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

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

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

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

Starting with the second quarter 2016 MD&A, we have amended the reconciliation from net earnings to adjusted net earnings to present the adjusting items on a pre-tax and fully consolidated basis and including the tax effect and non-controlling interest as a separate line. We

believe that this change will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick to better understand how we calculate this non-GAAP performance measure and simplify how it reconciles

to our financial statements. This change to the presentation of our reconciliation does not result in any change to the final calculation of adjusted net earnings.

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

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 175	(\$ 264)	\$ 230	\$ (216)
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments	49	452	54	492
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses	37	(54)	35	(80)
Foreign currency translation (gains)/losses	19	(43)	181	(12)
Significant tax adjustments ¹	5	7	59	39
Other expense adjustments ²	1	67	75	95
Unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments	(12)	3	(23)	7
Tax effect and non-controlling interest	4	(37)	(48)	(72)
Adjusted net earnings	\$ 278	\$ 131	\$ 563	\$ 253
Net earnings (loss) per share ³	0.15	(0.23)	0.20	(0.19)
Adjusted net earnings per share³	0.24	0.11	0.48	0.22

¹ Significant tax adjustments for the current year primarily relate to a tax provision booked by Acacia in Q1 2016.

² Other expense adjustments for the current year relate to losses on debt extinguishment, the impact of the decrease in the discount rate used to calculate the provision for environmental remediation at our closed mines and a reduction in cost of sales attributed to insurance proceeds recorded in the third quarter of 2016 relating to the 2015 oxygen plant motor failure at Pueblo Viejo.

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

Free Cash Flow

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

Free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized

definition under IFRS, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The following table reconciles this non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 951	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,929	\$ 2,096
Capital expenditures	(277)	(389)	(800)	(1,402)
Free cash flow	\$ 674	\$ 866	\$ 1,129	\$ 694

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

Beginning with our 2012 Annual Report, we adopted a non-GAAP “all-in sustaining costs per ounce” measure based on the expectation that the World Gold Council (“WGC”) (a market development organization for the gold industry comprised of and funded by 18 gold mining companies from around the world, including Barrick) was developing a similar metric. The WGC is not a regulatory organization. In June 2013, the WGC published its definition of “adjusted operating costs”, “all-in sustaining costs” and also a definition of “all-in costs”, and in the second quarter of 2013, Barrick voluntarily adopted the WGC definition of these metrics. The “all-in sustaining costs” measure is similar to our presentation in reports prior to the second quarter of 2013, with the exception of the classification of sustaining capital. In our previous calculation, certain capital expenditures were presented as mine expansion projects, whereas they meet the definition of sustaining capital expenditures under the WGC definition, and therefore these expenditures have been reclassified as sustaining capital expenditures. Starting in the fourth quarter 2014, the non-GAAP “adjusted operating costs” was renamed “cash costs”. The manner in which this measure is calculated was not changed. Management uses “Cash costs”, “all-in sustaining costs”, “all-in costs” and “C1 cash costs” to monitor the performance of the Company’s mining operations and its ability to generate positive cash flow, both on an individual site basis and an overall company basis.

Our “all-in costs” measure starts with “all-in sustaining costs” and adds additional costs that reflect the varying costs of producing gold over the life-cycle of a mine, including: non-sustaining capital expenditures (capital expenditures at new projects and at existing operations related to projects that significantly increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production) and other non-sustaining costs (primarily exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) costs, community relations costs and general and administrative costs that are not associated with current operations). This definition recognizes that there are different costs associated with the life-cycle of a mine, and that it is therefore appropriate to distinguish between sustaining and non-sustaining costs. We believe that our use of “all-in sustaining costs” and “all-in costs” will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the costs associated with producing gold, understanding the economics of gold mining, assessing our operating performance and also our ability to generate free cash flow from current operations and to generate free cash flow on an overall company basis.

Due to the capital-intensive nature of the industry and the long useful lives over which these items are depreciated, there can be a significant timing difference between net earnings calculated in accordance with IFRS and the amount of free cash flow that is being generated by a mine. In the current market environment for gold mining equities, many investors and analysts are more focused on the ability of gold mining companies to generate free cash flow from current operations, and consequently we believe these measures are useful non-GAAP operating metrics and supplement our IFRS disclosures. These measures are not representative of all of our cash expenditures as they do not include income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments. These measures do not include depreciation or amortization.

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

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

We believe that C1 cash costs per pound enables investors to better understand the performance of our copper operations in comparison to other copper producers who present results on a similar basis. C1 cash costs per pound excludes royalties and non-routine charges as they are not direct production costs. Starting in the fourth quarter 2015 MD&A, we replaced the non-GAAP measure “C3 fully allocated costs per pound” for our copper mines with “all-in sustaining costs per pound”. Similar to the gold all-in sustaining costs metric, Management uses this to better evaluate the costs of copper production. We believe this change will enable investors to better understand the operating performance of our copper mines as this measure reflects all of the sustaining expenditures incurred in order to produce copper. All-in sustaining costs per

pound includes C1 cash costs, corporate general and administrative costs, minesite exploration and evaluation costs, royalties, environmental rehabilitation costs and write-downs taken on inventory to net realizable value.

Starting with the third quarter of 2016 MD&A, we have presented this reconciliation for each of our reportable operating segments. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the details of these non-GAAP metrics on a segment-by-segment basis.

Starting with the second quarter 2016 MD&A, we have condensed and simplified the reconciliation from cost of sales to "cash costs", "all-in sustaining costs" and "all-in costs", including on a per ounce basis for gold and per pound basis for copper, to present items on a fully consolidated basis and include non-controlling interest as a separate line. . As part of this simplification, we have grouped several minor items into one line labeled "Other", with further detail in the footnote to the reconciliation. We believe that these changes will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick to

better understand how we calculate these non-GAAP performance measures and simplifying how they reconcile to our financial statements. This change to the presentation of our reconciliation does not result in any change to the figures calculated, except as noted below for "all-in costs".

Also starting with the second quarter 2016 MD&A, we have adjusted the amount included as "project exploration and evaluation costs and project costs" as part of our "all-in costs" measure to include all exploration and evaluation costs related to our advanced mining and business improvement projects and corporate development activities, where previously it did not. The impact of this adjustment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, was \$11/oz and \$23/oz, respectively (2015: \$36/oz and \$48/oz, respectively). We believe this change will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding all of the expenditures related to growing our business.

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

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)		For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	Footnote	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 1,202	\$ 1,491	\$ 3,632	\$ 4,329
Depreciation		(373)	(399)	(1,107)	(1,151)
By-product credits	1	(59)	(54)	(143)	(166)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives	2	15	30	71	78
Non-recurring items	3	34	(61)	24	(61)
Other	4	(9)	7	(24)	18
Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)	5	(92)	(104)	(267)	(316)
Cash costs		\$ 718	\$ 910	\$ 2,186	\$ 2,731
General & administrative costs		71	44	217	181
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	6	10	11	26	36
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	7	236	342	646	1,056
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	8	16	43	41	119
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	9	(75)	(119)	(209)	(276)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 976	\$ 1,231	\$ 2,907	\$ 3,847
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	6	34	75	129	233
Community relations costs not related to current operations		1	5	6	12
Project capital expenditures	7	35	42	124	181
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (non-operating sites)	8	2	3	7	9
Non-controlling interest and copper operations	9	(7)	(12)	(38)	(23)
All-in costs		\$ 1,041	\$ 1,344	\$ 3,135	\$ 4,259
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)	10	1,386	1,596	3,984	4,447
Cost of sales per ounce	11,12	\$ 766	\$ 829	\$ 803	\$ 863
Cash costs per ounce	12	\$ 518	\$ 570	\$ 549	\$ 614
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 550	\$ 592	\$ 575	\$ 639
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	12	\$ 704	\$ 771	\$ 730	\$ 866
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 736	\$ 793	\$ 756	\$ 891
All-in costs per ounce	12	\$ 751	\$ 842	\$ 787	\$ 958
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 783	\$ 864	\$ 813	\$ 983

1 By-product credits

Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold and copper mines for the three months ended September 30, 2016, of \$50 million (2015: \$32 million) and the nine months ended September 30, 2016 of \$110 million (2015: \$106 million); energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three months ended September 30, 2016, of \$9 million (2015: \$22 million) and the nine months ended September 30, 2016, of \$33 million (2015: \$60 million).

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

Includes realized hedge losses of \$15 million and \$59 million (2015: \$24 million and \$66 million, respectively) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and realized non-hedge losses of \$nil and \$12 million (2015: \$6 million and \$12 million, respectively) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

3 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items in 2016 consist of \$34 million in a reduction in cost of sales attributed to insurance proceeds recorded in the third quarter of 2016 relating to the 2015 oxygen plant motor failure at Pueblo Viejo and \$10 million in abnormal costs at Veladero. These gains/costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

4 Other

Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of \$1 million and \$5 million, respectively, (2015: \$5 million and \$10 million, respectively) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$3 million and \$12 million, respectively (2015: \$3 million and \$10 million, respectively). 2016 includes the removal of cash costs associated with our Pierina mine which is mining incidental ounces as it enters closure of \$14 million and \$42 million, respectively.

5 Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)

Non-controlling interests include non-controlling interests related to gold production of \$124 million and \$381 million, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 (2015: \$168 million and \$493 million, respectively). Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

6 Exploration and evaluation costs

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

7 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo, Cortez Lower Zone and Lagunas Norte Refractory Ore Project. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

8 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

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

9 Non-controlling interest and copper operations

Removes general & administrative costs related to non-controlling interests and copper based on a percentage allocation of revenue. Also removes exploration, evaluation and project costs, rehabilitation costs and capital expenditures incurred by our copper sites and the non-controlling interest of our Acacia and Pueblo Viejo operating segment and Arturo. In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina. The impact is summarized as the following:

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other				
General & administrative costs	(\$ 8)	(\$ 23)	(\$ 31)	(\$ 48)
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	(2)	(2)	(6)	(5)
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(9)
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	(63)	(89)	(167)	(214)
All-in sustaining costs total	(\$ 75)	(\$ 119)	(\$ 209)	(\$ 276)
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	(3)	(2)	(8)	(2)
Project capital expenditures	(4)	(10)	(30)	(21)
All-in costs total	(\$ 7)	(\$ 12)	(\$ 38)	(\$ 23)

10 Ounces sold - equity basis

In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina as the mine is currently going through closure.

11 Cost of sales per ounce

In 2016, figures remove the cost of sales impact of Pierina of \$17 million and \$52 million, respectively for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, as the mine is currently going through closure. Cost of sales per ounce excludes non-controlling interest related to gold productions. Cost of sales related to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo and 36.1% Acacia from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces.

12 Per ounce figures

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

13 Co-product costs per ounce

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
By-product credits	\$ 59	\$ 54	\$ 143	\$ 166
Non-controlling interest	(14)	(16)	(40)	(48)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$ 45	\$ 38	\$ 103	\$ 118

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

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

For the three months ended September 30, 2016

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 229	\$ 240	\$ 160	\$ 71	\$ 86	\$ 45	\$ 175
Depreciation		(113)	(83)	(46)	(22)	(24)	(8)	(43)
By-product credits	1	-	(1)	(36)	(4)	(6)	-	(9)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(47)	-	-	-	(45)
Cash costs		\$ 116	\$ 156	\$ 65	\$ 45	\$ 56	\$ 37	80
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	20	42	22	10	5	9	53
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	1
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(10)	-	-	-	(28)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 140	\$ 204	\$ 80	\$ 58	\$ 62	\$ 47	132
Project capital expenditures	5	17	9	-	4	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 157	\$ 209	\$ 80	\$ 62	\$ 62	\$ 47	\$ 132
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		262	298	190	109	95	80	132
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$874	\$805	\$521	\$651	\$905	\$563	\$850
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 442	\$ 526	\$ 345	\$ 410	\$ 586	\$ 460	\$ 598
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 442	\$ 528	\$ 481	\$ 449	\$ 660	\$ 460	\$ 632
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 531	\$ 681	\$ 425	\$ 530	\$ 651	\$ 583	\$ 998
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 531	\$ 683	\$ 561	\$ 569	\$ 725	\$ 583	\$ 1,032
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 595	\$ 700	\$ 425	\$ 564	\$ 651	\$ 583	\$ 1,000
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 595	\$ 702	\$ 561	\$ 603	\$ 725	\$ 583	\$ 1,034

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

For the three months ended September 30, 2015

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 193	\$ 209	\$ 252	\$ 95	\$ 138	\$ 38	\$ 173
Depreciation		(77)	(59)	(83)	(45)	(27)	(6)	(32)
By-product credits	1	-	(1)	(34)	(4)	(6)	-	(7)
Non-recurring items	2	(5)	(7)	(9)	(5)	(19)	(1)	-
Other	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(55)	-	-	-	(49)
Cash costs		\$ 111	\$ 142	\$ 75	\$ 41	\$ 86	\$ 31	\$ 86
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	26	15	23	19	51	7	51
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	4	5	9	9	1	1	2
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(13)	-	-	-	(19)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 141	164	\$ 94	\$ 70	\$ 138	\$ 39	127
Project capital expenditures	5	12	27	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 153	\$ 180	\$ 94	\$ 70	\$ 138	\$ 39	127
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		282	291	171	120	152	53	107
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$684	\$718	\$854	\$792	\$908	\$717	\$1,036
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 394	\$ 490	\$ 438	\$ 344	\$ 570	\$ 602	\$ 807
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 394	\$ 492	\$ 563	\$ 377	\$ 608	\$ 602	\$ 835
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 501	\$ 558	\$ 554	\$ 581	\$ 914	\$ 738	\$ 1,195
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 501	\$ 560	\$ 679	\$ 614	\$ 952	\$ 738	\$ 1,223
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 543	\$ 612	\$ 554	\$ 581	\$ 914	\$ 738	\$ 1,193
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 543	\$ 614	\$ 679	\$ 614	\$ 952	\$ 738	\$ 1,221

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

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 720	\$ 671	\$ 500	\$ 216	\$ 291	\$ 114	\$ 524
Depreciation		(380)	(202)	(126)	(77)	(76)	(19)	(122)
By-product credits	1	-	(1)	(73)	(13)	(20)	-	(29)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	34	-	(10)	-	-
Other	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(131)	-	-	-	(136)
Cash costs		\$ 340	\$ 468	\$ 208	\$ 126	\$ 185	\$ 95	244
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	2
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	56	87	69	48	46	23	134
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	9	8	8	6	3	1	4
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(31)	-	-	-	(67)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 405	\$ 566	\$ 254	\$ 182	\$ 234	\$ 119	373
Project capital expenditures	5	34	74	-	4	-	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 439	\$ 610	\$ 254	\$ 186	\$ 234	\$ 119	\$ 374
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		782	798	502	327	338	188	388
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$921	\$841	\$612	\$661	\$861	\$606	\$863
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 434	\$ 586	\$ 416	\$ 385	\$ 547	\$ 504	\$ 626
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 434	\$ 587	\$ 507	\$ 425	\$ 608	\$ 504	\$ 663
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 517	\$ 706	\$ 509	\$ 557	\$ 693	\$ 631	\$ 961
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 517	\$ 707	\$ 600	\$ 597	\$ 754	\$ 631	\$ 998
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 560	\$ 761	\$ 509	\$ 568	\$ 693	\$ 631	\$ 963
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 560	\$ 762	\$ 600	\$ 608	\$ 754	\$ 631	\$ 1,000

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

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 584	\$ 471	\$ 707	\$ 297	\$ 376	\$ 106	\$ 534
Depreciation		(221)	(119)	(222)	(132)	(79)	(17)	(99)
By-product credits	1	-	(1)	(94)	(14)	(18)	-	(27)
Non-recurring items	2	(5)	(7)	(9)	(5)	(19)	(1)	-
Other	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	4
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(167)	-	-	-	(149)
Cash costs		\$ 358	\$ 344	\$ 225	\$ 146	\$ 260	\$ 88	\$ 263
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	1	8	-	2	2	-	2
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	86	94	83	50	187	23	135
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	8	12	18	30	3	1	7
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(40)	-	-	-	(55)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 453	458	\$ 286	\$ 228	\$ 452	\$ 112	385
Project capital expenditures	5	42	88	-	-	-	-	(1)
Non-controlling interests		-	(22)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 495	\$ 524	\$ 286	\$ 228	\$ 452	\$ 112	384
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		638	654	456	447	473	151	334
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$915	\$720	\$890	\$664	\$795	\$702	\$1,021
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 561	\$ 527	\$ 493	\$ 327	\$ 551	\$ 585	\$ 789
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 562	\$ 528	\$ 625	\$ 358	\$ 588	\$ 585	\$ 829
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 711	\$ 698	\$ 628	\$ 510	\$ 957	\$ 745	\$ 1,153
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 712	\$ 699	\$ 760	\$ 541	\$ 994	\$ 745	\$ 1,193
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 777	\$ 799	\$ 628	\$ 510	\$ 957	\$ 745	\$ 1,151
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 778	\$ 800	\$ 760	\$ 541	\$ 994	\$ 745	\$ 1,191

1 By-product credits

Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold mines and energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, of \$9 million and \$33 million, respectively (2015: \$22 million and \$60 million, respectively).

2 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items in 2016 consist of \$34 million in a reduction in cost of sales attributed to insurance proceeds recorded in the third quarter of 2016 relating to the 2015 oxygen plant motor failure at Pueblo Viejo and \$10 million in abnormal costs at Veladero. These gains/costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

3 Other

Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of \$1 million and \$5 million, respectively, (2015: \$5 million and \$10 million, respectively) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$2 million and \$7 million, respectively (2015: \$1 million and \$5 million, respectively).

4 Exploration and evaluation costs

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

5 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo, Cortez Lower Zone and Lagunas Norte Refractory Ore Project. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

6 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

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

7 Cost of sales per ounce

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

8 Per ounce figures

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

9 Co-product costs per ounce

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 36	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 9
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	(3)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 25	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 6

	For the three months ended September 30, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 34	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 7
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	(2)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 21	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 5

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 73	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$-	\$ 29
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(29)	-	-	-	(11)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 44	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$-	\$ 18

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 94	\$ 14	\$ 18	\$-	\$ 27
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	(10)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$ 1	\$ 56	\$ 14	\$ 18	\$-	\$ 17

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

(\$ millions, except per pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of sales	\$ 66	\$ 209	\$ 235	\$ 698
Depreciation/amortization ¹	(10)	(18)	(30)	(80)
Treatment and refinement charges	36	46	120	129
Cash cost of sales applicable to equity method investments ²	68	-	154	-
Less: royalties	(7)	(15)	(32)	(85)
C1 cash cost of sales	\$ 153	\$ 222	\$ 447	\$ 662
General & administrative costs	-	6	11	17
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	1	2	5	6
Royalties	7	15	32	85
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	44	61	121	132
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 205	\$ 306	\$ 616	\$ 902
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	102	145	298	378
Cost of sales per pound^{3,4}	\$1.47	\$ 1.44	\$1.42	\$ 1.85
C1 cash cost per pound³	\$1.50	\$ 1.53	\$1.50	\$ 1.75
All-in sustaining costs per pound³	\$2.02	\$2.11	\$2.08	\$2.39

¹ For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, depreciation excludes \$15 million and \$34 million, respectively, of depreciation applicable to equity method investments.

² For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, figures include \$46 million and \$131 million, respectively, of cash costs related to our 50% share of Zaldívar due to the divestment of 50% of our interest in the mine on December 1, 2015, as well as \$23 million and \$23 million, respectively of cash costs related to our 50% share of Jabal Sayid due to the divestment of 50% of our interest in the mine on December 4, 2014 and subsequent accounting as an equity method investments.

³ Cost of sales per pound, C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

⁴ Cost of sales related to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

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

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

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

Adjusted EBITDA removes the effect of "impairment charges". These charges are not reflective of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow, and therefore this adjustment will result in a more meaningful valuation measure for investors and analysts

to evaluate our performance in the period and assess our future ability to generate liquidity.

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

Starting with the third quarter of 2016 MD&A, we have presented this reconciliation for each of our reportable operating segments. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the details of this non-GAAP metrics on a segment-by-segment basis.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 245	\$ (252)	\$ 349	\$ (172)
Income tax expense	335	122	694	330
Finance costs, net ¹	178	188	525	543
Depreciation	389	432	1,156	1,272
EBITDA	\$ 1,147	\$ 490	\$ 2,724	\$ 1,973
Impairment charges	49	452	54	492
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 1,196	\$ 942	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,465

¹ Finance costs exclude accretion.

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Segment EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 115	\$ 157	\$ 170	\$ 75	\$ 48	\$ 62	\$ 109
Depreciation	113	83	29	22	24	8	43
Segment EBITDA	\$ 228	\$ 240	\$ 199	\$ 97	\$ 72	\$ 70	\$ 152

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 118	\$ 118	\$ 62	\$ 40	\$ 28	\$ 21	\$ 7
Depreciation	77	59	47	45	27	6	32
Segment EBITDA	\$ 195	\$ 177	\$ 109	\$ 85	\$ 55	\$ 27	\$ 39

(\$ millions)	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 250	\$ 332	\$ 370	\$ 199	\$ 155	\$ 123	\$ 240
Depreciation	380	202	79	77	76	19	122
Segment EBITDA	\$ 630	\$ 534	\$ 449	\$ 276	\$ 231	\$ 142	\$ 362

(\$ millions)	For the nine months ended September 30, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 152	\$ 276	\$ 182	\$ 234	\$ 168	\$ 71	\$ 76
Depreciation	221	119	127	132	79	17	99
Segment EBITDA	\$ 373	\$ 395	\$ 309	\$ 366	\$ 247	\$ 88	\$ 175

Realized Price

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

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

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

The gains and losses on non-hedge derivatives and receivable balances relate to instruments/balances that mature in future periods, at which time the gains and

losses will become realized. The amounts of these gains and losses reflect fair values based on market valuation assumptions at the end of each period and do not necessarily represent the amounts that will become realized on maturity. We also exclude export duties that are paid upon sale and netted against revenues, as well as treatment and refining charges that are paid to the refiner on gold and copper concentrate sales that are netted against revenues. We believe this provides investors and analysts with a more accurate measure to compare to market gold prices and to assess our gold sales performance. For those reasons, Management believes that this measure provides a more accurate reflection of our past performance and is a better indicator of our expected performance in future periods.

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

Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per ounce/pound

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended September 30				For the nine months ended September 30			
	Gold		Copper		Gold		Copper	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Sales	\$ 2,134	\$ 1,992	\$ 104	\$ 269	\$ 5,774	\$ 5,832	\$ 322	\$ 793
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(260)	(210)	-	-	(699)	(642)	-	-
Sales applicable to equity method investments ¹	-	-	82	-	-	-	203	-
Realized non-hedge gold/copper derivative (losses) gains	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Sales applicable to Pierina ²	(28)	-	-	-	(71)	-	-	-
Treatment and refinement charges	3	3	36	46	12	10	120	129
Export duties	-	9	-	-	2	28	-	-
Revenues - as adjusted	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,794	\$ 222	\$ 315	\$ 5,017	\$ 5,228	\$ 645	\$ 922
Ounces/pounds sold (000s ounces/millions pounds) ²	1,386	1,596	102	145	3,984	4,447	298	378
Realized gold/copper price per ounce/pound ³	\$1,333	\$ 1,125	\$2.18	\$ 2.18	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,176	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.44

¹ Represents sales of \$58 million and \$180 million, respectively for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Zaldívar effective December 1, 2015 as well as \$24 million and \$24 million, respectively, applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Jabal Sayid effective December 3, 2014 and subsequent accounting as equity method investments.

² 2016 figures exclude Pierina from the calculation of realized price per ounce as the mine is currently going through closure.

³ Realized price per ounce/pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES SECOND QUARTER 2016

These reconciliations have been included in this third quarter of 2016 MD&A for continuity and are unchanged from the reconciliations originally included in our second quarter 2016 MD&A, other than the inclusion of additional information.

Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

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

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 138	(\$ 9)	\$ 55	\$ 48
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments	4	35	5	40
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses	(11)	(2)	(2)	(26)
Foreign currency translation losses	23	33	162	31
Significant tax adjustments ¹	3	26	54	32
Other expense adjustments ²	6	2	74	28
Unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments	(5)	3	(11)	4
Tax effect and non-controlling interest	-	(28)	(52)	(35)
Adjusted net earnings	\$ 158	\$ 60	\$ 285	\$ 122
Net earnings (loss) per share ³	0.12	(0.01)	0.05	0.04
Adjusted net earnings per share³	0.14	0.05	0.24	0.10

¹ Significant tax adjustments for the current year primarily relate to a tax provision booked by Acacia in Q1 2016.

² Other expense adjustments for the current year relate to losses on debt extinguishment and the impact of the decrease in the discount rate used to calculate the provision for environmental remediation at our closed mines.

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

Free Cash Flow

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 527	\$ 525	\$ 978	\$ 841
Capital expenditures	(253)	(499)	(523)	(1,013)
Free cash flow	\$ 274	\$ 26	\$ 455	(\$ 172)

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

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

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)		For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	Footnote	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 1,227	\$ 1,413	\$ 2,430	\$ 2,838
Depreciation		(365)	(378)	(734)	(752)
By-product credits	1	(46)	(53)	(84)	(112)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives	2	26	27	57	47
Non-recurring items	3	-	-	(10)	-
Other	4	(6)	7	(15)	15
Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)	5	(90)	(100)	(175)	(212)
Cash costs		\$ 746	\$ 916	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,824
General & administrative costs		88	70	146	137
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	6	9	16	16	25
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	7	235	361	410	714
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	8	14	40	25	76
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	9	(82)	(90)	(132)	(161)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 1,010	\$ 1,313	\$ 1,934	\$ 2,615
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	6	47	81	95	158
Community relations costs not related to current operations		3	4	5	7
Project capital expenditures	7	49	45	89	139
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (non-operating sites)	8	3	3	5	6
Non-controlling interest and copper operations	9	(15)	(11)	(31)	(15)
All-in costs		\$ 1,097	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,097	\$ 2,910
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)	10	1,292	1,466	2,598	2,851
Cost of sales per ounce	11,12	\$ 836	\$ 861	\$ 823	\$ 881
Cash costs per ounce	12	\$ 578	\$ 624	\$ 565	\$ 640
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 605	\$ 648	\$ 591	\$ 666
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	12	\$ 782	\$ 895	\$ 744	\$ 918
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 809	\$ 919	\$ 770	\$ 944
All-in costs per ounce	12	\$ 849	\$ 978	\$ 807	\$ 1,021
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 876	\$ 1,002	\$ 833	\$ 1,047

1 By-product credits

Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold and copper mines for the three months ended June 30, 2016, of \$32 million (2015: \$33 million) and the six months ended June 30, 2016 of \$60 million (2015: \$74 million); energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2016, of \$14 million (2015: \$20 million) and the six months ended June 30, 2016, of \$24 million (2015: \$38 million).

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

Includes realized hedge losses of \$20 million and \$44 million (2015: \$21 million and \$42 million, respectively) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and realized non-hedge losses of \$6 million and \$13 million (2015: \$6 million and \$5 million, respectively) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

3 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items consist of \$10 million in abnormal costs at Veladero. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

4 Other

Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively, (2015: \$5 million and \$10 million, respectively) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$4 million and \$9 million, respectively (2015: \$3 million and \$6 million, respectively). 2016 includes the removal of costs associated with our Pierina mine which is mining incidental ounces as it enters closure of \$12 million and \$28 million, respectively.

5 Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)

Non-controlling interests include non-controlling interests related to gold production of \$131 million and \$257 million, respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 (2015: \$151 million and \$325 million, respectively). Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

6 Exploration and evaluation costs

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

7 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo and Cortez Lower Zone. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

8 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

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

9 Non-controlling interest and copper operations

Removes general & administrative costs related to non-controlling interests and copper based on a percentage allocation of revenue. Also removes exploration, evaluation and project costs, rehabilitation costs and capital expenditures incurred by our copper sites and the non-controlling interest of our Acacia and Pueblo Viejo operating segment and Arturo. In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina. The impact is summarized as the following:

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other				
General & administrative costs	(\$ 12)	(\$ 14)	(\$ 22)	(\$ 26)
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	(2)	(1)	(4)	(4)
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(5)
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	(66)	(72)	(103)	(126)
All-in sustaining costs total	(\$ 82)	(\$ 90)	(\$ 132)	(\$ 161)
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	(2)	(2)	(5)	(4)
Project capital expenditures	(13)	(9)	(26)	(11)
All-in costs total	(\$ 15)	(\$ 11)	(\$ 31)	(\$ 15)

10 Ounces sold - equity basis

In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina as the mine is currently going through closure.

11 Cost of sales per ounce

In 2016, figures remove the cost of sales impact of Pierina of \$16 million and \$35 million, respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, as the mine is currently going through closure. Cost of sales related to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo and 36.1% Acacia from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces.

12 Per ounce figures

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

13 Co-product costs per ounce

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
By-product credits	\$ 46	\$ 53	\$ 84	\$ 112
Non-controlling interest	(13)	(14)	(26)	(32)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$ 33	\$ 39	\$ 58	\$ 80

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

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

For the three months ended June 30, 2016

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 239	\$ 219	\$ 173	\$ 77	\$ 100	\$ 34	\$ 180
Depreciation		(128)	(60)	(37)	(27)	(27)	(5)	(43)
By-product credits	1	-	-	(19)	(4)	(8)	-	(11)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(44)	-	-	-	(46)
Cash costs		\$ 111	\$ 159	\$ 74	\$ 46	\$ 65	\$ 29	83
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	21	25	25	19	22	8	47
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	2	2	3	2	1	-	2
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(12)	-	-	-	(26)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 134	\$ 187	\$ 90	\$ 68	\$ 88	\$ 37	128
Project capital expenditures	5	12	33	-	-	-	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 146	\$ 207	\$ 90	\$ 68	\$ 88	\$ 37	\$ 129
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		242	254	144	116	119	60	139
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$988	\$862	\$ 741	\$663	\$838	\$572	\$ 841
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 457	\$ 624	\$ 515	\$ 398	\$ 551	\$ 486	\$ 595
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 458	\$ 626	\$ 579	\$ 431	\$ 615	\$ 486	\$ 635
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 558	\$ 737	\$ 634	\$ 585	\$ 744	\$ 621	\$ 926
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 559	\$ 739	\$ 698	\$ 618	\$ 808	\$ 621	\$ 966
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 603	\$ 814	\$ 634	\$ 585	\$ 744	\$ 621	\$ 929
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 604	\$ 816	\$ 698	\$ 618	\$ 808	\$ 621	\$ 969

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

For the three months ended June 30, 2015

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 195	\$ 113	\$ 224	\$ 103	\$ 110	\$ 37	\$ 187
Depreciation		(74)	(28)	(70)	(46)	(26)	(6)	(34)
By-product credits	1	-	-	(24)	(5)	(6)	-	(12)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(49)	-	-	-	(51)
Cash costs		\$ 121	\$ 85	\$ 82	\$ 52	\$ 78	\$ 31	\$ 91
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	1	6	-	1	1	-	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	39	24	28	18	68	10	44
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	2	5	6	10	1	-	3
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(19)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 163	120	\$ 102	\$ 81	\$ 148	\$ 41	136
Project capital expenditures	5	18	26	-	-	-	-	(2)
Non-controlling interests		-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 181	\$ 137	\$ 102	\$ 81	\$ 148	\$ 41	134
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		201	164	151	160	153	53	118
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$967	\$692	\$ 928	\$642	\$717	\$690	\$ 1,023
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 599	\$ 522	\$ 553	\$ 325	\$ 510	\$ 575	\$ 777
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 600	\$ 524	\$ 660	\$ 355	\$ 548	\$ 575	\$ 831
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 811	\$ 732	\$ 682	\$ 509	\$ 961	\$ 780	\$ 1,149
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 812	\$ 734	\$ 789	\$ 539	\$ 999	\$ 780	\$ 1,203
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 898	\$ 838	\$ 682	\$ 509	\$ 961	\$ 780	\$ 1,140
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 899	\$ 840	\$ 789	\$ 539	\$ 999	\$ 780	\$ 1,194

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2016

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 491	\$ 431	\$ 340	\$ 145	\$ 205	\$ 69	\$ 349
Depreciation		(267)	(119)	(80)	(55)	(52)	(11)	(79)
By-product credits	1	-	-	(37)	(9)	(14)	-	(20)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-
Other	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(84)	-	-	-	(91)
Cash costs		\$ 224	\$ 312	\$ 143	\$ 81	\$ 129	\$ 58	164
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	36	45	47	38	41	14	81
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	5	4	5	4	2	-	3
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(21)	-	-	-	(39)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 265	\$ 362	\$ 174	\$ 124	\$ 172	\$ 72	241
Project capital expenditures	5	17	65	-	-	-	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 282	\$ 401	\$ 174	\$ 124	\$ 172	\$ 72	\$ 242
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		520	501	312	217	243	108	256
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$944	\$862	\$ 668	\$665	\$842	\$641	\$ 876
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 430	\$ 623	\$ 459	\$ 372	\$ 531	\$ 536	\$ 640
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 430	\$ 624	\$ 525	\$ 413	\$ 586	\$ 536	\$ 678
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 511	\$ 722	\$ 559	\$ 571	\$ 709	\$ 668	\$ 941
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 511	\$ 723	\$ 625	\$ 612	\$ 764	\$ 668	\$ 979
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 543	\$ 799	\$ 559	\$ 571	\$ 709	\$ 668	\$ 943
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 543	\$ 800	\$ 625	\$ 612	\$ 764	\$ 668	\$ 981

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2015

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 391	\$ 262	\$ 455	\$ 202	\$ 238	\$ 68	\$ 361
Depreciation		(144)	(60)	(139)	(87)	(52)	(11)	(67)
By-product credits	1	-	-	(60)	(10)	(12)	-	(20)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	3
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(112)	-	-	-	(100)
Cash costs		\$ 247	\$ 202	\$ 150	\$ 105	\$ 174	\$ 57	\$ 177
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	1	6	-	1	2	-	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	60	80	61	31	136	16	84
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	4	7	9	21	2	-	5
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(28)	-	-	-	(36)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 312	295	\$ 192	\$ 158	\$ 314	\$ 73	258
Project capital expenditures	5	30	61	-	-	-	-	(1)
Non-controlling interests		-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 342	\$ 345	\$ 192	\$ 158	\$ 314	\$ 73	257
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		356	363	285	327	321	99	227
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$1,099	\$722	\$ 913	\$618	\$740	\$687	\$1,016
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 693	\$ 556	\$ 526	\$ 321	\$ 542	\$ 576	\$ 780
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 694	\$ 557	\$ 662	\$ 351	\$ 579	\$ 576	\$ 826
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 877	\$ 811	\$ 673	\$ 483	\$ 978	\$ 747	\$1,133
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 878	\$ 812	\$ 809	\$ 513	\$1,015	\$ 747	\$1,179
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 961	\$ 949	\$ 673	\$ 483	\$ 978	\$ 747	\$1,130
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 962	\$ 950	\$ 809	\$ 513	\$1,015	\$ 747	\$1,176

1 By-product credits

Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold mines and energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, of \$14 million and \$24 million, respectively (2015: \$20 million and \$38 million, respectively).

2 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items consist of \$10 million in abnormal costs at Veladero for the six months ended June 30, 2016. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

3 Other

Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively, (2015: \$5 million and \$10 million, respectively) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$3 million and \$5 million, respectively (2015: \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively).

4 Exploration and evaluation costs

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

5 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo and Cortez Lower Zone. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

6 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

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

7 Cost of sales per ounce

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

8 Per ounce figures

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

9 Co-product costs per ounce

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended June 30, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$-	\$ 19	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$-	\$ 11
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(4)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$-	\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$-	\$ 7

	For the three months ended June 30, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$-	\$ 24	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 12
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	(4)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$-	\$ 14	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 8

	For the six months ended June 30, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$-	\$ 37	\$ 9	\$ 14	\$-	\$ 20
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	(7)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$-	\$ 19	\$ 9	\$ 14	\$-	\$ 13

	For the six months ended June 30, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$-	\$ 60	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$-	\$ 20
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(25)	-	-	-	(7)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$-	\$ 35	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$-	\$ 13

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

(\$ millions, except per pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of sales	\$ 79	\$ 238	\$ 169	\$ 489
Depreciation/amortization ¹	(9)	(26)	(20)	(63)
Treatment and refinement charges	38	41	84	83
Cash costs applicable to equity method investments ²	43	-	84	-
Less: royalties	(10)	(35)	(25)	(69)
C1 cash cost of sales	\$ 141	\$ 218	\$ 292	\$ 440
General & administrative costs	5	5	12	12
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	2	2	3	4
Royalties	10	35	25	69
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	41	44	70	71
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 199	\$ 304	\$ 402	\$ 596
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	93	112	196	233
Cost of sales per pound^{3,4}	\$1.43	\$2.13	\$1.39	\$2.10
C1 cash cost per pound³	\$1.52	\$ 1.94	\$1.49	\$ 1.89
All-in sustaining costs per pound³	\$2.14	\$2.72	\$2.05	\$2.56

¹ For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, depreciation excludes \$11 million and \$19 million, respectively, of depreciation applicable to equity method investments.

² For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, figures include \$43 million and \$84 million, respectively, of cash costs related to our 50% share of Zaldívar due to the divestment of 50% of our interest in the mine on December 1, 2015, and subsequent accounting as an equity method investment.

³ Cost of sales per pound, C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

⁴ Cost of sales related to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 176	\$ (9)	\$ 104	\$ 80
Income tax expense	173	103	359	208
Finance costs, net ¹	150	177	347	355
Depreciation	382	419	767	840
EBITDA	\$ 881	\$ 690	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,483
Impairment charges	4	35	5	40
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 885	\$ 725	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,523

¹ Finance costs exclude accretion.

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Segment EBITDA

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended June 30, 2016

	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 62	\$ 100	\$ 94	\$ 69	\$ 60	\$ 41	\$ 91
Depreciation	128	60	23	27	27	5	43
Segment EBITDA	\$ 190	\$ 160	\$ 117	\$ 96	\$ 87	\$ 46	\$ 134

For the three months ended June 30, 2015

	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 43	\$ 72	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 67	\$ 26	\$ 36
Depreciation	74	28	44	46	26	6	34
Segment EBITDA	\$ 117	\$ 100	\$ 99	\$ 136	\$ 93	\$ 32	\$ 70

For the six months ended June 30, 2016

	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 135	\$ 175	\$ 200	\$ 124	\$ 107	\$ 61	\$ 131
Depreciation	267	119	50	55	52	11	79
Segment EBITDA	\$ 402	\$ 294	\$ 250	\$ 179	\$ 159	\$ 72	\$ 210

For the six months ended June 30, 2015

	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Segment Income	\$ 34	\$ 158	\$ 120	\$ 194	\$ 140	\$ 50	\$ 69
Depreciation	144	60	80	87	52	11	67
Segment EBITDA	\$ 178	\$ 218	\$ 200	\$ 281	\$ 192	\$ 61	\$ 136

Realized Price

Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per ounce/pound

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended June 30				For the six months ended June 30			
	Gold		Copper		Gold		Copper	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Sales	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,921	\$ 94	\$ 257	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,840	\$ 218	\$ 524
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(228)	(189)	-	-	(439)	(432)	-	-
Sales applicable to equity method investments ¹	-	-	67	-	-	-	122	-
Sales applicable to Pierina ²	(21)	-	-	-	(44)	-	-	-
Treatment and refinement charges	4	3	38	41	9	6	84	83
Export duties	-	9	-	-	2	19	-	-
Revenues - as adjusted	\$ 1,627	\$ 1,744	\$ 199	\$ 298	\$ 3,168	\$ 3,433	\$ 424	\$ 607
Ounces/pounds sold (000s ounces/millions pounds) ²	1,292	1,466	93	112	2,598	2,851	196	233
Realized gold/copper price per ounce/pound ³	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,190	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.66	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,204	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.60

¹ Represents sales applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Zaldivar effective December 1, 2015 and subsequent accounting as an equity method investment.

² 2016 figures exclude Pierina from the calculation of realized price per ounce as the mine is currently going through closure.

³ Realized price per ounce/pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES FIRST QUARTER 2016

These reconciliations have been included in this third quarter of 2016 MD&A to conform to the changes we made to the reconciliations in the second quarter 2016 MD&A, as highlighted on page 17.

Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

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

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended March 31	
	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ (83)	\$ 57
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments	1	5
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses	8	(24)
Foreign currency translation losses	139	(2)
Significant tax adjustments ¹	51	6
Other expense adjustments ²	68	26
Unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments	(6)	1
Tax effect and non-controlling interest	(51)	(7)
Adjusted net earnings	\$ 127	\$ 62
Net earnings (loss) per share ³	(0.07)	0.05
Adjusted net earnings per share ³	0.11	0.05

¹ Significant tax adjustments for the current year primarily relate to a tax provision booked by Acacia in Q1 2016.

² Other expense adjustments for the current year relate to losses on debt extinguishment and the impact of the decrease in the discount rate used to calculate the provision for environmental remediation at our closed mines.

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

Free Cash Flow

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31	
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 451	\$ 316
Capital expenditures	(270)	(514)
Free cash flow	\$ 181	(\$ 198)

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

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

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)		For the three months ended March 31,	
	Footnote	2016	2015
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 1,203	\$ 1,425
Depreciation		(368)	(374)
By-product credits	1	(38)	(59)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives	2	31	-
Non-recurring items	3	(10)	-
Other	4	(13)	9
Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)	5	(85)	(112)
Cash costs		\$ 720	\$ 889
General & administrative costs		58	67
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	6	7	8
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	7	175	352
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	8	17	36
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	9	(56)	(68)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 921	\$ 1,284
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	6	48	78
Community relations costs not related to current operations		2	3
Project capital expenditures	7	40	95
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (non-operating sites)	8	2	2
Non-controlling interest and copper operations	9	(16)	(6)
All-in costs		\$ 997	\$ 1,456
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)	10	1,306	1,385
Cost of sales per ounce	11,12	\$ 810	\$ 903
Cash costs per ounce	12	\$ 553	\$ 642
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 577	\$ 671
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	12	\$ 706	\$ 927
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 730	\$ 956
All-in costs per ounce	12	\$ 764	\$ 1,051
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	12,13	\$ 788	\$ 1,080

1 By-product credits

Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold and copper mines for the three months ended March 31, 2016, of \$28 million (2015: \$41 million) and energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three months ended March 31, 2016, of \$10 million (2015: \$18 million).

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

Includes realized hedge losses of \$24 million (2015: \$nil) for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and realized non-hedge losses of \$7 million (2015: \$nil) for the three months ended March 31, 2016. Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

3 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items consist of \$10 million in abnormal costs at Veladero. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

4 Other

Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of \$2 million (2015: \$3 million) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$4 million (2015: \$3 million). 2016 includes the removal of costs associated with our Pierina mine which is mining incidental ounces as it enters closure of \$19 million.

5 Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)

Non-controlling interests include non-controlling interests related to gold production of \$126 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2016 (2015: \$174 million). Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

6 Exploration and evaluation costs

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

7 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo and Cortez Lower Zone. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

8 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

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

9 Non-controlling interest and copper operations

Removes general & administrative costs related to non-controlling interests and copper based on a percentage allocation of revenue. Also removes exploration, evaluation and project costs, rehabilitation costs and capital expenditures incurred by our copper sites and the non-controlling interest of our Acacia and Pueblo Viejo operating segment and Arturo. In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina. The impact is summarized as the following:

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other		
General & administrative costs	(\$ 10)	(\$ 12)
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	(2)	(2)
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	(2)	(1)
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	(42)	(53)
All-in sustaining costs total	(\$ 56)	(\$ 68)
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	(3)	(3)
Project capital expenditures	(13)	(3)
All-in costs total	(\$ 16)	(\$ 6)

10 Ounces sold - equity basis

In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina as the mine is currently going through closure.

11 Cost of sales per ounce

In 2016, figures remove the cost of sales impact of Pierina of \$19 million for the three month period ended September 30, 2016, as the mine is currently going through closure. Cost of sales related to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo and 36.1% Acacia from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces.

12 Per ounce figures

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

13 Co-product costs per ounce

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
By-product credits	\$ 38	\$ 59
Non-controlling interest	(13)	(18)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$ 25	\$ 41

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

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

For the three months ended March 31, 2016

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 252	\$ 212	\$ 167	\$ 68	\$ 105	\$ 35	\$ 169
Depreciation		(139)	(59)	(43)	(28)	(25)	(6)	(36)
By-product credits	1	-	-	(18)	(5)	(6)	-	(9)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-
Other	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(40)	-	-	-	(45)
Cash costs		\$ 113	\$ 153	\$ 69	\$ 35	\$ 64	\$ 29	\$ 81
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	15	20	22	19	19	6	34
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	3	2	2	2	1	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(13)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 131	\$ 175	\$ 84	\$ 56	\$ 84	\$ 35	113
Project capital expenditures	5	5	32	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 136	\$ 194	\$ 84	\$ 56	\$ 84	\$ 35	\$ 113
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		278	246	169	101	124	48	118
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$906	\$861	\$ 606	\$668	\$842	\$734	\$ 913
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 407	\$ 621	\$ 411	\$ 341	\$ 513	\$ 600	\$ 693
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 407	\$ 620	\$ 478	\$ 392	\$ 560	\$ 600	\$ 729
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 469	\$ 709	\$ 496	\$ 551	\$ 675	\$ 728	\$ 959
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 469	\$ 708	\$ 563	\$ 602	\$ 722	\$ 728	\$ 995
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 490	\$ 787	\$ 496	\$ 551	\$ 675	\$ 728	\$ 960
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 490	\$ 786	\$ 563	\$ 602	\$ 722	\$ 728	\$ 996

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

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

	Footnote	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
Cost of sales related to gold production		\$ 196	\$ 149	\$ 231	\$ 99	\$ 128	\$ 31	\$ 174
Depreciation		(70)	(32)	(69)	(41)	(26)	(5)	(33)
By-product credits	1	-	-	(36)	(5)	(6)	-	(8)
Non-recurring items	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	2
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(63)	-	-	-	(49)
Cash costs		\$ 126	\$ 117	\$ 68	\$ 53	\$ 96	\$ 26	\$ 86
General & administrative costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	5	21	55	33	13	68	6	40
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	6	2	2	3	11	1	-	2
Non-controlling interests		-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(17)
All-in sustaining costs		\$ 149	174	\$ 90	\$ 77	\$ 166	\$ 32	\$ 122
Project capital expenditures	5	12	35	-	-	-	-	1
Non-controlling interests		-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
All-in costs		\$ 161	\$ 207	\$ 90	\$ 77	\$ 166	\$ 32	\$ 123
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)		155	199	134	167	168	45	110
Cost of sales per ounce	7,8	\$1,270	\$746	\$ 896	\$595	\$763	\$685	\$1,009
Cash costs per ounce	8	\$ 816	\$ 584	\$ 510	\$ 317	\$ 572	\$ 578	\$ 783
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 818	\$ 585	\$ 678	\$ 347	\$ 608	\$ 578	\$ 820
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	8	\$ 962	\$ 876	\$ 675	\$ 461	\$ 991	\$ 709	\$ 1,117
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 964	\$ 877	\$ 843	\$ 491	\$ 1,027	\$ 709	\$ 1,154
All-in costs per ounce	8	\$ 1,043	\$ 1,038	\$ 675	\$ 461	\$ 991	\$ 709	\$ 1,122
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	8,9	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,039	\$ 843	\$ 491	\$ 1,027	\$ 709	\$ 1,159

1 By-product credits

Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold mines and energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three months ended March 31, 2016, of \$10 million (2015: \$18 million).

2 Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items consist of \$10 million (2015: \$nil) in abnormal costs at Veladero. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

3 Other

Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of \$3 million (2015: \$5 million) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of \$2 million (2015: \$2 million).

4 Exploration and evaluation costs

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

5 Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100% accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo and Cortez Lower Zone. Refer to page 31 of this MD&A.

6 Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization

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

7 Cost of sales per ounce

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

8 Per ounce figures

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

9 Co-product costs per ounce

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31, 2016						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$-	\$ 18	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 9
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(3)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$-	\$ 8	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 6

	For the three months ended March 31, 2015						
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia
By-product credits	\$-	\$-	\$ 36	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 8
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	(3)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	\$-	\$-	\$ 21	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$-	\$ 5

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

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

For the three months ended March 31

	2016	2015
Cost of sales	\$ 89	\$ 251
Depreciation/amortization ¹	(11)	(37)
Treatment and refinement charges	46	42
Cash costs applicable to equity method investments ²	41	-
Less: royalties	(14)	(34)
Other	-	1
C1 cash cost of sales	\$ 151	\$ 223
General & administrative costs	7	6
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	1	2
Royalties	14	34
Mine development expenditures	25	19
Sustaining capital expenditures	5	7
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 203	\$ 291
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	103	121
Cost of sales per pound^{3,4}	\$ 1.34	\$ 2.07
C1 cash cost per pound³	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.84
All-in sustaining costs per pound³	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.40

¹ For the three month period ended March 31, 2016, depreciation excludes \$8 million of depreciation applicable to equity method investments.

² 2016 figures include \$41 million of cash costs related to our 50% share of Zaldívar due to the divestment of 50% of our interest in the mine on December 1, 2015 and subsequent accounting as an equity method investment.

³ Cost of sales per pound, C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

⁴ Cost of sales related to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31	
	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (72)	\$ 89
Income tax expense	186	105
Finance costs, net ¹	197	178
Depreciation	385	421
EBITDA	\$ 696	\$ 793
Impairment charges	1	5
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 697	\$ 798

¹ Finance costs exclude accretion.

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Segment EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31, 2016							
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia	
Segment Income	\$ 73	\$ 75	\$ 106	\$ 55	\$ 47	\$ 20	\$ 40	
Depreciation	139	59	27	28	25	6	36	
Segment EBITDA	\$ 212	\$ 134	\$ 133	\$ 83	\$ 72	\$ 26	\$ 76	

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended March 31, 2015							
	Cortez	Goldstrike	Pueblo Viejo (60%)	Lagunas Norte	Veladero	Turquoise Ridge	Acacia	
Segment Income	(\$ 9)	\$ 86	\$ 65	\$ 104	\$ 73	\$ 24	\$ 33	
Depreciation	70	32	36	41	26	5	33	
Segment EBITDA	\$ 61	\$ 118	\$ 101	\$ 145	\$ 99	\$ 29	\$ 66	

Realized Price

Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per ounce/pound

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended March 31			
	Gold		Copper	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Sales	\$ 1,768	\$ 1,919	\$ 124	\$ 267
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(211)	(243)	-	-
Sales applicable to equity method investments ¹	-	-	55	-
Sales applicable to Pierina ²	(22)	-	-	-
Treatment and refinement charges	4	3	46	42
Export duties	2	10	-	-
Revenues - as adjusted	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,689	\$ 225	\$ 309
Ounces/pounds sold (000s ounces/millions pounds) ²	1,306	1,385	103	121
Realized gold/copper price per ounce/pound ³	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,219	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.55

¹ Represents sales applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Zaldivar effective December 1, 2015 and subsequent accounting as an equity method investment.

² 2016 figures exclude Pierina from the calculation of realized price per ounce.

³ Realized price per ounce/pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Includes \$674 million cash primarily held at Acacia and Pueblo Viejo, which may not be readily deployed outside of Acacia and/or Pueblo Viejo
- ² These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 49 to 79 of this MD&A.
- ³ Cost of sales related to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales related to gold on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo and 36.1% Acacia from cost of sales), divided by attributable gold ounces. Cost of sales related to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales related to copper including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).
- ⁴ Amount excludes capital leases and includes project financing payments at Pueblo Viejo (60% basis) and Acacia (100% basis).

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this Third Quarter Report 2016, 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", "objective", "aspiration", "aim", "intend", "project", "goal", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "should", "could", "would", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this Third Quarter Report 2016 contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: (i) Barrick's forward-looking production guidance; (ii) estimates of future cost of sales per ounce for gold and per pound for copper, all-in-sustaining costs per ounce/pound, cash costs per ounce, and C1 cash costs per pound; (iii) cash flow forecasts; (iv) projected capital, operating, and exploration expenditures; (v) targeted debt and cost reductions; (vi) targeted investments by Barrick's Growth Group; (vii) mine life and production rates; (viii) potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries; (ix) Barrick's Best-in-Class program (including potential improvements to financial and operating performance that may result from certain Best-in-Class initiatives); (x) the Lama starter project and the potential for phased in development of the Pascua-Lama project; (xi) the potential impact and benefits of Barrick's digital reinvention initiative; (xii) timing and completion of acquisitions; (xiii) asset sales or joint ventures; and (xiv) expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance, and other outlook or guidance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of this press release in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper, or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas, and electricity); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks associated with the fact that certain Best-in-Class initiatives are still in the early stages of evaluation and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; risks associated with the implementation of Barrick's digital reinvention initiative and the ability of the projects under this initiative to meet the Company's capital allocation objectives; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions, and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; uncertainty whether some or all of the Best-in-Class initiatives and investments targeted by the Growth Group 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; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption, and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; damage to the Company's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the Company's handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; 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; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; employee relations including loss of key employees; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortage, related to climate change; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; and the organization of our previously held African gold operations and properties under a separate listed Company. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding, and gold bullion, copper cathode, or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Third Quarter Report 2016 are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this press release.

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