SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

o Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

þ Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For Fiscal year ended: December 31, 2003 **Commission File number: No. 1-9059**

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ontario	**1041**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary standard industrial classification code number, if applicable)	(I.R.S. employer identification number, if applicable)

BCE Place
TD Canada Trust Tower
Suite 3700
161 Bay Street, P.O. Box 212
Toronto, Canada M5J 2S1
(800) 720-7415
(Address and telephone number of registrant's principal executive office)

Barrick Goldstrike Mines Inc.
P.O. Box 29, Elko, Nevada 89803
(702) 738-8043
(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Shares	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

þ Annual Information Form þ Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

Common Shares 535,250,227

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by filing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with such rule.

Yes o No þ

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13(d) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the proceeding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements in the past 90 days.

Yes þ No o

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Barrick in reports filed with securities regulatory agencies is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and is accumulated and communicated to Barrick's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of Barrick's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in rules adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission) as of December 31, 2003. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. Accordingly, Barrick's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that Barrick's internal controls over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud.

There has been no change in Barrick's internal controls over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2003 that materially affected, or that is reasonably likely to materially affect, Barrick's internal controls over financial reporting.

Barrick will continue to periodically review its disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary or desirable. Barrick has been undertaking a comprehensive review of its existing internal controls over financial reporting in preparation for the reporting and attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 becoming effective. In connection with such review, modifications have been made to Barrick's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting and modifications may, as appropriate, be made to Barrick's disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting in the future.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Barrick's board of directors has determined that it has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Peter C. Godsoe is an audit committee financial expert and is independent, as that term is defined by the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance standards applicable to Barrick. The Securities and Exchange Commission has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and the board of directors in the absence of such designation and does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or board of directors.

CODE OF ETHICS

Barrick has adopted a code of ethics entitled, “Barrick Gold Corporation Code of Business Conduct and Ethics”. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applies to all directors, officers and employees of Barrick, including Barrick’s principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available at Barrick’s Internet website, www.barrick.com, in the Corporate Governance section and is available in print to any shareholder upon written request to the Secretary of Barrick.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP fees were billed to Barrick for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 for professional services rendered to Barrick:

Fees (amount in millions)	2003	2002
Audit Fees[1]	$2.0	$1.9
Audit-Related Fees[2]	0.4	0.2
Tax Fees[3]	1.7	2.7
All Other Fees[4]	—	0.1
Total	**$4.1**	**$4.9**

1 Audit fees comprise professional services for the audit of Barrick’s annual financial statements, review of Barrick’s interim financial statements, and services normally provided in connection with Barrick’s statutory and regulatory filings.

2 Audit-Related Fees comprise amounts paid for consultations on accounting developments and the accounting for potential corporate transactions.

3 Tax Fees comprise amounts paid for tax compliance and advisory services.

4 All Other Fees in 2002 comprise amounts paid relating to management advisory services.

AUDIT COMMITTEE PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Barrick’s Audit Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy with respect to permitted non-audit services. Under this policy, subject to certain conditions, specified audit-related services, tax compliance, audit services and tax services may be presented to the Audit Committee for pre-approval as a category of services on an annual or project basis. On a quarterly basis, management of Barrick is required to update the Audit Committee in respect of the actual amount of fees in comparison to the pre-approved estimate. All non-audit services not otherwise pre-approved by the Audit Committee must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee on an individual basis. Non-audit services for which the estimate of fees does not exceed $100,000 may be approved by the Chairman of the Audit Committee, provided that any such pre-approval is reported to the full Audit Committee at its next meeting.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The disclosure provided under “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements” on pages 51 through to 55 of Exhibit 3, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results, is incorporated by reference herein.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The disclosure provided under “Contractual Obligations and Commitments” on pages 55 through to 56 of Exhibit 3, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results, is incorporated by reference herein.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Registrant has previously filed with the Commission a Form F-X in connection with the Common Shares.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The Registrant's annual report on Form 40-F is incorporated by reference in the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-3 (No. 333-14148) and as an exhibit to the Registrant's and Barrick Gold Inc.'s registration statement on Form F-9 (No. 333-106592).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

By: /s/ Sybil E. Veenman
Name: Sybil E. Veenman
Title: Vice President, Assistant
General Counsel and Secretary

Dated: May 19, 2004

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibits	Description
1	Annual Information Form dated as of May 19, 2004
2	Barrick Gold Corporation's Comparative Audited Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"), including the Notes thereto, as at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, together with the Auditor's report thereon
3	Barrick Gold Corporation's Management's Discussion and Analysis (US GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2003
4	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
5	Certificate of Gregory C. Wilkins required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
6	Certificate of Jamie C. Sokalsky required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
7	Certificate of Gregory C. Wilkins pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
8	Certificate of Jamie C. Sokalsky pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

BCE Place
Canada Trust Tower, Suite 3700
P.O. Box 212
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 2S1

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended December 31, 2003

Dated as of May 19, 2004

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS	**3**
REPORTING CURRENCY AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION	**8**
DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION	**8**
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION	**9**
GENERAL INFORMATION	**9**
Incorporation	9
Market for Securities	9
Subsidiaries	9
Areas of Interest	10
General Development of the Business	10
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	**15**
Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources	15
Reconciliation of Mineral Reserves	19
Uses of Gold	21
Sales and Refining	21
Financial Risk Management	22
Employees - Labor Relations	25
Competition	25
PRINCIPAL REGIONS	**26**
North America	26
Goldstrike Property	27
Round Mountain Mine	33
Eskay Creek Mine	37
Hemlo Property	40
Australia/Africa	41
Kalgoorlie Mine	42
Yilgarn District	46
Plutonic Mine	46
Darlot Mine	47
Lawlers Mine	48
Cowal Project	48
Bulyanhulu Mine	50
Tulawaka Project	54
South America	55
Pierina Mine	55

Lagunas Norte Project 58
Veladero Project 61
Pascua-Lama Project 64
EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT **66**
ENVIRONMENT AND CLOSURE **66**
LEGAL MATTERS **68**
Government Controls and Regulations 68
Litigation 69
RISK FACTORS **71**
SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **77**
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS **78**
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **78**
DIVIDEND POLICY **78**
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY **78**
NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES **83**
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION **85**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Assay

The chemical test of rock samples to determine the metal content.

Autoclave system

Oxidation process in which high temperatures and pressures are applied to convert refractory sulphide mineralization into amenable oxide ore.

Ball mill

A large steel cylinder containing steel balls into which crushed ore is fed. The ball mill is rotated, causing the balls to cascade and grind the ore.

Bench

Successive steps/horizontal increments mined as an open pit progresses deeper.

By-product

A secondary metal or mineral product recovered in the milling process such as copper and silver.

Carbonaceous

Containing carbon or coal, especially shale or other rock containing small particles of carbon distributed throughout the mass.

Carbon-in-leach (C-I-L)

A process step wherein granular activated carbon particles much larger than the ground ore particles are introduced into the ore pulp. Cyanide leaching and precious metals adsorption onto the activated carbon occurs simultaneously. The loaded activated carbon is mechanically screened to separate it from the barren pulp, processed to remove the precious metals and finally prepared for reuse.

Carbon-in-pulp (C-I-P)

A precious metals leaching technique in which granular activated carbon particles much larger than the ground ore particles are added to the cyanidation pulp after the precious metals have been solubilized. The activated carbon and pulp are agitated together to enable the solubilized precious metals to become adsorbed onto the activated carbon. The loaded activated carbon is mechanically screened to separate it from the barren pulp, processed to remove the precious metals and finally prepared for reuse.

Concentrate

A very fine, powder-like product containing the valuable ore mineral from which most of the waste mineral has been eliminated.

Contained ounces

Represents ounces in the ground before reduction of ounces not able to be recovered by the applicable metallurgical process.

Contango

The positive difference between the spot market gold price and the forward market gold price. It is often expressed as an interest rate quoted with reference to the difference between inter-bank deposit rates and gold lease rates.

Crushing and grinding

The process by which ore is broken into small pieces to prepare it for further processing.

Cyanidation

A method of extracting gold or silver by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium cyanide.

Deferred stripping costs

Mining costs associated with waste rock removal that are deferred and amortized to operating costs over the life of an open pit mine.

Development

Work carried out for the purpose of opening up a mineral deposit. In an underground mine this includes shaft sinking, crosscutting, drifting and raising. In an open pit mine, development includes the removal of overburden.

Dilution

The effect of waste or low-grade ore which is unavoidably included in the mined ore, lowering the recovered grade.

Doré

Unrefined gold and silver bullion bars usually consisting of approximately 90 percent precious metals that will be further refined to almost pure metal.

Drift

A horizontal tunnel generally driven alongside an ore deposit, from a shaft, to gain access to the deposit.

Drilling

Core: drilling with a hollow bit with a diamond cutting rim to produce a cylindrical core that is used for geological study and assays. Used in mineral exploration.

Reverse circulation: drilling that produces rock chips rather than core. The chips are forced by air to surface through a double-walled drill pipe and are collected for examination.

Conventional rotary: drilling that produces rock chips similar to reverse circulation except that the sample is collected through a single-walled drill pipe.

In-fill: any method of drilling intervals between existing holes, used to provide greater geological detail and to help establish reserve estimates.

Geotechnical: diamond drilling targeted and utilized specifically for the collection of information used for mine stability purposes.

Exploration

Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond-drilling and other work involved in searching for ore.

Flotation

A process by which some mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles and float, and other particles to sink, so that the valuable minerals are concentrated and separated from the uneconomic or valueless gangue or waste.

Grade

The amount of metal in each ton of ore, expressed as troy ounces per ton or grams per tonne for precious metals and as a percentage for most other metals.

Cut-off grade: the minimum metal grade at which an orebody can be economically mined (used in the calculation of ore reserves).

Mill-head grade: metal content of mined ore going into a mill for processing.

Recovered grade: actual metal content of ore determined after processing.

Reserve grade: estimated metal content of an orebody, based on reserve calculations.

Heap leaching

A process whereby gold is extracted by “heaping” broken ore on sloping impermeable pads and continually applying to the heaps a weak cyanide solution which dissolves the contained gold. The gold-laden solution is then collected for gold recovery.

Layback

A single cut, in an open pit, consisting of a number of benches, mined to expose the underlying orebody.

LIBOR

The London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for deposits.

Lode

A mineral deposit, consisting of a zone of veins, veinlets or disseminations, in consolidated rock as opposed to a placer deposit.

Long-hole open stoping

A method of underground mining involving the drilling of holes up to 30 meters or longer into an ore bearing zone and then blasting a slice of rock which falls into an open space. The broken rock is extracted and the resulting open chamber is not immediately filled with supporting material.

Metric conversion

Troy ounces	×	31.10348	=	Grams
Troy ounces per short ton	×	34.28600	=	Grams per tonne
Tons	×	0.90718	=	Tonnes
Feet	×	0.30480	=	Meters
Miles	×	1.60930	=	Kilometers
Acres	×	0.40468	=	Hectares
Fahrenheit		(°F-32) × 5 ÷ 9	=	Celsius

Mill

A processing facility where ore is finely ground and thereafter undergoes physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals.

Mineral reserve

See “Narrative Description of the Business – Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources”.

Mineral resource

See “Narrative Description of the Business – Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources”.

Mining claim

That portion of applicable mineral lands that a party has staked or marked out in accordance with applicable mining laws to acquire the right to explore for and exploit the minerals under the surface.

Net profits interest royalty

A royalty based on the profit remaining after recapture of certain operating, capital and other costs.

Net smelter return royalty

A royalty based on a percentage of valuable minerals produced with settlement made either in kind or in currency based on the spot sale proceeds received less all of the offsite smelting, refining and transportation costs associated with the purification of the economic metals.

Open pit

A mine where the minerals are mined entirely from the surface.

Ore

Rock, generally containing metallic or non-metallic minerals, which can be mined and processed at a profit.

Orebody

A sufficiently large amount of ore that can be mined economically.

Ounces

Troy ounces of a fineness of 999.9 parts per 1,000 parts.

Oxide ore

Mineralized rock in which some of the original minerals have been oxidized. Oxidation tends to make the ore more amenable to cyanide solutions so that minute particles of gold will be readily dissolved.

Qualified Person

See “Scientific and Technical Information”.

Ramp

An inclined underground tunnel that provides access to and throughout an orebody for exploration, ventilation or exploitation purposes in an underground mine.

Reclamation

The process by which lands disturbed as a result of mining activity are modified to support beneficial land use. Reclamation activity may include the removal of buildings, equipment, machinery and other physical remnants of mining, closure of tailings storage facilities, leach pads and other mine features, and contouring, covering and re-vegetation of waste rock and other disturbed areas.

Reclamation and Closure Costs

The cost of reclamation plus other costs, including without limitation certain personnel costs, insurance, property holding costs such as taxes, rental and claim fees, and community programs associated with closing an operating mine.

Recovery rate

A term used in process metallurgy to indicate the proportion of valuable material physically recovered in the processing of ore. It is generally stated as a percentage of the material recovered compared to the total material originally present.

Reef

A South African term for a continuous mineral deposit, especially gold-bearing quartz.

Refining

The final stage of metal production in which impurities are removed from the molten metal.

Refractory material

Gold mineralized material in which the gold is not amenable to recovery by conventional cyanide methods without any pre-treatment. The refractory nature can be either silica or sulphide encapsulation of the gold or the presence of naturally occurring carbons which reduce gold recovery.

Roasting

The treatment of ore by heat and air, or oxygen enriched air, in order to remove sulphur, carbon, antimony or arsenic.

Semi-autogenous grinding (SAG)

A method of grinding rock into fine sand, in which the grinding media consist of larger chunks of rock and steel balls.

Shaft

A vertical passageway to an underground mine for ventilation, moving personnel, equipment, supplies and material including ore and waste rock.

Stope

An area in an underground mine where ore is mined.

Strike length

The longest horizontal dimension of an orebody or zone of mineralization.

Tailings

The material that remains after all economically and technically recoverable precious metals have been removed from the ore during processing.

Tailings storage facility

A natural or man-made confined area suitable for depositing the material that remains after the treatment of ore.

Tons

Short tons (2,000 pounds).

Total cash costs

Total cash costs are calculated in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard and include site costs for all mining (excluding deferred stripping costs), processing and administration, royalties and production taxes, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, financing costs, capital costs and exploration costs. See “Non-GAAP Performance Measures”.

REPORTING CURRENCY AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

All currency amounts in this Annual Information Form are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated. References to "C$" are to Canadian dollars. References to "A$" are to Australian dollars. For Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars, the average exchange rate for 2003 and the exchange rate at December 31, 2003 were one Canadian dollar per 0.7138 and 0.7738 U.S. dollars, respectively. For Australian dollars to U.S. dollars, the average exchange rate for 2003 and the exchange rate at December 31, 2003 were one Australian dollar per 0.6529 and 0.7520 U.S. dollars, respectively.

Total cash costs in this Annual Information Form are calculated in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard and are net of by-product credits. See "Non-GAAP Performance Measures".

Barrick prepares its primary financial statements in accordance with the United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). Accordingly, unless otherwise indicated, financial information in this Annual Information Form is presented in accordance with US GAAP. Ontario corporate law requires that Barrick also prepare financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 were prepared in accordance with US GAAP and are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, including the information set forth as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency market (such as the Canadian and Australian dollars versus the US dollar); fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as silver, copper, diesel fuel and electricity); changes in US dollar interest rates or gold lease rates that could impact the mark to market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit-risk, market liquidity risk and mark to market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Australia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Tanzania or Barbados or other countries in which the Company does or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in the Company's credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause its actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Information Form are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to "Narrative Description of the Business – Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources" and "Risk Factors" and to the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results for the year ended December 31, 2003" (US GAAP) incorporated by reference herein for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements.

The Company may, from time to time, make oral forward-looking statements. The Company strongly advises that the above paragraph and the risk factors described in this Annual Information Form and in the Company's other documents filed with the Canadian securities commissions and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission should be read for a description of certain factors that could cause the actual results of the Company to materially differ from those in the oral forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any oral or written forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Scientific or technical information in this Annual Information Form relating to mineral reserves or mineral resources, or describing the geology of particular properties, is based on information prepared under the supervision of, or has been reviewed by, René L. Marion, P.Eng., Vice-President, Technical Services of Barrick and/or Alexander J. Davidson, P. Geo., Executive Vice President, Exploration of Barrick.

Unless otherwise noted, exploration programs described in this Annual Information Form are designed and carried out under the supervision of Alexander J. Davidson, P. Geo., Executive Vice President, Exploration of Barrick.

Each of Messrs. Marion and Davidson is a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101. A "Qualified Person" means an individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project, and is a member in good standing of a professional association.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Incorporation

Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick" or the "Company") is a corporation governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) resulting from the amalgamation, effective July 14, 1984 under the laws of the Province of Ontario, of Camflo Mines Limited, Bob-Clare Investments Limited and the former Barrick Resources Corporation. By articles of amendment effective December 9, 1985, the Company changed its name to American Barrick Resources Corporation. Effective January 1, 1995, as a result of an amalgamation with a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Company changed its name from American Barrick Resources Corporation to Barrick Gold Corporation. On December 7, 2001, in connection with its acquisition of Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake"), the Company amended its articles to create a special voting share, which has special voting rights designed to permit holders of Barrick Gold Inc. (formerly Homestake Canada Inc.) ("BGI") exchangeable shares to vote as a single class with the holders of Barrick common shares. For a description of Barrick's acquisition of Homestake, see "General Information – General Development of the Business".

Market for Securities

Barrick's common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange, the Swiss Exchange and the Paris Bourse.

Subsidiaries

A significant portion of Barrick's business is carried on through subsidiaries. A chart showing the names of the significant subsidiaries of Barrick as at March 31, 2004 and their respective jurisdictions of incorporation is set out at the end of this "General Information" section. All subsidiaries referred to in the chart are 100% owned unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references to Barrick or the Company

in this Annual Information Form include Barrick and, where appropriate, its predecessor corporations and its subsidiaries.

Areas of Interest

For a map showing Barrick's principal mining operations and projects, see the end of this "General Information" section.

General Development of the Business

Barrick entered the gold mining business in 1983 and is now one of the largest gold mining companies in the world in terms of production and reserves. The Company has operating mines or development projects in Canada, the United States, Australia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Tanzania.

During its first ten years, Barrick focused on acquiring and developing properties in North America, notably the Company's flagship Goldstrike property on the Carlin Trend in Nevada. Barrick has transformed Goldstrike from a small heap-leach operation to a property with 19.1 million ounces of gold reserves and two producing mines – the Betze-Post ("Goldstrike Open Pit") and Meikle ("Goldstrike Underground") mines. Goldstrike produced 2.11 million ounces of gold in 2003. Since 1994, Barrick has strategically expanded beyond its North American base to ensure growth in reserves and production and now operates in South America, Africa and Australia.

Barrick has employed a growth strategy that involves acquisitions, a district development program and exploration. The acquisition strategy is illustrated by the acquisitions noted below. The district development program involves focusing exploration on and around existing properties. Through this program, the Company discovered and brought into production the Goldstrike Underground mine and related mineral deposits on the Goldstrike property. Although this trend changed in 2003, exploration spending across the industry, particularly among junior companies, has decreased significantly in recent years. During the same period, Barrick has increased its exploration activities and is engaged in early stage exploration in four major areas: Peru, Tanzania, Australia and Chile/Argentina. This program resulted in the grassroots discovery of the Lagunas Norte deposit in the Alto Chicama District in Peru in 2002.

In 1994, Barrick acquired Lac Minerals Ltd., an international gold mining company with operating mines in Canada, the United States and Chile. The acquisition gave Barrick control of what is now known as the Pascua-Lama property, which now hosts proven and probable reserves of 16.9 million ounces of gold and 584 million ounces of contained silver within reported gold reserves.

In 1996, Barrick acquired Arequipa Resources Ltd., an exploration company with mineral properties in Peru, including the Pierina early stage exploration property. The property commenced production in November 1998 and, since production began, has produced, in aggregate, over 4.4 million ounces of gold to December 31, 2003.

In 1999, Barrick acquired Sutton Resources Ltd., an exploration company with mineral properties in Tanzania, including the Bulyanhulu gold project. At the time of acquisition, proven and probable gold reserves at Bulyanhulu were 3.6 million ounces. At year-end 2003, proven and probable gold reserves were 10.9 million ounces. Mine construction began in the third quarter of 1999 and production commenced in April 2001. For the year-ended December 31, 2003, the mine produced 314,000 ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of $246 per ounce. In February 2004, Barrick entered into a letter of intent with Falconbridge Limited in respect of exploration and development of the Kabanga nickel deposit, which Barrick acquired in connection with its acquisition of Sutton Resources Ltd.

In December 2001, Barrick acquired Homestake Mining Company whose operations included mining operations in the United States, Canada, Australia and Chile, development projects in Argentina and Australia, and exploration projects in the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and Chile. The assets acquired included the Eskay Creek mine, the interests in the Kalgoorlie, Round Mountain and Hemlo operations, the Plutonic, Lawlers and Darlot mines, the Cowal project, and the remaining 60 percent interest in the Veladero project.

At December 31, 2003, proven and probable mineral reserves for Canadian reporting purposes stood at 86 million ounces of gold and mineral resources stood at 24.7 million ounces of measured and indicated gold and 17.4 million ounces of inferred gold. For a breakdown of reserves and resources by category, see – "Summary of Mineral Reserves and Resources". For the year-ended December 31, 2003, Barrick produced 5.51 million ounces. Gold production is targeted at between 4.9 and 5.0 million ounces in 2004.

The following table summarizes Barrick's interest in its principal producing mines and its share of gold production from these mines:

Mines	Ownership[1]	2003 (ounces)	2002 (ounces)	2001 (ounces)
North America				
Goldstrike Property, Nevada				
Goldstrike Open Pit	100%	1,559,461	1,409,985	1,549,975
Goldstrike Underground	100%	551,664	640,336	712,688
Goldstrike Property total		2,111,125	2,050,321	2,262,663
Eskay Creek Mine, British Columbia *(2)*	100%	352,070	358,718	320,784
Round Mountain Mine, Nevada *(2),(3)*	50%	392,649	377,747	373,475
Hemlo Property, Ontario *(2),(3)*	50%	267,888	269,057	307,514
Holt-McDermott Mine, Ontario	100%	89,515	83,577	83,577
Marigold Mine, Nevada *(2),(3)*	33%	47,396	27,422	28,261
		3,260,643	3,166,842	3,376,274
South America				
Pierina Mine, Peru	100%	911,723	898,228	911,076
Australia/Africa				
Plutonic Mine, Western Australia *(2)*	100%	333,947	307,377	288,360
Darlot Mine, Western Australia *(2)*	100%	154,977	145,443	125,024
Lawlers Mine, Western Australia *(2)*	100%	99,223	113,291	103,915
Kalgoorlie Mine, Western Australia *(2),(3)*	50%	436,098	360,025	384,362
		1,024,245	926,136	901,661
Bulyanhulu Mine, Tanzania *(4)*	100%	313,551	356,319	241,575
		1,337,796	1,282,455	1,143,236
Other Mines Closed in 2002 *(2),(3)*		—	347,352	693,510
Company total		5,510,162	5,694,877	6,124,096

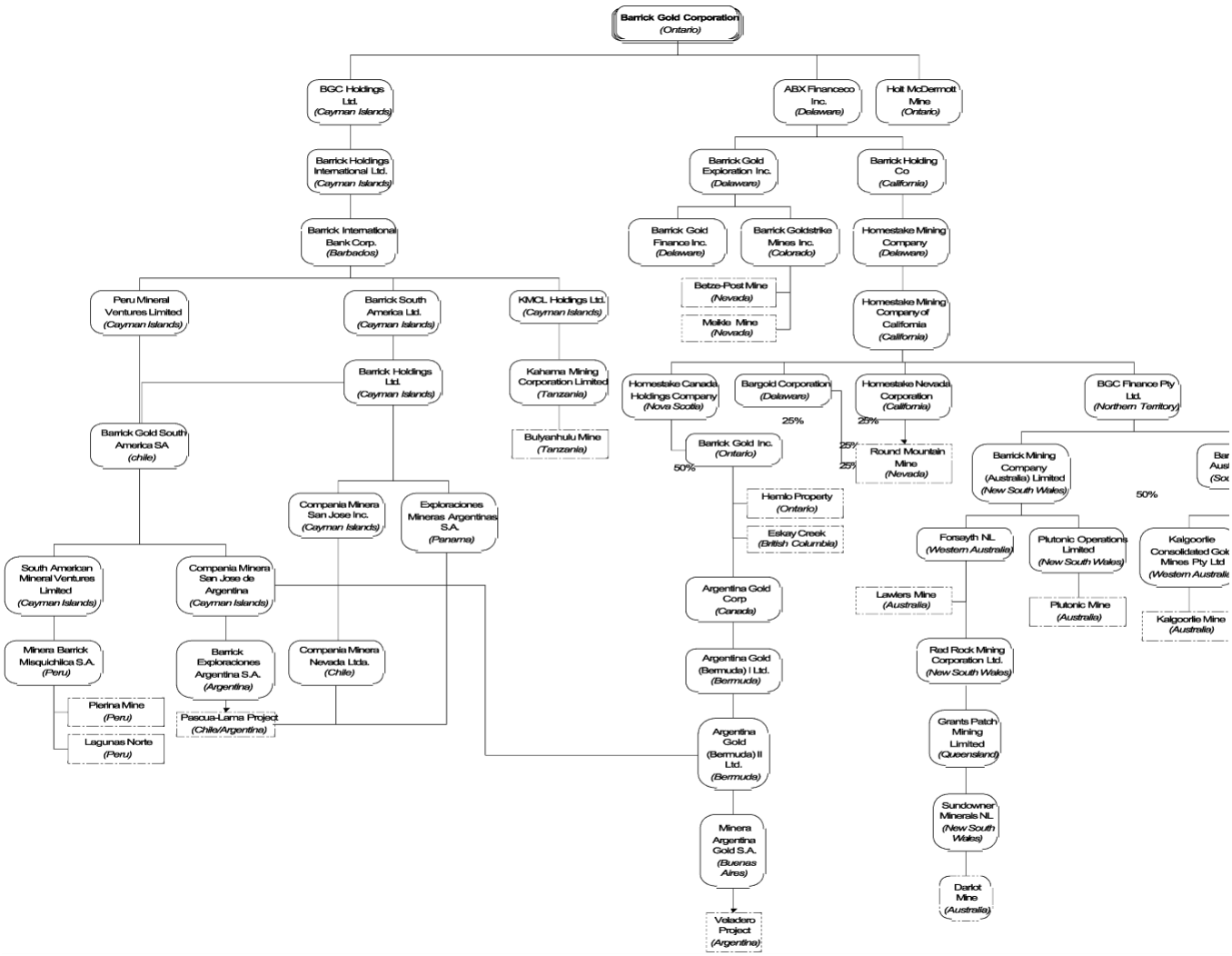
(1) Barrick's interest is subject to royalty obligations at certain mines.

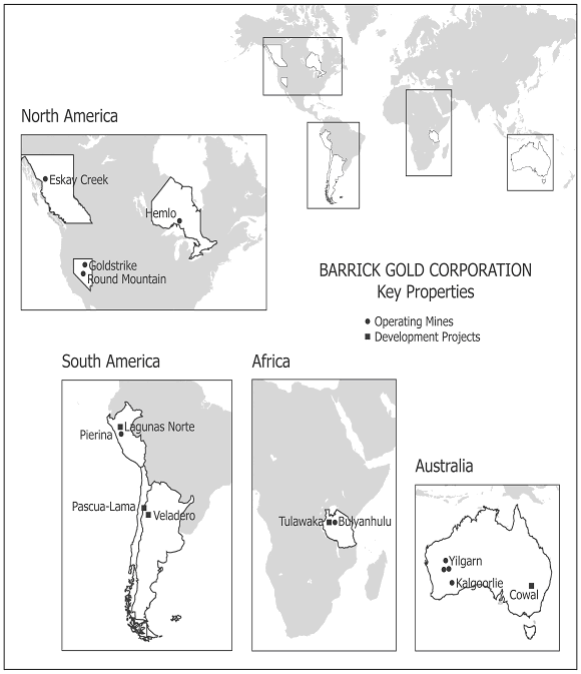
(2) *Acquired through the acquisition of Homestake in December 2001 (except for the following properties included in "Other Mines Closed in 2002" – Bousquet mine, El Indio and Tambo mines). Production reflects Homestake's interest prior to the acquisition ((except for the following properties included in" Other Mines Closed in 2002" – Holt-McDermott mine, Bousquet mine and El Indio mine).*

(3) *Barrick's proportional share.*

(4) *The Bulyanhulu mine commenced production in April 2001.*

See the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's operating and geographic segments.


Barrick Gold Corporation
(Ontario)
BGC Holdings Ltd.
(Cayman Islands)
ABX Financeco Inc.
(Delaware)
Holt McDermott Mine
(Ontario)
Barrick Holdings International Ltd.
(Cayman Islands)
Barrick Gold Exploration Inc.
(Delaware)
Barrick Holding Co
(California)
Barrick International Bank Corp.
(Barbados)
Barrick Gold Finance Inc.
(Delaware)
Barrick Goldstrike Mines Inc.
(Colorado)
Homestake Mining Company
(Delaware)
Peru Mineral Ventures Limited
(Cayman Islands)
Barrick South America Ltd.
(Cayman Islands)
KMCL Holdings Ltd.
(Cayman Islands)
Betze-Post Mine
(Nevada)
Meikle Mine
(Nevada)
Homestake Mining Company of California
(California)
Barrick Holdings Ltd.
(Cayman Islands)
Kahama Mining Corporation Limited
(Tanzania)
Homestake Canada Holdings Company
(Nova Scotia)
Bargold Corporation
(Delaware)
Homestake Nevada Corporation
(California)
BGC Finance Pty Ltd.
(Northern Territory)
Barrick Gold South America SA
(chile)
Bulyanhulu Mine
(Tanzania)
25%
25%
25%
Barrick Gold Inc.
(Ontario)
50%
Round Mountain Mine
(Nevada)
Barrick Mining Company (Australia) Limited
(New South Wales)
50%
Hemlo Property
(Ontario)
Eskay Creek
(British Columbia)
Compania Minera San Jose Inc.
(Cayman Islands)
Exploraciones Mineras Argentinas S.A.
(Panama)
Forsayth NL
(Western Australia)
Plutonic Operations Limited
(New South Wales)
Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd
(Western Australia)
South American Mineral Ventures Limited
(Cayman Islands)
Compania Minera San Jose de Argentina
(Cayman Islands)
Argentina Gold Corp
(Canada)
Lawlers Mine
(Australia)
Plutonic Mine
(Australia)
Kalgoorlie Mine
(Australia)
Minera Barrick Misquichilca S.A.
(Peru)
Barrick Exploraciones Argentina S.A.
(Argentina)
Compania Minera Nevada Ltda.
(Chile)
Argentina Gold (Bermuda) I Ltd.
(Bermuda)
Red Rock Mining Corporation Ltd.
(New South Wales)
Pierina Mine
(Peru)
Pascua-Lama Project
(Chile/Argentina)
Grants Patch Mining Limited
(Queensland)
Lagunas Norte
(Peru)
Argentina Gold (Bermuda) II Ltd.
(Bermuda)
Sundowner Minerals NL
(New South Wales)
Minera Argentina Gold S.A.
(Buenos Aires)
Darlot Mine
(Australia)
Veladero Project
(Argentina)


North America
Eskay Creek
Hemlo
Goldstrike
Round Mountain
BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION
Key Properties
Operating Mines
Development Projects
South America
Pierina
Lagunas Norte
Pascua-Lama
Veladero
Africa
Tulawaka
Buzwanhulu
Australia
Yilgarn
Kalgoorlie
Cowal

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

At December 31, 2003, Barrick's total proven and probable gold mineral reserves for Canadian reporting purposes were 86 million ounces. During 2003, Barrick produced 5.51 million ounces of gold (6.5 million contained ounces) and added approximately 5.5 million contained ounces to reserves for a net decrease of approximately 0.9 million contained ounces (see - "Reconciliation of Mineral Reserves"). The addition to reserves of 5.5 million contained ounces is primarily attributable to the Veladero project and the Lagunas Norte project, in the Alto Chicama District, the Goldstrike property and the Kalgoorlie and Plutonic mines. 2003 reserves have been calculated using an assumed gold price of $325 per ounce and a silver price of $4.75 per ounce.

Reserves and resources have been calculated as at December 31, 2003 in accordance with definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and incorporated into National Instrument 43-101 (see "Definitions" below). Calculations have been prepared by employees of Barrick under the supervision of René L. Marion, P.Eng., Vice President, Technical Services of Barrick, and/or Alexander J. Davidson, P. Geo., Executive Vice President, Exploration of Barrick. Such calculations incorporate then current and/or expected mine plans and cost levels at each property. Varying cut-off grades have been used depending on the mine, methods of extraction and type of ore contained in the reserves. Mineral resource metal grades and material densities have been estimated using industry-standard methods appropriate for each mineral project with support of various commercially available mining software packages. For the cut-off grades used in the calculation of reserves, see " – Notes to the Reserves, Resources and Reconciliation Tables". Barrick's normal data verification procedures have been employed in connection with the calculations. Sampling, analytical and test data underlying the stated mineral resources and reserves have been verified by Mr. Marion or Mr. Davidson, employees under their supervision, and/or independent Qualified Persons. Verification procedures include industry-standard quality control practices. For details of data verification and quality control practices at each material property, see "Principal Regions".

Barrick reports its reserves in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as interpreted by the Staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission) applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. Accordingly, for U.S. reporting purposes, as at December 31, 2003, the mineralization at the Lagunas Norte project is classified as mineralized material. As at May 1, 2004, for U.S. reporting purposes, the mineralization at the Lagunas Norte project is classified as reserves.

Although the Company has carefully prepared and verified the mineral reserve figures presented below and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, such figures are estimates, which are, in part, based on forward-looking information, and no assurance can be given that the indicated level of gold will be produced. See "Risk Factors" and "Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Information".

Definitions

A ***mineral resource*** is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories.

An ***inferred mineral resource*** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence, limited sampling and reasonably assumed but not verified geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

An ***indicated mineral resource*** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A ***measured mineral resource*** is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

A ***mineral reserve*** is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined. Mineral reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into probable mineral reserves and proven mineral reserves.

A ***probable mineral reserve*** is the economically mineable part of an indicated and, in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A ***proven mineral reserve*** is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Gold Mineral Reserves [1], [3], [4], [7], [10], [11]
(as at December 31, 2003, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101)

	PROVEN			PROBABLE			TOTAL		
Based on attributable ounces	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade[8] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[9] (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade[8] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[9] (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade[8] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[9] (000's)**
North America									
Operating Mines									
Goldstrike Open Pit[14]	61,551	0.128	7,856	48,191	0.162	7,829	109,742	0.143	15,685
Goldstrike Underground[14]	3,316	0.467	1,547	5,862	0.326	1,913	9,177	0.377	3,460
Goldstrike Property Total	64,867	0.145	9,403	54,053	0.180	9,742	118,919	0.161	19,145
Round Mountain (50%)	64,933	0.017	1,081	24,919	0.020	502	89,852	0.018	1,583
Marigold (33%)	3,122	0.031	98	27,967	0.023	638	31,089	0.024	737
Eskay Creek	387	1.398	541	540	0.741	400	927	1.015	941
Hemlo (50%)	10,766	0.113	1,213	6,791	0.078	531	17,557	0.099	1,744
Holt-McDermott	31	0.161	5	309	0.162	50	340	0.162	55
South America									
Operating Mines									
Pierina	26,112	0.060	1,560	35,281	0.034	1,208	61,393	0.045	2,768
Projects									
Lagunas Norte[7], [14]	4,443	0.051	225	154,807	0.045	6,930	159,250	0.045	7,155
Veladero	19,037	0.042	801	298,150	0.035	10,314	317,187	0.035	11,115
Pascua-Lama[12]	37,738	0.062	2,355	258,673	0.056	14,507	296,411	0.057	16,862
Australia/Africa									
Operating Mines									
Plutonic	403	0.057	23	20,232	0.130	2,623	20,635	0.128	2,646
Lawlers	790	0.133	105	2,444	0.122	297	3,234	0.124	402
Darlot	3,181	0.119	379	4,446	0.170	756	7,627	0.149	1,135
Kalgoorlie (50%)	37,799	0.054	2,042	59,248	0.065	3,852	97,047	0.061	5,894
Bulyanhulu	1,784	0.407	726	26,098	0.390	10,181	27,882	0.391	10,907
Projects									
Cowal	5,191	0.046	238	58,409	0.039	2,257	63,600	0.039	2,495
Tulawaka (70%)	—	—	—	1,093	0.337	368	1,093	0.337	368
TOTAL	280,584	0.074	20,795	1,033,460	0.063	65,156	1,314,043	0.065	85,952

See " - Notes to the Mineral Reserves, Resources and Reconciliation Tables".

Gold Mineral Resources [1], [2], [3], [5]
(as at December 31, 2003, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101)

	MEASURED (M)			INDICATED (I)			(M) + (I)	INFERRED		
Based on attributable ounces	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade[8] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[9] (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade[8] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[9] (000's)**	**Ounces (000's)**	**Tons (000's)**	**Grade[8] (oz/ton)**	**Ounces[9] (000's)**
North America										
Operating Mines										
Goldstrike Open Pit[14]	14,077	0.059	831	23,326	0.061	1,433	2,264	323	0.065	21
Goldstrike Underground[14]	1,580	0.435	687	4,261	0.423	1,802	2,489	7,725	0.366	2,827
Goldstrike Property Total	15,657	0.097	1,518	27,587	0.117	3,235	4,753	8,048	0.354	2,848
Round Mountain (50%)	10,050	0.013	133	27,720	0.018	512	645	9,790	0.018	180
Marigold (33%)	6,645	0.020	134	6,689	0.020	134	268	59,144	0.014	826
Eskay Creek	93	0.290	27	329	0.286	94	121	277	0.513	142
Hemlo (50%)	1,171	0.112	131	1,846	0.076	140	271	3,952	0.142	562
Holt-McDermott	—	—	—	452	0.195	88	88	133	0.271	36
South America										
Operating Mines										
Pierina	6,017	0.017	103	19,404	0.016	316	419	154	0.013	2
Projects										
Lagunas Norte[7], [14]	1,624	0.063	103	24,127	0.068	1,632	1,735	10,233	0.060	617
Veladero	3,423	0.021	72	64,292	0.023	1,468	1,540	73,462	0.023	1,704
Pascua-Lama[12]	3,962	0.055	216	111,883	0.029	3,271	3,487	126,841	0.027	3,475
Australia/Africa										
Operating Mines										
Plutonic	190	0.216	41	13,205	0.146	1,926	1,967	8,624	0.175	1,508
Lawlers	2,009	0.153	307	6,768	0.122	829	1,136	1,745	0.122	213
Darlot	1,098	0.142	156	3,096	0.126	390	546	144	0.194	28
Kalgoorlie (50%)	14,447	0.055	794	30,137	0.059	1,786	2,580	4,621	0.043	197
Bulyanhulu	54	0.222	12	4,246	0.443	1,882	1,894	5,268	0.512	2,697
Projects										
Cowal	2,594	0.038	98	44,940	0.033	1,498	1,596	31,053	0.033	1,011
Tulawaka (70%)	—	—	—	680	0.066	45	45	161	0.075	12
Other Properties	—	—	—	20,404	0.078	1,598	1,598	11,768	0.118	1,387
TOTAL	69,034	0.056	3,845	407,805	0.051	20,844	24,689	355,418	0.049	17,445

See " - Notes to the Mineral Reserves, Resources and Reconciliation Tables".

Reconciliation of Mineral Reserves

Property (000's of ounces)	Mineral Reserves December 31, 2002[6]	Processed in 2003	Increase (decrease)	Mineral Reserves December 31, 2003[3]
North America				
Operating Mines				
Goldstrike Open Pit[14]	16,051	(1.895)	1,529	15,685
Goldstrike Underground[14]	3,888	(625)	197	3,460
Round Mountain (50%)	1,875	(458)	166	1,583
Marigold (33%)	678	(65)	124	737
Eskay Creek	1,430	(383)	(106)	941
Hemlo (50%)	2,118	(282)	(92)	1,744
Holt-McDermott	154	(95)	(4)	55
South America				
Operating Mines				
Pierina	3,602	(1,172)	338	2,768
Projects				
Lagunas Norte[14]	6,535[7]	—	620	7,155[7]
Veladero	9,384[7]	—	1,731	11,115
Pascua-Lama	16,862[12]	—	—	16,862[12]
Australia/Africa				
Operating Mines				
Plutonic	2,533	(371)	484	2,646
Lawlers	509	(103)	(4)	402
Darlot	1,269	(160)	26	1,135
Kalgoorlie (50%)	5,551	(508)	851	5,894
Bulyanhulu	11,653	(356)	(390)	10,907
Projects				
Cowal	2,835	—	(340)	2,495
Tulawaka	—	—	368	368
Total	**86,927**	**(6,473)**	**5,498**[13]	**85,952**

Notes to the Mineral Reserves, Resources and Reconciliation Tables

(1) Reflects Barrick's ownership share where ownership interest is less than 100%.

(2) These mineral resources are in addition to mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(3) Mineral reserves and resources have been calculated as at December 31, 2003.

(4) Mineral reserves have been calculated as at December 31, 2003 using an assumed gold price of $325 per ounce and a silver price of $4.75 per ounce and exchange rates of $1.50 C$/US$ and $0.57 US$/A$. Reserves at the Kalgoorlie property assumed an exchange rate of $0.59 US$/A$. Reserves at the Hemlo property assumed an exchange rate of $1.53 C$/US$.

(5) Resources have been estimated using varying cut-off grades, depending on both the type of mine, its maturity and ore type at each property. Assumed gold prices ranging from $300 to $400 have generally been used in estimating resources.

(6) Mineral reserves have been calculated as at December 31, 2002 using an assumed gold price of $300 per ounce and a silver price of $4.75 per ounce and exchange rates of $1.58 C$/US$ and $0.54 US$/A$. Reserves at the Kalgoorlie property assumed a gold price of $297 per ounce (A$550 and an exchange rate of $0.54 US$/A$).

(7) Mineral reserves have been calculated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 (under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), as interpreted by Staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. The mineralization at the Veladero project was classified as reserves for U.S. reporting purposes in the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2003. For U.S. reporting purposes, as at December 31, 2003, the mineralization at the Lagunas Norte project, located in the Alto Chicama District, is classified as mineralized material. As at May 1, 2004, the mineralization at the Lagunas Norte project is classified as reserves for U.S. reporting purposes.

(8) Grade represents an average, weighted by reference to tons of ore type where several recovery processes apply.

(9) Ounces estimated to be present in the tons of ore which would be mined and processed. Mill recovery rates have not been applied in calculating the contained ounces.

(10) Reserves include stockpile material totalling approximately 95.8 million tons, containing approximately 5.1 million ounces. Properties at which stockpile material represents more than 5% of the reported reserves are as follows:

Property	Tons (000's)	Grade (oz/ton)	Contained Ounces (000's)
Kalgoorlie	11,112	0.036	399
Goldstrike	41,051	0.100	4,105
Round Mountain	42,362	0.013	562

(11) The metallurgical recovery applicable at each property and the cut-off grades used to determine reserves are as follows:

	Metallurgical Recovery (%)	Cutoff Grade (oz/t)
OPERATING MINES		
Goldstrike Property		
Open Pit	83.9	0.060-0.080
Underground	89.8	0.110-0.260
Marigold	72.0	0.005-0.010
Round Mountain	66.9	0.006-0.018
Eskay Creek	92.3	0.739-0.997
Holt-McDermott	94.2	0.099-0.137
Hemlo Property		
David Bell	93.0	0.236
Williams	92.3	0.032-0.133
Pierina	77.3	0.011-0.016
Lagunas Norte(14)	84.7	0.012

	Metallurgical Recovery (%)	Cutoff Grade (oz/t)
Veladero	72.3	0.019-0.024
Pascua-Lama	82.7	0.032-0.055
Darlot	97.0	0.112-0.127
Lawlers	95.4	0.119
Plutonic	88.1	0.029-0.096
Kalgoorlie	86.1	0.032
Cowal	84.9	0.013-0.019
Bulyanhulu	89.0	0.241-0.267
Tulawaka	90.0	0.051

(12) Reserves for the Pascua-Lama project have been calculated using a gold price of $325 per ounce, a silver price of $4.75 per ounce and cost estimates as at December 31, 2003. Using such assumptions, the project generates a marginal rate of return. Work on updating the previous feasibility study is ongoing and cost estimates are under continuing review. See “Principal Regions - South America - Pascua-Lama Project”.

(13) Represents a 3.9 million ounce increase resulting from the increase in the assumed gold price for the calculation of reserves from $300 to $325 per ounce and other increases (decreases) resulting from reclassification between mineral resources and mineral reserves and changes due to geological remodelling and mine planning.

(14) The Goldstrike Open Pit mine has been previously referred to as the Betze-Post mine; the Goldstrike Underground mine has been previously referred to as the Meikle mine; and the Lagunas Norte project, in the Alto Chicama District, has previously been referred to as the Alto Chicama project.

Uses of Gold

Product fabrication and bullion investment are two principal uses of gold. Within the fabrication category there are a wide variety of end uses, the largest of which is the manufacture of jewelry. Other fabrication purposes include official coins, electronics, miscellaneous industrial and decorative uses, dentistry, medals and medallions.

Sales and Refining

Gold can be readily sold on numerous markets throughout the world and it is not difficult to ascertain its market price at any particular time. Since there are a large number of available gold purchasers, the Company is not dependent upon the sale of gold to any one customer. Barrick’s gold is currently being refined to market delivery standards by MKS Finance S.A. in Castel San Pietro, Switzerland and Argor-Heraeus S.A. in Mendrisio, Switzerland (Goldstrike production), by Johnson Matthey Limited in Brampton, Ontario, Canada (a portion of the Hemlo production), by the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (a portion of the Hemlo production), by Johnson Matthey PLC in London (Pierina production and Bulyanhulu gold doré production), by Johnson Matthey Refining Inc. in Salt Lake City, Utah, United States (Round Mountain production)` and by Australian Gold Refinery in Perth, Australia (Plutonic production, Kalgoorlie production, Darlot production and Lawlers production). The gold is then delivered to meet commitments under gold sale contracts or sold to various gold bullion dealers or smelters on a competitive basis at spot prices. The Company believes that, because of the availability of alternative refiners, no material adverse effect would result if the Company lost the services of any of its current refiners.

The Bulyanhulu mine produces gold-copper concentrates. At Bulyanhulu, sales contracts have been established with Pan Pacific Copper Co., Ltd., an affiliate of Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd., and with Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. for up to 70% of the mine's concentrate production through 2008. A sales contract has been established with Marc Rich + Co. Investment AG in conjunction with Yunnan Copper in China for up to 30 % of the mine's concentrate production through 2006.

The Eskay Creek mine sells direct shipping ore under long-term sales contracts with Dowa Mining Company Limited, Akita-Ken, Japan, and Noranda Inc., Rouyn-Noranda, for combined ore sales of 135,000 dry tonnes annually. These contracts expire in 2006 and 2007. The Eskay Creek mine also produces flotation concentrates, up to 70% of which is committed under a sales agreement with Noranda Inc. in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada and 30% to Teck Cominco Metals Ltd. in Trail, British Columbia, Canada. These contracts expire at various dates between 2004 and 2008.

Financial Risk Management

Forward Sales Program

The Company has operations in five principal countries which produce its primary product, gold, as well as by-products such as silver and copper. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of market risks, including risks related to the effects of changes in gold prices. This financial exposure is monitored and managed by the Company as an integral part of its overall risk-management program. The Company's risk-management program has historically focused on the unpredictability of commodity and financial markets and used financial instruments to mitigate significant, unanticipated earnings and cash flow fluctuations that may arise from volatility in commodity prices. Price fluctuations in gold could cause actual cash inflows from the sale of gold to differ from anticipated cash inflows.

For most of Barrick's history, gold forward sales were a significant element in providing the Company the relatively stable revenue that helped fuel its growth. In 2002, Barrick took steps to simplify and reduce the size of its gold forward sales program. With the Company's positive outlook for the gold price, interest rates at 40-year lows (leading to lower forward sales price premiums) and Barrick's strong financial position, the Company has been managing the program down to a lower percentage of overall reserves. In late 2003, Barrick adopted a no-hedge gold policy such that it will not add any new ounces to its gold forward sales program and will pursue opportunities to reduce its gold forward sales position. Barrick continues to enter into derivative instruments to mitigate the effect of other risks that are inherent in its business, and also to take advantage of opportunities to secure attractive pricing for currencies, interest rates and other commodities.

Barrick's forward gold and silver sales contracts represent agreements to sell gold and silver on a delivery date in the future. Barrick has the flexibility to choose the delivery date at any time in advance of the contract's termination date (2013 in most cases). Barrick may, in its discretion, choose to settle any gold sales contract at any time in advance of the contract's termination date. Barrick spreads out the interim pricing dates of its contracts such that, for gold and silver sales contracts Barrick is able to physically deliver gold and silver against the contracts on these dates, if desired, and for other contracts the relevant markets for currencies and interest rates will be able to absorb the contracts.

The rights and obligations under Barrick's gold forward sales contracts are defined by master trading agreements executed with various counterparties. The selling price under a contract is based on the forward price of gold at the future delivery date, which is essentially a function of the spot gold price on the date the contract is entered into plus a premium (commonly referred to as "contango") through the future delivery date. The amount of contango is often quoted as a percentage return that reflects the spread between market LIBOR interest rates (i.e., US dollar interest rates) and gold borrowing rates

(commonly referred to as “gold lease rates”). Generally, US dollar interest rates are higher than the gold lease rate, which means that the future price for the sale of gold under the contract is higher than the gold price at the time the contract is entered into. In general, the longer the period of time from the start of the contract until delivery, the greater the amount of the forward premium or contango and, provided US dollar interest rates remain higher than gold lease rates, the greater the contract price compared to the spot price at the start of the contract. In the event gold lease rates are higher than US dollar interest rates, the “premium” becomes negative (known as “backwardation”). However, because of the large amount of Central Bank gold available for lending relative to demand, gold lease rates have historically tended to be low and any spikes short-lived.

Barrick has arrangements in place with approximately 19 high-quality counterparties whose credit ratings are generally “AA” or higher. To reduce exposure to defaults by counterparties, Barrick diversifies its forward sales contracts across a number of counterparties, limits exposure to individual counterparties, uses master netting arrangements (which means that Barrick’s exposure is limited to the net positive exposure of contracts of a similar type with individual counterparties) and regularly monitors its counterparties’ credit ratings. To date, all counterparties have fully performed their obligations under such arrangements.

Barrick’s trading agreements provide for early close out of certain transactions in the event of a material adverse change in the ability of Barrick or its principal hedging subsidiary to perform its obligations under the trading agreements and related parent guarantees or a lack of a gold market, and for customary events of default such as covenant breaches, insolvency or bankruptcy. The principal financial covenants contained in the trading agreements are the requirement that Barrick maintain a consolidated net worth of at least $2 billion – at December 31, 2003, it was $3.5 billion – and a long-term debt to consolidated net worth ratio of 1.5:1 or lower – at December 31, 2003, it was 0.25:1. For the purpose of these covenants, unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on derivative transactions are excluded. If an event of default occurred, counterparties could require Barrick to immediately settle outstanding contracts. Under its trading agreements, Barrick is not required to post any collateral or subject to any margin calls.

In previous years, as a result of the Company’s forward sales program and the level of spot prices for gold, substantially all of the gold produced by the Company (excluding Homestake production) was delivered against existing forward sale contracts rather than on the spot market. During 2003, however, the Company delivered a large portion of gold production into the spot market, combined with the delivery of our remaining production into our forward sales program. In 2003, the Company realized an average price of $366 per ounce compared with an average gold price on the Commodity Exchange Inc. (“COMEX”) in New York for the year of $363 per ounce. In comparison, for 2002, the Company realized an average gold price of $339 per ounce compared with an average gold price on the COMEX in New York for the year of $310 per ounce. As a result of changes in the market price of gold, contango rates and other factors, there can be no assurance that the Company’s forward sales program will be as successful in the future as it has been in the past.

During 2003, the Company reduced its gold forward sales position by 2.6 million ounces and, at year end, had outstanding commitments to deliver 15.5 million ounces of its future gold production under its gold forward sales program. This represents approximately 18% of reserves (for Canadian reporting purposes). This means that more than four out of every five ounces of gold reserves are unhedged, giving Barrick significant leverage to the gold price.

Barrick plans to explore and evaluate various strategies to reduce the size of its gold hedge position. Barrick has targeted a reduction in the size of the program of at least 1.5 million ounces in 2004. The actual reduction in 2004 may be higher than the target. Barrick expects to deliver a portion of its

2004 gold production into its gold forward sales program in order to accomplish this goal. In general, the Company will also endeavor to exploit gold market volatility or other opportunities in reducing its gold hedge position. Depending on market conditions and other factors, Barrick may choose to deliver a portion of its gold production into its gold forward sales program at prices that are below the spot price, or Barrick may choose to pursue any of a number of alternative methods of reducing or eliminating its gold hedge position, including, but not restricted to, restructuring, transferring, converting or otherwise settling contracts.

For a summary of the Company's future gold sale and delivery commitments, derivative financial instruments used in the forward sales program and associated risks, see Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2003, pages 23 to 25, 30 to 31 and 51 to 55 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2003 and "Risk Factors".

Currency and Interest Rate Hedge Programs

The Company also monitors and manages exposures related to currencies and interest rates. Currency risk mainly arises on cash expenditures at the Company's Australian and Canadian mines that are denominated in local currencies. Interest rate risk mainly relates to interest income receipts on cash balances and interest payments on variable-rate debt obligations. The Company mainly uses forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps to mitigate the impact of volatility in currency exchange rates and interest rates on its business. For a summary of the derivative instruments used in the Company's currency and interest rate hedge programs see Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Oversight and Control Over Risk Management Activities

The Company's financial risk management activities are subject to the management, direction, and control of its Finance Committee as part of that Committee's oversight of the Company's investment activities and treasury function. The Finance Committee, which is comprised of four members of the Company's Board of Directors, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, reports to the Board of Directors on the scope of the Company's risk-management strategy (including the gold sales program) and other activities. The Finance Committee approves corporate policy that defines the Company's risk-management objectives and philosophy relating to financial risk management activities and provides guidance for financial instrument usage. The Finance Committee also approves hedging strategies that are developed by management through its analysis of risk exposures to which the Company is subject, and commodity, foreign exchange and interest rate market analysis from internal and industry sources. The resulting hedging strategies are then incorporated into the Company's overall risk-management strategies.

Responsibility for the implementation of hedging and risk-management strategies is delegated to the Company's treasury function. A report on Barrick's hedge position, detailing the size of the hedge position by contract type, diversification of the position among counterparties and each counterparty's recent credit rating and the latest fair value of each group of contracts, is prepared each week and distributed to the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee and the Board of Directors also receive a report on Barrick's hedging position at each of their regularly scheduled meetings.

Barrick maintains a separate compliance function to independently monitor and verify hedging activities and achieve segregation of duties of personnel responsible for entering into hedging transactions from personnel responsible for recording and reporting transactions. In addition, the treasurer regularly monitors all hedging transactions entered into by the treasury group. All confirmations and settlements of

transactions are processed and checked independently of the treasury group. Responsibility for entering into hedging transactions is limited to a small group of experienced treasury personnel. Summaries of each individual transaction, setting out the terms of the transactions and the identity of the individual executing each transaction, are generated by the treasury group and delivered to the compliance function on a daily basis. Confirmations from counterparties are received directly by the compliance function and checked against the documentation generated by the treasury group. Barrick has not entered into gold delivery commitments that are not covered by scheduled production.

Employees - Labor Relations

As at December 31, 2003, Barrick had approximately 5,200 full-time employees worldwide, as well as approximately 1,900 employees at operations jointly owned by Barrick, substantially all of who are employed in the United States, Canada, Australia, Chile, Peru, Argentina and Tanzania. Unions represent approximately 300 persons at the Company's operations. Although the Company experienced an unauthorized work stoppage of one week at its Bulyanhulu mine in late 2002, labor relations at all locations are believed to be good.

Hourly employees are provided with a variety of retirement, insurance and other benefits generally corresponding to prevailing customs in the relevant area and industry. Certain of the Company's mining operations participate in retirement pension plans that are defined contribution plans. The Company also has pension plans covering certain United States employees. Certain of these pension plans, covering U.S. salaried and other non-union employees, provide benefits based on the employee's years of service and highest compensation for a period prior to retirement. Certain of these pension plans, covering U.S. union employees, provide defined benefits based on each year of service. The Company also has other post-retirement plans that provide medical and life insurance benefits for certain retired employees. The excess of accumulated benefit obligations over plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets was $51 million at December 31, 2003, and $61 million at December 31, 2002. Plans where the projected benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation exceeded plan assets included a qualified pension plan covering salaried and non-union employees, a nonqualified supplemental pension plan covering certain employees and a nonqualified pension plan covering a director of the Company. In addition, an irrevocable trust ("Rabbi Trust") was set up to fund the nonqualified plans and certain other deferred compensation plans. The diversified assets held in the Rabbi Trust included short-term investments of approximately $32 million as of December 31, 2003. The Company has put in place a retirement plan for certain officers of Barrick. Pursuant to the unfunded plan, 15% of the officer's salary and bonus for the year is accrued and accumulated with interest until retirement. There are no other benefits programs in place that could result in any unfunded post-retirement benefits. In addition, the Company has implemented incentive programs for certain employees.

Competition

The Company competes with other mining and exploration companies in connection with the acquisition of mining claims and leases on gold and other precious metals prospects and in connection with the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

There is significant competition for the limited number of gold acquisition opportunities and, as a result, the Company may be unable to continue to acquire attractive gold mining properties on terms it considers acceptable.

PRINCIPAL REGIONS

For the year-ended December 31, 2003, Barrick produced 5.51 million ounces at total cash costs of $189 per ounce. Gold production is targeted at between 4.9 and 5.0 million ounces in 2004 at total cash costs of $205 to $215 per ounce of gold.

Cost Of Sales And Other Operating Expenses

For the years ended December 31,	2003	2002
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP	$1,065	$1,065
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(14)	(37)
Total cash production costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1]	$1,051	$1,028
Ounces sold (thousands)	5,554	5,805
Total cash costs per ounce sold - per US GAAP (dollars)	$ 192	$ 183
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1](dollars)	$ 189	$ 177

Total cash costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1] ($/oz)

For the years ended December 31,	2003	2002
Cost of sales at market foreign exchange rates	$210	$191
Gains realized on currency hedge contracts	(12)	(1)
By-product credits	(21)	(20)
Cash operating costs	177	170
Royalties	9	6
Production taxes	3	1
Total cash costs	$189	$177

1. Reported total cash costs per ounce data are calculated in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (the “Standard”). Adoption of the Standard is voluntary, but Barrick understands that most senior gold producers follow the Standard when reporting cash cost per ounce data. The data does not have a meaning prescribed by US GAAP and therefore amounts presented may not be comparable to data presented by gold producers who do not follow the Standard. Total cash costs per ounce are derived from amounts included in the Statements of Income and include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties and production taxes, but exclude amortization, reclamation costs, financing costs, and capital, development and exploration costs. Barrick has also presented a GAAP measure of cost per ounce as required by securities regulations that govern non-GAAP performance measures. Within this disclosure document, Barrick’s discussion and analysis is focused on the “total cash cost” measure as defined by the Standard, but the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP is also provided throughout. See “Non-GAAP Performance Measures” for further information on non-GAAP performance measures.

In 2003, Barrick was reorganized, dividing its global operations into three regions: North America, Australia/Africa and South America. Each region is supported with financial and technical resources from the Company’s corporate center. Under this new structure, each region has responsibility from development to closure in respect of each property. The following is a summary of Barrick’s principal operations and development projects by region.

North America

Operating Properties

Barrick’s principal North American operations consist of its Goldstrike property, its 50% interest in the Round Mountain mine, its Eskay Creek mine and the 50% owned Hemlo property. The following table summarizes the production and total cash costs per ounce of the North American mines.

	Production (attributable ounces)		Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz)		Total Cash Costs - per US GAAP ($/oz)	
	For the years ended 12/31		For the years ended 12/31		For the years ended 12/31	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Goldstrike						
Open Pit	1,559,461	1,409,985	$ 233	$ 228	$ 234	$ 232
Underground	551,664	640,336	253	198	253	199
Goldstrike property total	2,111,125	2,050,321	238	218	237	222
Round Mountain (50% owned)	392,649	377,747	173	187	177	202
Eskay Creek	352,070	358,718	52	40	53	41
Hemlo (50% owned)	267,888	269,057	226	224	227	227
Holt-McDermott	89,515	83,577	239	173	240	176
Marigold (33% owned)	47,396	27,422	171	187	172	194
	3,260,643	3,166,842	$ 209	$ 193	$ 211	$ 198

1. For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to “Non-GAAP Performance Measures”.

Goldstrike Property

General Information

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns and operates the Goldstrike Open Pit mine and the Goldstrike Underground mine and related deposits on the Goldstrike property. The property is located in north central Nevada, approximately 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the town of Carlin, at an elevation of 5,600 feet (1,700 meters) in the hilly terrain of the Tuscarora Mountains. Access to the property is provided by certain access agreements with Newmont Mining Corporation, that allow for the use of various roads in the area, and a right-of-way issued by the Bureau of Land Management. Such roads are accessed from Elko, Nevada by traveling west on U.S. Interstate 80 to Carlin, Nevada and then by approximately 23 miles (37 kilometers) of local roads north of Carlin. Generally, the climate of the area does not materially impact on the mine’s operations.

PanCana Minerals Ltd. (“PanCana”) first mined the property for gold in 1976. In 1978, Western States Minerals Corporation (“WSMC”) became the operator in a 50/50 joint venture with PanCana. Barrick acquired a 50% interest and assumed management of the Goldstrike property on December 31, 1986 with the acquisition of WSMC’s 50% interest in the property. It completed the acquisition of 100% ownership of the property pursuant to a plan of arrangement entered into with PanCana in January 1987. At the time of acquisition, mining operations on the property were concentrated on various shallow oxide deposits. The principal known deposit was the Post surface oxide deposit, which then contained approximately half a million ounces of gold. The property was operated as an open pit, heap leach operation. Reserves for the Post deposit were delineated during 1986 and mining of the Post deposit commenced in 1987. Following acquisition, two sulphide ore zones were identified (the Betze and Deep Post deposits). During the first two years after acquisition, a carbon-in-leach mill and ancillary facilities, as well as a crushing and agglomeration plant designed to improve recoveries from low grade oxide ore, were constructed. In January 1989, Barrick announced the four-year Betze Development Plan to develop the Post oxide and Betze sulphide reserves. The plan, which called for the development of a large open pit and the expansion of the milling facilities, was completed in 1993 with the commissioning of the final three of the total of six autoclaves. The Goldstrike Underground mine, which was discovered in 1989, commenced production in 1996. During 2000, the Company completed construction of a roaster facility for the treatment of carbonaceous ore on the property. The roaster increased the property’s processing

capacity by approximately 16,000 tons per day. In 2001, an intensive development program to bring the Rodeo deposit, part of the Goldstrike Underground mine, into production was completed and a new ball mill was added to increase autoclave recovery.

At December 31, 2003, the Goldstrike property comprised approximately 9,921 acres (4,000 hectares) of land. This includes 1,762 acres (713 hectares) of patented lode mining and millsite claims and 1,870 acres (757 hectares) of unpatented lode mining and millsite claims held directly or by lease, 2,531 acres (1,024 hectares) of land acquired through land exchanges with the United States government, and 3,848 acres (1,557 hectares) purchased from other mining companies and a private individual. Patenting is the process that transfers fee simple title from the federal government to the applicant. The Goldstrike Open Pit and Goldstrike Underground mines and the majority of the beneficiation and processing facilities at the Goldstrike property are situated on land owned by Barrick.

Geology

The property is located on the Carlin trend, one of North America's most prolific gold producing areas. The area of the Goldstrike property consists of folded and faulted Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, which were intruded by the diorite to granodiorite Goldstrike stock of the Jurassic Age. Mesozoic folding and thrust faults form important structural traps for the mineralization in the Betze-Post pit. Tertiary faulting developed ranges and basins, which were subsequently filled with volcanics and sediments during Tertiary time. The gold mineralization occurred at the onset of Tertiary volcanism, approximately 39 million years ago.

The major gold deposits – Post Oxide, Betze, Meikle and Deep Post – are all hosted in sedimentary rocks of Silurian to Devonian ages. The Post Oxide orebody occurs in the siliceous siltstones, mudstones, argillites and minor limestones of the Rodeo Creek Formation. Betze, Meikle and Deep Post are found in the silty limestones and debris flows of the Popovich Formation. The gold at Goldstrike was carried into the various orebodies by hot hydrothermal fluids, and deposited with very fine pyrite and silica. Over time, the pyrite oxidized, freeing the gold and making its extraction relatively easy, as in the Post Oxide deposit. In the deeper deposits – Betze, Deep Post and Meikle – the gold is still locked up with the iron sulphide and an additional processing step (autoclaving or roasting) is required to free the gold.

Processing

The property has two processing facilities: an autoclave installation, which is used to treat the property's non-carbonaceous sulphide (refractory) ore; and the roaster, which is used to treat the property's carbonaceous ore (whose active carbon content responds poorly to autoclaving). The combined design capacity of these two facilities is approximately 33,000 to 35,000 tons per day. These process facilities treat the ore from both the Goldstrike Open Pit and Goldstrike Underground mines. Gold contained in recovered ore is processed into doré on-site and shipped to an outside refinery for processing into gold bullion. Power is purchased from Sierra Pacific Power Company pursuant to a contract and applicable tariffs.

In 2003, Goldstrike processed an average grade of 0.22 ounces per ton, consisting of 0.19 ounces per ton ore from the Goldstrike Open Pit mine and 0.39 ounces per ton ore from the Goldstrike Underground mine. The average process grade is expected to decline to 0.21 ounces per ton in 2004, as the grades processed from both Goldstrike Open Pit and Goldstrike Underground mines move toward the reserve grades.

Environment

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $41 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See “Environment and Closure”.

Exploration

In 2003, the exploration program on the property had an initial focus on targets identified from 2002 geophysical survey interpretive work. The program was revised mid-year to focus on refining targets around the pit area through a re-logging and geology re-modeling program. A total of 108,849 feet (33,178 meters) of drilling was completed for the year. The following table summarizes the drilling on the property for the year:

Area	Drilling Completed	Purpose
East of Post (Meikle)	4,497 feet (1,371 meters)	Deep exploration
Banshee	3,485 feet (1,062 meters)	Expand Banshee deposit
West Griffin	1,200 feet (366 meters)	Expand West Griffin
North Betze	2,660 feet (811 meters)	Expand North Betze
North Post	1,500 feet (457 meters)	Expand North Post
South Pit Wall	2,260 feet (689 meters)	Pit wall targets
Skarn Hill	3,188 feet (972 meters)	Deep exploration
Griffin - underground	1,503 feet (458 meters)	Deep exploration
West Barrel	39,740 feet (12,113 meters)	Pit expansion
North Screamer	48,816 feet (14,879 meters)	Pit expansion

The 2004 exploration program is expected to consist of an initial phase of 83,525 feet (25,459 meters) of drilling to further expand the pit, and to explore for new deposits to the south of the pit, to the west of Banshee and to the East of the Post fault. An additional 52,000 feet (15,850 meters) of drilling may be completed for resource and reserve definition depending on results of the initial phase of drilling.

Capital Expenditures

In 2003, capital expenditures for the Goldstrike property were $51 million, including expenditures for mobile equipment, ongoing underground mine development, major installation upgrades and improvements as well as dewatering and other general site expenditures. For 2004, capital expenditures at Goldstrike are expected to be $71 million, including costs for development work, mobile equipment, a pastefill plant, systems improvements and tailings storage facility expansion.

Goldstrike Open Pit Mine

The Goldstrike Open Pit mine is an open pit truck-and-shovel operation, using standard proven equipment. It produced 1,559,461 ounces of gold in 2003 at an average total cash cost of $233 per ounce, and is expected to produce between 1,340,000 and 1,360,000 ounces in 2004 at an average total cash cost of between $250 and $260 per ounce. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 13 years.

Geology

The gold mineralization at Goldstrike Open Pit is controlled by favorable stratigraphy, structural complexities in the form of faults and folds, and the contact of the Goldstrike intrusive. The deposit represents many styles of mineralization occurring within numerous rock types and alteration assemblages. The favored host for gold mineralization is the Popovich limestone followed by the Rodeo Creek unit, Goldstrike sill complex and Roberts Mountains Formation. Some ore occurs below sills, which act as dams to the ascending hydrothermal fluids. Alteration is characterized by decalcification of limestone, silicification of all rock types and clay development in structurally disturbed areas. Overall, the Betze-Post ore zones extend for 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) in a northwest direction and averages 600 to 800 feet (183 to 244 meters) in width and 400 to 600 feet (122 to 183 meters) in thickness.

Drilling and Analysis

More than 6,300 drill holes have been completed within and around the Betze-Post deposit. Approximately 69 percent of the total drill holes are reverse circulation and rotary drill holes and the remaining are diamond core holes. Drill spacing through the Betze, West Betze and Screamer deposits is approximately 175 feet (53 meters) and at Post is 150 feet (46 meters). Drill spacing in the North Screamer and West Barrel mineralized zones to the north of the pit varies between 100 and 300 feet (30 and 91 meters). Almost all of the total drill hole footage has been sampled on five-foot intervals and assayed for gold by the fire assay method with cyanide AA finish. All assaying is checked and verified under a comprehensive, multi-level quality assurance and quality control program that includes external laboratory check assays.

All drill hole collar, survey and assay information used in modeling and resource estimation are manually verified and approved by geologic staff prior to entry into the mine-wide database.

The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed by Barrick in connection with drilling and sampling on the Goldstrike property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Royalties

Most of the property comprising the Goldstrike Open Pit mine is subject to a net smelter return and net profits interest royalties payable on the valuable minerals produced from the property. The maximum third party royalties payable on the Betze deposit are a 4% net smelter return and a 6% net profits interest.

Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Goldstrike Open Pit mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	141,693	142,898
Tons of ore processed (000's)	10,041	10,322
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.19	0.16
Recovery rate (%)	82.0	83.3
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	1,559	1,410
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 233	$ 228

Goldstrike Underground Mine

The Meikle orebody, located one mile (1.6 kilometers) north of the Goldstrike Open Pit mine on Barrick's Goldstrike property, is a high grade orebody which was discovered in 1989. Two different underground mining methods are used at Goldstrike Underground, long-hole open stoping and drift-and-fill (used for flat-lying mineralization or where ground conditions are less competent). Goldstrike Underground is a trackless operation which commenced production in September 1996. The Meikle orebody now incorporates Main Meikle, Meikle Extension, South Meikle, Griffin and Rodeo underground zones. An intensive development program to bring the Rodeo deposit into production was completed in late 2001. While exploration drilling will continue at depth below Main Meikle and in the Rodeo area, the best potential for reserve additions is likely north of Main Meikle, in an area known as Banshee. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 6 years.

The underground mine, which originally produced at a rate of approximately 2,000 tons of ore per day, averaged 4,523 tons per day in 2003 and 4,504 tons per day in 2002. Goldstrike Underground produced 551,664 ounces of gold in 2003 and is expected to produce between 590,000 and 610,000 ounces in 2004 at an average total cash cost of between $245 and $255 per ounce. In 2003, mining activity took place in five main areas — Main Meikle, Meikle Extension, South Meikle, Griffin and Rodeo. In 2004, mining activity will continue in these five areas.

Geology

Carbonate breccias and limestones of the Devonian Popovich Formation and various intrusive rocks host the Meikle orebody, which is compact in size and very high grade. In contrast to the Goldstrike Open Pit area, the overlying mudstones and argillites of the Devonian Rodeo Creek Member are generally unmineralized. Gold-bearing fluids have ascended faults and fractures and have deposited gold and other minerals, such as pyrite and barite, in permeable horizons in the breccias and limestones. These breccias were formed by a combination of collapse, tectonic and hydrothermal processes, and display excellent continuity of grade both down deep and along strike. The fluids have been focused below a steep dipping monzonite porphyry dyke and the overlying relatively impermeable Rodeo Creek Member. Since silicification is the dominant alteration at Meikle, the bulk of the ore is quite hard and competent.

Drilling and Analysis

Underground drilling at the Meikle deposit (Meikle, South Meikle, Griffin, and West Griffin) commenced in 1995 and a total of 1,007,989 feet (307,235 meters) in 4,058 underground holes had been completed in and around the deposit as of December 31, 2003. A total of 338 surface holes, for 517,086 feet (157,608 meters), have been drilled in and around the Meikle Deposit.

Underground drilling commenced at the Rodeo deposit (Rodeo, West Rodeo, and Barrel) in 1998 and, as of December 2003, a total of 1,098 underground holes totaling 375,895 feet (114,573 meters) had been drilled in and around the deposit. A total of 230 surface holes, for 344,300 feet (104,943 meters), have been drilled in and around the Rodeo Deposit.

Although the majority of drilling is core, approximately 35% of Meikle and 30% of Rodeo definition drilling are by underground reverse-circulation methods. Drill spacing through the Meikle deposit is 25 to 85 feet (8 to 26 meters). Some of the wider-spaced core holes are sampled on 20-foot intervals (chip samples) and 5-foot whole or split core in mineralized intervals. All samples are fire-assayed with an atomic absorption spectrometer finish followed by a gravimetric finish for samples with AuFA greater than 0.436 oz of gold per ton. Most sampling and assaying is done on-site by Barrick with both internal check assays and external check assays performed by independent laboratories.

Royalties

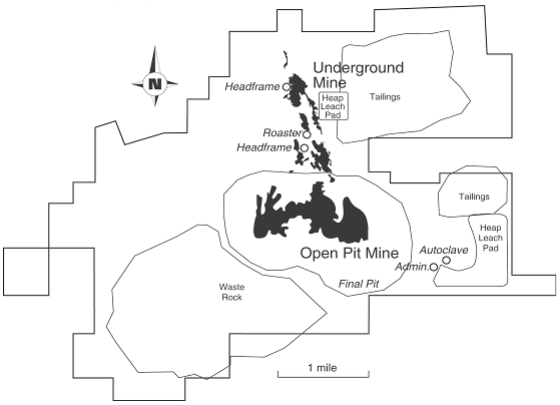
The maximum royalties payable on the Meikle deposit are a 4% net smelter return and a 5% net profits interest.

Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Goldstrike Underground mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	1,631	1,635
Tons of ore processed (000's)	1,622	1,638
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.39	0.43
Recovery rate (%)	88.3	91.3
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	552	640
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 253	$ 198

Goldstrike Property, Nevada



Round Mountain Mine

General Information

Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Barrick own a 50% interest in the Round Mountain gold mine, which is located approximately 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Tonopah in Nye County, Nevada, at an elevation of approximately 6,200 feet (1,890 meters). Kinross Gold Corp. (a successor to Echo Bay Mines Limited) owns the remaining 50% interest and is the operator. Access to the property is by paved road. Generally, the climate of the area does not materially impact on the mine's operations. Barrick acquired its interest upon its merger with Homestake. Homestake had acquired its initial 25% interest in Round Mountain in 1984, and bought an additional 25% in July 2000. Barrick and Kinross Gold Corp. have first refusal rights over each other's interest in the property. The mine has been in operation since 1977. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 5 years. Effective January 31, 2003, Kinross Gold Corp. succeeded to the interest of Echo Bay Mines Limited by merger.

The Round Mountain property position consists of contiguous patented and unpatented mining claims covering approximately 36,920 acres (14,930 hectares). Patented claims cover all of the current reserves in the ultimate pit.

Geology

The Round Mountain orebody is a large, epithermal, low-sulphidation, volcanic-hosted, hot-springs type, precious metal deposit located along the margin of a buried volcanic caldera. The deposit genesis is associated with the Tertiary volcanism and caldera formation. Intra-caldera collapse features and sympathetic faulting in the metasedimentary rocks provided the major structural conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. Ascending fluids deposited gold within the metasediments and overlying volcanic tuff units along a broad northwest trend.

Gold mineralization at Round Mountain occurs as electrum in association with quartz, adularia, pyrite and iron oxides. Economic gold mineralization is found in both the volcanic and surrounding metasedimentary rocks as well as overlaying alluvial placers. The mineralization occurs within shear zone fractures and veins or as disseminations within the more permeable units. Narrow fractures in shear zones host higher-grade mineralization while porous volcanic rocks host the lower-grade disseminated mineralization. Primary sulphide mineralization consists of electrum associated with or internal to pyrite grains. In oxidized zones, gold occurs as electrum associated with iron oxides, or as finely divided blebs along fractures.

Alteration of the volcanic units at Round Mountain can be characterized as a continuum from fresh rock progressing through chlorite; clay; sericitic and quartz; adularia, quartz and sericite; and quartz and adularia alteration assemblages. The alteration is zoned outward from potassic at the center to propylitic on the margin. There is a reasonable correlation between increasing gold grades and increasing degrees of alteration. The central ore zone is characterized by pervasive K-feldspar found replacing the rock groundmass and primary sanidine, or as crystal growths in open-space.

Alteration within the metasedimentary rocks are more subtle, largely defined by secondary quartz overgrowths, pyrite, and adularia associated with narrow northwest trending structures.

The open-pit mine is over a mile (1.6 kilometers) at its longest dimension and currently more than 1,295 feet (395 meters) from the top bench to the bottom of the pit.

Mining and Processing

The operation uses open-pit mining methods and recovers gold using four independent processing operations. These include crushed ore leaching (reusable pad), run-of-mine ore leaching (dedicated pad), milling of higher-grade ore, and the gravity concentration circuit. Recovered gold is smelted on site into doré and shipped to outside refineries for processing into bullion. Water is supplied from joint venture-owned wells on the property. Power is purchased from Sierra Pacific Power Company under a standard industry tariff.

In 2003, Round Mountain produced 785,298 ounces of gold, of which the Company's share was 392,649 ounces, at an average total cash cost of $173 per ounce. In 2004, the mine is expected to produce between 710,000 and 730,000 ounces of gold, of which between approximately 355,000 and 365,000 ounces would be the Company's share, at an average total cash cost of between $205 and $215 per ounce, with lower gold production from the dedicated pad the primary reason for the decrease in production.

Environment

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $26 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See "Environment and Closure".

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

In 2003, the mine exploration program focused on the Gold Hill area, consisting of 50 holes totaling 86,843 feet (26,470 meters). An external commercial laboratory was used to assay all the exploration drill hole samples. Blanks, duplicates, and standards are all included with each set of samples for quality control and quality assurance purposes. In addition, check assays were completed at an external commercial lab.

Approximately 4,291 drill holes have been completed within and around the Round Mountain deposit of which 7% are core holes, with the remainder drilled by reverse-circulation methods. A total of 238 reverse-circulation holes totaling 104,711 feet (31,916 meters) were added to the database in 2003. Optimum spacing within the Round Mountain deposit ranges between 100 and 140 feet (30 and 42 meters). All of the drill holes have footage that has been sampled on five-foot intervals and assayed for gold by the fire assay method with a gravimetric finish. For the Round Mountain deposit, all sampling and assaying is done on-site by the in-house lab. Internal check assays and external check assays are performed by independent laboratories.

Capital Expenditures

In 2003, Barrick's share of capital expenditures were $6 million, which included rebuilds for four trucks, a new carbon column, construction of phase 4 of the west dedicated pad and mine dewatering. In 2004, capital expenditures are expected to be $12.4 million (of which $6.2 million is the Company's share) and will include the continued construction of phase 4 of the west dedicated pad, mine dewatering and the rebuilding of five haul trucks.

Royalties

All Round Mountain mine production is subject to a royalty determined by a formula based on the price of gold. The royalties range from approximately 3.5% of gold revenues at prices of $320 per ounce of gold or less to approximately 6.4% of gold revenues at prices of $440 per ounce of gold or more. During 2003, the royalties averaged 4.6% of revenues.

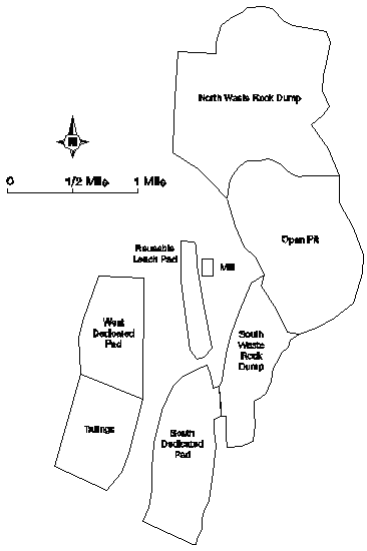
Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Round Mountain mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	49,126	63,146
Tons of ore processed (000's)	62,940	62,222
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.02	0.02
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	785	755
Ounces of gold produced (000's) - Barrick's share [(1)]	393	378
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 173	$ 187

(1) Represents Barrick's 50% ownership interest.

Round Mountain Mine, Nevada



Eskay Creek Mine

General Information

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns the Eskay Creek gold/silver mine, which is located in northwestern British Columbia approximately 80 kilometers by air north of Stewart, British Columbia. Access is by 60 kilometers of privately owned single-lane gravel road. The mine is located at an elevation of 800 meters. Generally, the climate of the area does not materially impact on the mine's operations. The Eskay Creek mine was acquired by Barrick as a result of its merger with Homestake. Homestake acquired an interest in Eskay Creek in June 1992 when it merged with Corona Corporation, which owned 50.6% of Prime Resources Group Inc., which in turn owned 100% of the property. Homestake acquired the remaining 49.4% of Prime Resources Group Inc. in December 1998. Eskay Creek began commercial production in 1995. In 1997, the gravity and flotation mill was constructed to treat lower grade ore. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 4 years.

The Eskay Creek property consists of five mining leases, two mineral claims and various other mineral and surface rights comprising approximately 2,060 hectares. The leases have remaining terms of 18-22 years, subject to renewal rights. There are aboriginal claims relating to areas of British Columbia, including a claim by the Tahltan Nation to the area which includes the Eskay Creek mine. The nature and extent and validity of such claims have not been determined. Barrick believes that its relations with the Tahltan Nation are good. Barrick does not believe that aboriginal claims at Eskay Creek will have any material adverse effect on the operations.

Geology

The Eskay Creek orebody is a precious metal-enriched volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit that occurs in association with volcanics of the Jurassic-aged (141 to 195 million years) Hazelton Group. Eskay Creek mineralization generally is stratabound and occurs in a contact mudstone and breccia bounded below by a rhyolite flow-dome complex and overlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the west limb of a north-plunging fold. Recent mineralization has also been outlined in discordant feeder type relationships in the underlying rhyolite and dacite. Sphalerite, pyrite, galena and tetrahedrite are the most abundant ore minerals. Native gold occurs as mostly microscopic particles located between sulphide grains, in fractures with sulphide grains, or locked in pyrite. Gold also occurs in volcanic rocks beneath the contact mudstone, along with coarse-grained sphalerite, pyrite and galena in quartz veins or stockworks.

Mining and Processing

The mine is an underground, trackless operation accessible through three surface portals. Mining is conducted by a contractor using equipment owned by a subsidiary of Barrick. The mine utilizes a drift-and-fill mining method with cemented rock backfill. Higher-grade ore is crushed and blended at the mine site then sold to third-party smelters without any further processing. Additional higher-grade and lower-grade ore is sent to a 360 tons per day on-site gravity and flotation mill for further processing and concentration prior to transport to third party smelters. Mine waste rock and tailings from the mill are disposed of underwater in two nearby barren lakes. Water is supplied to the operation from the Eskay and Argillite Creeks and power is produced by on-site diesel generators.

In 2003, Eskay Creek produced 352,070 ounces of gold and 17 million ounces of silver at an average total cash cost of $52 per ounce of gold, net of the silver by-product. In 2004, Eskay Creek is expected to produce between 300,000 and 310,000 ounces of gold and between 14 to 15 million ounces of silver at an average total cash cost of between $100 and $105 per ounce of gold. The decrease in production reflects the lower grade of ore anticipated to be processed in 2004. Actual total cash costs in 2004 will be

affected by both the quantity of silver produced as a by-product and realized silver selling prices, which in turn will be affected by silver spot market prices.

Environment

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $5 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the security as required by governmental authorities. See “Environment and Closure”.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

In 2003, the Company continued its development drilling program and in-fill drilling program. During 2003, 1,212 meters of surface and 36,316 meters of underground diamond drilling were completed. The 2004 exploration program will continue to follow up on mineralization that was outlined in previous years as well as new mineralization that was outlined in 2003. In 2004, the exploration program will also test for parallel or feeder potential below the known mineralization. The plan for 2004 is to complete 5,000 meters of surface and 41,000 meters of underground diamond drilling.

More than 5,800 diamond drill holes or about 568,197 meters have been drilled within and around the Eskay Creek Mine. Of this, 1600 holes or about 345,990 meters of core has been drilled from surface and 4200 holes or about 222,207 meters of core drilled from underground.

Surface drilling is generally planned at 100 to 200 meter spacing in prospective areas and is reduced to 25 meter spacing for follow-up used to outline resources. Core is split and prospective areas sampled on 1.5 meter lengths and mineralized sections sampled at 1.0 meter lengths. Known barren areas are only randomly sampled and all of the core is saved and stored.

Dependent on grade and target geometry, definition programs are nominally 10 meter centers and as tight as 5 meter centers in very high grade target areas. Diamond drill core in new areas is commonly split, but when in a known horizon it is usually whole sampled. In unmineralized areas, sample lengths may be up to 5 meters, but in known ore, sample lengths are generally a maximum of 1 meter.

Most surface core is assayed off-site. Surface assays are done by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometer and any values greater than 1 gram per ton (g/t) Au are redone by fire assay. All underground core and the closer-spaced resource driven surface programs are assayed by the on-site Eskay lab using fire assay for gold and silver and atomic absorption for base metals. All assays are systematically checked with both internal standards and systematic check assays performed by independent laboratories.

All drill hole collar, survey and assay information used in modeling and resource estimation are manually verified and approved by geologic staff prior to entry into the mine-wide database.

The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed in connection with drilling and sampling on the Eskay property have been reviewed by independent consultants and smelter representatives and found to conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Capital Expenditures

During 2003, $5 million was spent on capital expenditures at Eskay Creek, including development ramping, ventilation, hydraulic backfill and mobile equipment. Capital expenditures for 2004 are expected to be $10 million, including ventilation, mine drainage, power upgrades, bulk shotcrete systems, a new road and ramp developments.

Royalties

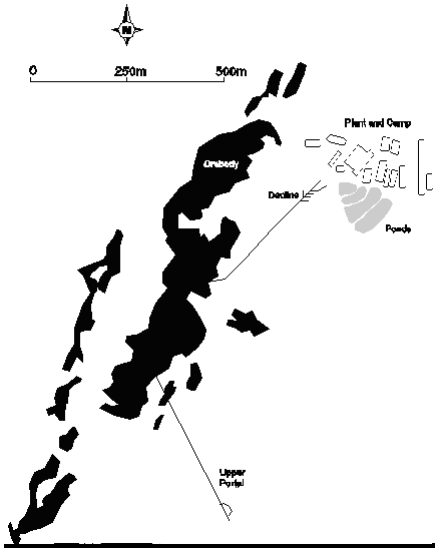
The mine is subject to a 1% net smelter royalty, with the exception of a small portion of the orebody, which is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Eskay Creek mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	272	254
Tons of ore shipped (000's)	135	128
Direct shipped ore grade (ounces per ton)	1.97	2.17
Direct shipped ore recovery (%)	95.4	95.4
Tons of ore milled (000's)	115	128
Mill grade (ounces per ton)	0.80	0.83
Mill recovery (%)	93.4	92.5
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	352	359
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 52	$ 40

Eskay Creek Mine, British Columbia



Hemlo Property

Barrick has a 50% interest in the Hemlo operations, which are comprised of two underground mines (the Williams (which includes an open-pit mine) and David Bell mines), located in the Hemlo Gold Camp, approximately 350 kilometers east of Thunder Bay. A company owned equally by a subsidiary of Barrick and a subsidiary of Teck Cominco Limited operates each of the mines. Barrick and Teck Cominco Limited provide funds equally for all costs incurred to operate the mines and have rights of first refusal over each other's interests in the mines and operating companies. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine lives of the David Bell mine and the Williams mine, respectively, are 5 years and 9 years.

The Williams and David Bell mines share milling, processing and tailings facilities. Ore from the two mines is commingled and fed to the processing plant that has two grinding lines, each with a semi-autogenous mill and a ball mill. Gravity and C-I-P processes are used to recover gold. Recovered gold is smelted into doré on-site and shipped to an outside refinery for processing into bullion. Tailings water is reclaimed for use in the mill and excess water is treated through a seasonally operated effluent treatment plant prior to discharge into the environment.

Ground stability continues to be a significant area of focus for the Hemlo operations. Changes to the mine plan, mining sequence, increased ground support and increased monitoring instrumentation are ongoing to minimize this risk.

In 2003, the Company's share of Hemlo gold production was 267,888 ounces at an average total cash cost of $226 per ounce. In 2004, the Company's share of Hemlo gold output is expected to be between 270,000 and 280,000 ounces, produced at an expected average total cash cost of between $210 and $215 per ounce. In 2003, the average grade milled was 0.14 ounces per ton and it is expected to remain at 0.14 ounces per ton for 2004.

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $3 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See "Environment and Closure".

The mining claims at the Williams mine are subject to three net smelter royalties totaling a net effective rate of 2.06%. The mining claims at the David Bell mine are subject to a 3% net smelter royalty.

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Hemlo operations for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	8,356	8,228
Tons of ore processed (000's)	3,942	3,812
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.14	0.15
Recovery rate (%)	95.0	94.7
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	536	538
Ounces of gold produced (000's) - Barrick's share [(1)]	268	269
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 226	$ 224

(1) Represents Barrick's 50% ownership interest.

Australia/Africa

Barrick's principal Australian operations consist of its Kalgoorlie operations, and its operating mines located in the Yilgarn District in Western Australia. Barrick's Australian project is its Cowal project located in central New South Wales. Barrick's principal African operation is its Bulyanhulu mine in

Tanzania. Barrick's African project is its Tulawaka project located in Tanzania. The following table summarizes the production and total cash costs per ounce of the Australian and African mines.

	Production (attributable ounces)		Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz)		Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz)	
	For the years ended 12/31		For the years ended 12/31		For the years ended 12/31	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Kalgoorlie (50% owned)	436,098	360,025	$ 209	$ 222	$ 212	$ 228
Plutonic	333,947	307,377	193	184	193	186
Darlot	154,977	145,443	164	168	165	170
Lawlers	99,223	113,291	249	179	250	184
	1,024,245	926,136	200	196	203	200
Bulyanhulu	313,551	356,319	246	198	260	199
	1,337,796	1,282,455	$ 210	$ 196	$ 216	$ 199

1. For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures refer to "Non-GAAP Performance Measures".

Australia

Operating Properties

Kalgoorlie Mine

General Information

The Kalgoorlie operations are located adjacent to the town of Kalgoorlie approximately 550 kilometers east of Perth, Western Australia. Access is by paved road. The mine is located at an elevation of 420 meters above sea level. Except with respect to the roaster as noted below, generally, the climate of the area does not impact on the mine's operations. Mining operations in the Kalgoorlie region date back to 1893.

Barrick acquired a 50% interest in the Kalgoorlie operations as a result of its merger with Homestake in 2001. Subsidiaries of Newmont Mining Company ("Newmont") own the other 50% interest. Barrick, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, and Newmont jointly own and control Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd. ("KCGM"), which manages the operations under the direction of a joint management committee. Homestake acquired its interest in the original joint venture in 1975. In 1989, KCGM was formed to assume management of the Mt. Charlotte underground mine and to develop and operate the Super Pit open pit mine for the joint venture. Mt. Charlotte was scheduled to cease production in 2003, but mining of residual ore may prolong its life beyond 2004. The Super Pit mine commenced operations in 1989 and since then approximately 10 million ounces of gold have been recovered. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life of the Super Pit mine is 14 years.

The Kalgoorlie properties consist of 58 mining leases and 104 prospecting licenses covering approximately 23,000 hectares. The mining leases were granted for a term of 21 years on conditions covering rental, royalties, expenditures, mining practices and rehabilitation. They are renewable in the final year. There are a number of native title claims relating to the area of the Kalgoorlie operations, but the validity of those claims has not been determined.

Geology

The ore deposits mined in the Kalgoorlie goldfields occur within an intensely mineralized shear zone system in dolerite host rocks, within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt, which is part of the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. The rocks are of Archean age. The favorable structural, metamorphic and lithologic setting in conjunction with hydrothermal activity controlled gold mineralization. Since 1893, in excess of 50 million ounces of gold have been produced from the Kalgoorlie properties at depths of up to 1,220 meters from high-grade lodes and adjacent disseminated mineralization in the Golden Mile Dolerite, and from the large stockwork zones, which characterize Mt. Charlotte and Reward (underground) orebodies.

Mining and Processing

The Kalgoorlie operations consist of the Super Pit open-pit mine and the Mt. Charlotte underground mine. Ore is treated at the Fimiston mill. Sulphide concentrates produced at the Fimiston mill are roasted and leached at the Gidji roaster, located approximately 20 kilometers north of the main Kalgoorlie operations. Gold-laden carbon from the Gidji roaster is sent to the Fimiston mill for processing. As a result of increasingly stringent sulfur dioxide emissions constraints and occasional unfavorable weather conditions, from time to time the roaster is unable to treat all of the sulphide concentrates produced by the mill. Processing is supplemented by two ultra fine grinding mills which treat concentrate that cannot be processed by the roaster. Doré is produced on-site and shipped to offsite refiners for refinement into gold bullion. The Super Pit mine is located along the Golden Mile orebodies previously mined from underground. Mining at the Super Pit is by open-pit, truck-and-loader mining methods, with most of the ore and waste being mined on 10-meter benches. Until the first quarter of 2000, contractors had been employed to conduct the open-pit mining operations, ore and concentrate haulage, and some specialized services. During the first quarter of 2000, the transition of mining operations from the open-pit mining contractor to owner mining was completed.

In 2003, the mine produced 872,196 ounces of gold, of which the Company's share was 436,098 ounces, at an average total cash cost of $209 per ounce. In 2004, the mine is expected to produce between 790,000 and 800,000 ounces of gold, of which between 395,000 and 400,000 ounces would be the Company's share, at an expected average total cash cost of between $230 and $240 per ounce. The average grade processed in 2003 was 0.071 ounces per ton, which is expected to decline to 0.068 ounces per ton in 2004.

Fresh water is supplied under allocation from the state water system and is piped approximately 550 kilometers from Perth. Remaining process water requirements are satisfied using salt water taken from wells and the underground mine. Power is provided under a power supply agreement with Newmont Power Pty Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Company.

Environment

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $16 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See "Environment and Closure".

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

During the 2003, 84 exploration holes, totalling 14,690 meters, were drilled within close proximity to the Fimiston open pit and the Mount Charlotte underground mine. The 2003 drilling program comprised 17 diamond holes for 12,120 meters, 1 reverse circulation hole for 190 meters and 66 rotary air blast holes for 2,380 meters.

The main surface drilling targets included testing for possible repetition of Fimiston style lodes in a lower dolerite horizon at depth below the Fimiston Pit (5,900 meters) and testing for underground potential at the Sunrise-Fairplay prospect (3,420 meters) near Williamstown. Underground drilling at Mount Charlotte targeted the conceptual Hannans North Lode between the Charlotte and Mystery faults (990 meters) and Mystery stockwork (320 meters) in the footwall of the Mystery fault.

Exploration drilling planned for the 2004 calendar year will continue to target the Hannans North Lode offset, the Mystery stockwork as well as the Hidden Secret Lode and the mineralized porphyries at Mount Percy. It is envisaged that a total of 6,000 meters of underground diamond drilling will be conducted at Mt Charlotte and a further 8,000 meters of surface diamond drilling, within close proximity to the previously mined Mount Percy open pit. A reverse circulation sterilization drilling program consisting of 5,000 meters is also planned to enable the extension of the Fimiston Pit environmental bund.

More than 89,100 drill holes have been completed within and around the Fimiston Super Pit. Including 24,425 diamond core holes, 15,005 rotary air blast holes and 48,035 reverse circulation holes. Drill spacing is 10 by 8 meters in the upper reserve levels (3 benches down) and 20 by 16 meters (down 6 benches) with 60 by 60 meter spaced deeper infill drilling in the Super pit.

Drill holes have been sampled mainly on two-meter intervals (65 percent) or one-meter intervals (30 percent). Samples are assayed for gold by fire assay method. Assaying is performed by external contract laboratory with both internal check assays and external check assays performed by independent umpire laboratory.

All drill hole collar, survey and assay information used in modeling and resource estimation is manually verified and approved by geologic staff prior to entry into the mine-wide database.

The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed by KCGM in connection with drilling and sampling on the Fimiston property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Capital Expenditures

Barrick's share of capital expenditures at Kalgoorlie in 2003 was $14 million, primarily for mining equipment, treatment optimization projects, infrastructure, miscellaneous mining projects and sustaining capital projects. Capital expenditures for 2004 are expected to be $15 million (Barrick's share), primarily for mine equipment, treatment, optimization projects and sustaining capital.

Royalties

On July 1, 1998 a gold royalty became payable to the State of Western Australia at a rate of 1.25% on the realized value of gold produced, increasing to 2.5% on July 1, 2000 in respect of all of the Company's State of Western Australia properties. The realized value is based on the spot price of gold. From July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2005, the royalty rate has been reduced to 1.25% during calendar quarters when the spot gold price is less than A$450 per ounce. At December 31, 2003 the spot gold price was A$555 per ounce. There are no other royalties currently payable on production from the Kalgoorlie operations.

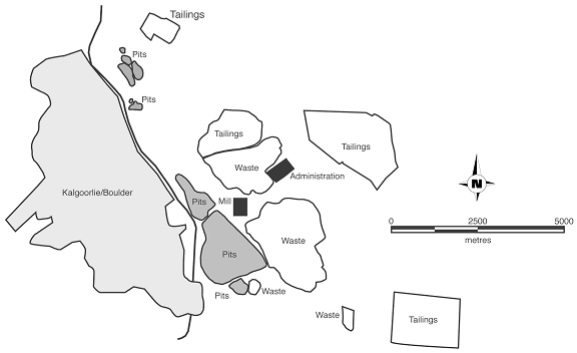
Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Kalgoorlie operations for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	97,354	92,648
Tons of ore processed (000's)	14,342	14,101
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.07	0.06
Recovery rate (%)	85.8	82.6
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	872	720
Ounces of gold produced (000's) - Barrick's share *(1)*	436	360
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 209	$ 222

(1) Represents Barrick's 50% ownership interest.

Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines, Western Australia



Yilgarn District

The Yilgarn district consists of the Plutonic, Darlot and the Lawlers mines. Barrick acquired the mines through its merger with Homestake in 2001. Homestake acquired each of these mines as an operating mine in its 1998 merger with Plutonic Resources Limited. Plutonic itself was incorporated as Noranda Limited in Victoria in 1984 and listed on the Australian Associated Stock Exchange in August 1985. In 1989, it acquired the Plutonic property in Western Australia following discovery of a gold deposit in 1988. It subsequently explored, developed and constructed the Plutonic mine, which commenced production in August 1990. The Darlot mine covers an extensive goldfield discovered more than 100 years ago. The Lawlers mine has operated since 1986.

Plutonic Mine

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns the Plutonic gold mine, which is located approximately 180 kilometers northeast of Meekatharra, Western Australia, and approximately 13 kilometers from the Great Northern Highway. Staff employees and contract personnel work on two-weeks-on and one-week-off rotations on a fly-in-fly-out-basis. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 10 years.

The Plutonic mine consists of both open-pit and underground operations. Underground operations are the primary source of ore, although open-pit mining of several smaller pits continues. Ore mined from the underground and the open pits is being supplemented with ore from stockpiles. Ore is treated at the on-site mill, which operates both sulphide and oxide circuits. Doré is produced on-site and shipped to offsite refiners for refinement into gold bullion.

The mine produced 333,947 ounces of gold during 2003 at a total cash cost of $193 per ounce. In 2004, the mine is expected to produce between 315,000 and 320,000 ounces at a total cash cost of between $185 and $195 per ounce. The average grade processed in 2003 was 0.12 ounces per ton and the average grade processed in 2004 is expected to be 0.164 ounces per ton (reflecting a higher proportion of underground ore in the mill feed for 2004.)

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $2 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See “Environment and Closure”.

With the exception of the royalty payable to the State of Western Australia described under “Kalgoorlie Operations”, the underground operations are not subject to any royalties. However, 16 mining leases which contain a relatively small proportion of the mine’s overall reserves and resources are subject to a sliding-scale royalty based on tonnage and grade.

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Plutonic mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	14,180	14,289
Tons of ore processed (000's)	3,010	3,532
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.12	0.10
Recovery rate (%)	89.9	89.5
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	334	307
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 193	$ 184

Darlot Mine

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns the Darlot gold mine, which is an underground mine located approximately 113 kilometers north of Leonora, Western Australia. The Darlot mine is a fly-in-fly-out operation with staff employees and contractor personnel working on two-weeks-on and one-week-off rotations. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 9 years.

Ore is treated at the on-site mill. Doré is produced on-site and shipped to offsite refiners for refinement into gold bullion.

In 2003, the mine produced 154,977 ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of $164 per ounce. In 2004, the mine is expected to produce between 140,000 and 145,000 ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of between $190 and $205 per ounce.

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $1 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See "Environment and Closure".

With the exception of the royalty payable to the State of Western Australia described under "Kalgoorlie Operations", the Darlot mine is not subject to any royalties.

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Darlot mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	876	840
Tons of ore processed (000's)	879	849
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.18	0.18
Recovery rate (%)	96.9	97.2
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	155	145
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 164	$ 168

Lawlers Mine

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns the Lawlers gold mine, which is located approximately 120 kilometers northwest of Leonora, Western Australia. The mine is a fly-in-fly-out operation with staff employees and contractor personnel working on a two-weeks-on and one-week-off rotation. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 5 years.

The Lawlers mine consists of both underground and open pit operations. The primary sources of ore at present are from underground operations situated approximately 15 kilometers from the mill and are supplemented by open pit mining. Ore from stockpiles supplements the underground and open pit feed. Prior to 2003, contractors performed the mining. The mine moved to owner mining in the first quarter of 2003. Ore is treated at the on-site mill, which processes both sulphide and oxide ores. Doré is produced on-site and shipped for refinement into gold bullion.

The mine produced 99,223 ounces of gold during 2003 at an average total cash cost of $249 per ounce. In 2004, the mine is expected to produce between 100,000 and 105,000 ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of between $250 and $265 per ounce. The average grade processed in 2003 was 0.13 ounces per ton and the average grade processed in 2004 is expected to be 0.13 ounces per ton.

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $2 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See “Environment and Closure”.

With the exception of the royalty payable to the State of Western Australia described under “Kalgoorlie Operations”, the Lawlers mine is not subject to any royalties.

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Lawlers mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000’s)	1,152	4,746
Tons of ore processed (000’s)	806	718
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.13	0.16
Recovery rate (%)	95.8	97.3
Ounces of gold produced (000’s)	99	113
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 249	$ 179

Projects

Cowal Project

General

The Cowal project is located in Central New South Wales, Australia, approximately 32 kilometers north of West Wyalong and approximately 350 kilometers west of Sydney. Cowal was acquired in 2001 by Homestake from Rio Tinto following Rio Tinto’s acquisition of North Limited. The general landscape

is flat to undulating hills. The property can be accessed by road. The Cowal region is located on the boundaries of the south eastern semi-arid and the south eastern temperate regions of Australia.

Based on a feasibility study and environmental impact statement completed in 1998, the project was awarded Development Consent by the New South Wales Government in February 1999. The approved project envisages the development of an open pit to a depth of approximately 335 meters, and process facilities designed to treat approximately 6.5 million tons of ore per year by a combination of conventional carbon in leach and sulphide flotation technologies.

Geology

The Cowal project is located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of central New South Wales. This Ordovician volcanic belt contains high K calc-alkaline to shoshonitic volcanics and intrusives which host porphyry, epithermal and mesothermal style gold deposits. The E42 deposit is the largest of several drill-identified deposits that are located on the western edge of the Lake Cowal complex. The deposits occur in favourable lithologies and structural settings within a north south corridor adjacent to a large body of diorite-gabbro. Low grade porphyry copper mineralization occurs in parts of the diorite-gabbro intrusive to the south of the gold deposits.

The rocks in the E42 project area do not outcrop as they are obscured under a cover of Quaternary sediment comprised of lacustrine clay with some sand and gravels. The E42 deposit is hosted by a suite of Ordovician age northeast striking and northwest dipping (50°) volcanic sediments and lavas (informally known as the Lake Cowal Volcanics) set in an embayment of the major regional north-south trending diorite. The diorite is also mineralized. At the E42 deposit the Lake Cowal Volcanics have been informally subdivided into three conformable stratigraphic units. The basal unit (Cowal Conglomerate Unit) consists of massive to graded beds of coarse polymictic volcanic debris interbedded with laminated siltstone and mudstone the central unit (Golden Lava Unit) consists of porphyritic trachyandesite lava and autobreccias. The youngest and upper unit (Great Flood Unit) consists of predominantly massive to graded pyroclastic debris and laminated sediments. The units and diorite are intruded by diorite/gabbro stocks and porphyritic mafic to intermediate dykes. The host sequence is offset by two major fault sets — a 340° steeply dipping strikeslip set and a 290° - 300° moderately north dipping normal fault set.

Gold mineralization occurs predominantly in shallow south dipping dilational tensional auriferous quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein sets striking westnorthwest and dipping southwest. Individual mineralized veins are not laterally continuous, although vein sets are continuous, being controlled by fault proximity, rheology and chemistry of host rocks. All rocks in the deposit area except possibly some of the dykes are mineralized. The central Lava, the basal Cowal Conglomerate and diorite are the most strongly mineralized. Vein density is extremely variable, ranging from two to five per meter to one per several meters. The individual vein thickness varies from millimeters to centimeters. The surface of the deposit has been weathered to an average depth of about 40 meters but weathering depth ranges up to 100 meters on the eastern side of the deposit. The upper part of the weathered zone includes commonly ferruginous mottled and pallid clays referred to as “soft oxide”. Below the soft oxide the weathered bedrock is referred to as the “hard oxide”.

Development

Construction of road diversion works and production water bores commenced in January 2004 and the Company’s Board of Directors approved full project construction in February 2004.

There is continuing opposition to the project from several local individuals and organizations that has the potential to affect the timing of the mine construction schedule.

The construction costs for the project are estimated at $270 million. Cowal's mine plan and process facilities have been designed to produce approximately 220,000 to 235,000 ounces of gold per year at an expected average total cash cost of $235 to $245 per ounce (based on prevailing exchange rates in effect in early 2004) with production expected to commence in early 2006. Estimated total cash costs are sensitive to exchange rate fluctuations; a stronger Australian dollar would result in higher total cash costs.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

At December 31, 2003, the project had proven and probable gold reserves of 63.6 million tons at an average grade of 0.039 ounces per ton, for 2.5 million contained ounces. Since the acquisition of Cowal in July 2001, Barrick has completed a technical program, including drilling and engineering studies, to optimize the feasibility study. To the end of 2003, Barrick had completed 325 new drill holes (108,000 meters) designed to infill previous drilling, particularly in the deeper parts of the orebody.

More than 1,000 drill holes have been completed in the Cowal project resource area. About 37 percent of these holes are diamond core holes with the remainder being reverse circulation percussion holes. Drill hole spacing is 25 meters. Samples are collected on one-meter intervals. All samples taken since the acquisition of the property by Barrick are prepared and analyzed by external laboratories. All drill hole collar, survey and assay information used in modeling and resource estimation are manually verified and approved by geologic staff prior to entry into the mine-wide database. The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed by Barrick in connection with drilling and sampling on the Cowal property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Royalties

The Cowal property is subject to a royalty payable to the state of New South Wales, Australia of 4% of mine revenue less certain costs including portions of operating, administration, refining and depreciation.

Africa

Operating Properties

Bulyanhulu Mine

General Information

The Bulyanhulu gold mine is located in northwestern Tanzania, East Africa, approximately 55 kilometers south of Lake Victoria and approximately 150 kilometers from the city of Mwanza.

Barrick operates the Bulyanhulu property through its wholly-owned subsidiary Kahama Mining Corporation Limited ("Kahama"). Bulyanhulu, which is an underground gold mine, was purchased through Barrick's acquisition of Sutton Resources Ltd. in March 1999.

The property is located in essentially flat topography on the Victoria Greenstone Belt. Generally, the climate of the area does not impact on the mine's operations. The property can be accessed by road or by air. An airstrip has been located on the property. The property can be accessed by road from Mwanza or from the south via an approximately 72 kilometer road, which connects to the main paved highway to Dar es Salaam, and to a railway line.

Gold was first discovered at Bulyanhulu in 1976. In 1994, after several exploration efforts, the Government of Tanzania entered into a development agreement and granted a prospecting license to Kahama (then a subsidiary of Sutton Resources Ltd.). Kahama began conducting on-site work, including geochemical and geophysical surveys, in September 1994 and commenced drilling in January 1995. From June 1998 through to March 1999, various work was completed (including construction of camp facilities, certain infrastructure, earthworks, development of an underground ramp for test mining and commencement of level development).

At the time of acquisition in 1999, proven and probable mineral resources were approximately 3.6 million ounces of gold. At the end of 2003, Bulyanhulu had 10.9 million ounces of proven and probable gold reserves. Drill results to date indicate that grades improve at depth. The current reserves are concentrated on one reef but significant exploration potential has been identified on two other reefs on the property. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 21 years.

Geology

At Bulyanhulu, the geology consists of mafic volcanic flows overlain by a series of pyroclastics and ash tuffs. Argillite is present at the contact between the mafic and felsic rocks. The gold, silver and copper mineralization on the property occurs in mineralized “reefs” or quartz veins localized along steeply dipping northwest striking structures, generally localized in the argillite units. The zone strikes 310 degrees and dips steeply to the northeast. The mineralization has been defined over a strike length of 5 kilometers and averages 2 to 3 meters wide. The most significant structure discovered on the property to date is Reef 1 and it contains the bulk of the mineral reserves defined to date.

Mining and Processing

Bulyanhulu is an underground trackless mining operation using long hole and drift-and-fill as its principal stoping methods. Ore reserves are accessed via a surface shaft and an internal ramp system. The 3,250 tonnes per day (3,575 tons per day) plant consists of a crushing and grinding circuit, a copper/gold/silver flotation circuit, a tailings thickening/filtration circuit and a tailings storage facility. Power to the property is supplied through a 220-kilovolt overhead line connecting the property to the Shinyanga Station and is purchased pursuant to a contract with the Tanzanian Electric Supply Company, Ltd. that expires in 2005. Water is supplied through a 48 kilometer pipeline from Lake Victoria to the property.

In 2003, the mine produced 313,551 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of $246 per ounce. In 2004, production is expected to be between 360,000 and 365,000 ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of between $240 and $260 per ounce. In the first quarter of 2003, the mine began experiencing production difficulties in connection with equipment availability and higher mining dilution. During 2003, Barrick replaced certain senior management at the mine and reduced the mine’s mining rate in order to address the production difficulties. Efforts to improve productivity at the mine continue.

Gold recoveries during 2003 averaged 88%, reflecting improvements made to the flotation circuit of the plant. The average grade processed in 2003 was 0.36 ounces per ton and in 2004, the expected grade for processing is 0.38 ounces per ton. Gold copper concentrate is shipped to an outside smelter.

Environment

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20 (a) to the

Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $7 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See “Environment and Closure“.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

Diamond drilling is the primary method of exploring the Bulyanhulu deposit. As of December 31, 2003, with no new surface exploration holes being drilled during 2003, a total of 993 diamond drill holes had been completed for a total of over 430,000 meters. Holes have been drilled on a regular grid with a spacing of 25 meters above the 4,850 meter elevation (with the adjusted mine grid surface elevation being 5,000 meters), spacing of 50 to 100 meters down to the 4,450 meter elevation, and 100 to 150 meters below the 4,450 meter elevation. Drilling is done from the hanging wall to the footwall at inclined angles between 45-87 degrees. Exceptions are reverse circulation and geotechnical holes, which are drilled vertically. Maximum vertical depth drilled to date is 2,225 meters.

The drilling program to date has turned Bulyanhulu into at least five distinct deposits: the Main, West and East Zones, Reef 2 and Reef 0. The Main Zone hosts the majority of the existing mineral reserves and is open at depth. The East Zone was discovered in 2000, is estimated to contain 1.2 million ounces of gold and is open to the east, west and at depth. The West Zone is estimated to host almost 2 million ounces and is open at depth and to the west. Reef 0, is located about 10 meters from the current Main Zone between Reef 1 and Reef 2. Reef 2 consists of a series of mineralized structures located approximately 500 meters from Reef 1.

The 2003 underground ore definition drilling program included over 17,600 meters of drilling, targeting the Central and East Zones. The exploration program for 2004 will consist of infill drilling around existing reserves to facilitate mine planning and scheduling of operations. Sampling intervals are based on geological units and mineralized zones; otherwise minimum and maximum widths for sampling are 0.5 meters and 1 meter respectively. All samples are prepared and assayed for gold at independent laboratories in Canada and Tanzania. A standard fire assay method is used, and high-grade samples are checked with Metallic Screen Fire Assay. Every twentieth sample submitted to the lab is either a blank or a standard, and results are reviewed by an independent auditor, who requests assay repeats where required. Samples are routinely sent to other labs for testing.

Quality assurance procedures used at Bulyanhulu have been set up by an independent consultant and have been found to meet or exceed standard mining industry practices.

Bulyanhulu is the hub of Barrick’s district development program in Tanzania. The Company’s objective is to discover, develop and produce gold from this new gold district. Construction of various mine facilities at the Tulawaka project, which is approximately 100 kilometers from Bulyanhulu, began in the first quarter of 2004.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2003, primarily for completing and equipping the shaft, for mine development and process plant modifications totalled $36 million. 2004 capital expenditures are expected to total $33 million, mainly for underground mining equipment and infrastructure.

Royalties

The Bulyanhulu property, under Article 86 of the 1998 Mining Act of Tanzania, is obligated to pay to the government a royalty of 3% on the “net back value” of minerals produced from the property. “Net

back value" means the market value of minerals freight-on-board at the point of export from Tanzania, less: (a) the cost of transport, including insurance and handling charges, from the mining area to the point of export or delivery; and (b) the cost of smelting and refining or other processing costs unless such other processing costs relate to processing normally carried out in Tanzania in the mining area.

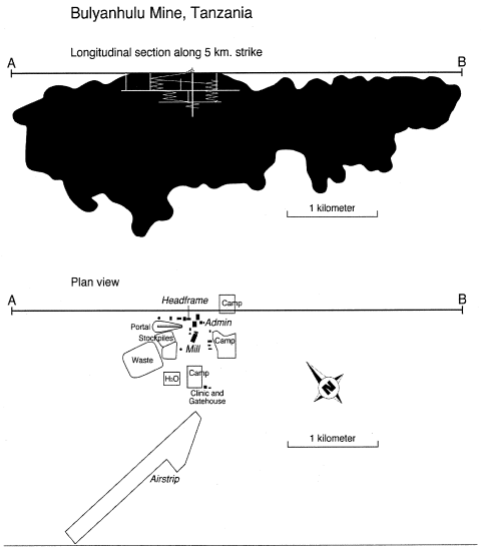
Pledge of Assets

Drawdown on the mine's limited recourse $200 million facility was completed in the second quarter of 2001. Repayment consists of fourteen consecutive semi-annual installments falling due on June 15 and December 15 of each year, with the first installment of $6 million made on December 15, 2002. This facility is insured for political risks equally by branches of the Canadian government and World Bank. Substantially all the assets of Kahama, including the Bulyanhulu property, have been pledged as security under the loan. The average interest rate, inclusive of political risk insurance premiums, was LIBOR plus 2.60% pre-completion and increased following completion, rising in a number of steps to average approximately LIBOR plus 3.40%. The effective interest rate for 2003 was 7.7%. The effective interest rate includes payments made under an interest-rate swap that matches the loan principal over the term to repayment, which fixes the rate for the term of the debt at 7%.

Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Bulyanhulu mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	945	944
Tons of ore processed (000's)	980	1,075
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.36	0.39
Recovery rate (%)	88.1	86.1
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	314	356
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 246	$ 198



Projects

Tulawaka Project

The Tulawaka exploration property was obtained by Barrick through the acquisition of Pangea Goldfields Inc. in June 2000. Barrick's wholly owned subsidiary, Pangea Minerals Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Pangea Goldfields Inc., received approval of an Environmental Impact Assessment in September 2003 and was granted a Mining License in November 2003 from the United Republic of Tanzania. The Development Agreement was signed on December 29, 2003, by the Tanzanian Minister of Energy and Minerals and provides for fiscal stability under the current regulations for the duration of the project.

Tulawaka is a 70/30 joint venture between Pangea Goldfields Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick, and Northern Mining Explorations Ltd. The site is located approximately 1,000 kilometers from Dar es Salaam and 100 kilometers from Barrick's Bulyanhulu mine. The Tulawaka project will employ about 300 people for five years including the construction period. Ausenco Limited, based in Perth, Australia, has been appointed as the Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Management (EPCM) contractor. The Tulawaka mine will be an open pit operation with approximately half of the gold being recovered using gravity separation technology and the balance from conventional carbon in leach technology. Construction of various mine facilities began in the first quarter of 2004.

Tulawaka contains approximately 368,000 ounces (70% share) of gold in proven and probable reserves with 1.1 million tons of ore at a grade of 0.337 ounces per ton. The capital cost estimate is $34 million (70% share) and total cash costs are expected to be between $170 and $180 per ounce. The mine life is currently expected to be four years with production expected to commence in the first quarter of 2005. Gold production is expected to average 70,000-75,000 ounces of gold (70% share) annually.

South America

Barrick's principal South American operation consists of its Pierina mine. Barrick principal South American developments projects consist of the Lagunas Norte project, located in the Alto Chicama District, the Veladero project and the Pascua-Lama project. The following table summarizes the production and total cash costs per ounce of the Pierina mine.

	Production (attributable ounces)		Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz)		Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz)	
	For the years ended 12/31		For the years ended 12/31		For the years ended 12/31	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Pierina	911,723	898,228	$ 83	$ 80	$ 87	$ 101

1. For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures refer to "Non-GAAP Performance Measures".

Pierina Mine

General Information

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns the Pierina mine, which is located in the Andean Cordillera in the Department of Ancash, in north central Peru, approximately 10 kilometers northwest of the city of Huaraz, at an altitude of approximately 4,100 meters. The property is characterized by sloping to moderately steep, undulating topography. Generally, the climate of the area does not impact on the mine's operations. The mine is accessed by an approximately 16 kilometer gravel road from Huaraz. The Mine comprises a total area of approximately 3,530 hectares. The property was acquired by Barrick through the acquisition of Arequipa Resources Ltd. in August 1996. The mine commenced production in November 1998. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the remaining mine life is 4 years. The Company owns surface rights and mining concessions covering 5,400 hectares in respect of the Pierina mine. In Peru, mining concessions grant the holder the right to explore for and exploit mineral deposits.

Geology

The Pierina mine is located in an approximately 70 kilometer long, northwest-trending extensional zone coincident with the Rio Santa valley. Known deposits within this mineral belt include gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Gold and silver mineralization at Pierina is found in the Tertiary-aged Calipuy volcanics. The base of the Tertiary rocks are andesite lavas. These are overlain by rhyodacite pumice and lithic tuffs. Faults that control mineralization in the deposit trend north-northwest, west-northwest and northeast.

The gold and silver is predominantly found in the rhyodacite pumice tuff with lesser amounts in the overlying lithic tuff and the underlying andesite. The high-grade areas of the deposit are associated with vuggy silica alteration. This alteration type is surrounded by quartz-alunite and argillic alteration. Ore-grade mineralization in the pumice tuff occurs over intervals of more than 260 meters. The area of currently known mineralization at Pierina measures approximately 450 meters wide by 1,200 meters long and is presently open to the southeast. Over 95% of the known mineralization at Pierina is oxide. However, sulfide feeder zones have been intersected at the bottom of the deposit.

Mining and Processing

The orebody is being mined as an open pit, truck-and-loader operation, at an average mining rate of 108,223 tons per day in 2003. Ore is crushed and then transported via an overland conveyor to the leach pad area. Run-of-mine ore is trucked directly to the leach pad. The leach pad is a classic valley-fill type pad. Recovered gold is smelted into doré on-site and shipped to an outside refinery for processing into bullion. Power is provided by a utility company through a 138-kilowatt line connected to the Canyon del Pato 150-megawatt hydroelectric generating plant, located approximately 90 kilometers from the mine. The waste rock disposal area and leach pad facilities are contained within one valley, limiting potential environmental impacts. The operation's management and protection of surface water and ground water resources ensure that residents downstream of the site are not adversely affected.

Mining activity is focused on three laybacks: the initial layback, mining of which was completed in the third quarter of 2001; layback 2, which contains high grade ore and is scheduled to be mined through 2003; and layback 3, which is expected to provide ore continuously through 2007. In 2003, the average grade placed on the heap leach pad was 0.075 ounces per ton and it is expected to be 0.047 ounces per ton in 2004.

The Pierina mine produced 911,723 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of $83 per ounce in 2003. With 2003 being the mine's last year of production in the 900,000 ounce range, 2004 production is expected to be between 640,000 and 645,000 ounces of gold at an expected average total cash cost of between $95 and $100 per ounce. The increase in expected total cash costs from 2003 is primarily due to the lower grades to be mined.

Environment

At December 31, 2003, the recorded amount of estimated future reclamation and closure costs that were also asset retirement obligations, as defined in FAS 143 (as described in note 20 (a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $56 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided the financial security as required by governmental authorities. See "Environment and Closure".

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

In 2003, Barrick continued its development drilling program, focusing in the connection between the main Pierina ore body and the southeast extension. In 2004, Barrick will continue development drilling of certain targets identified in 2002.

Exploration on the Pierina property has been conducted using surface mapping and sampling, geophysical methods and drilling. Exploration during 2004 will be focused on areas to the north, west and south of the known Pierina deposit. As at December 31, 2003, over 870 drill holes have been completed in the Pierina area. About 14 percent of these are diamond core drill holes and the remainder are reverse circulation rotary holes. Reverse circulation holes have been drilled on approximately 45-meter centers. Diamond core holes have been used to reduce that spacing to 25 meters locally. While some early drilling was sampled on 2-meter intervals, the majority has been sampled on 1-meter intervals. Samples have been prepared and fire assayed for gold by an independent Peruvian laboratory at its facilities in Huaraz and Lima. The quality assurance procedure followed at the Pierina property has been reviewed by an independent contractor and found to conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Capital Expenditures

In 2003, capital expenditures for the Pierina property were $17 million, including sustaining capital expenditures and expenditures for construction of phase IV of the leach pad and other projects. For 2004, capital expenditures are expected to be $17 million for sustaining capital, leach pad expansions and upgrading certain processing facilities.

Royalties

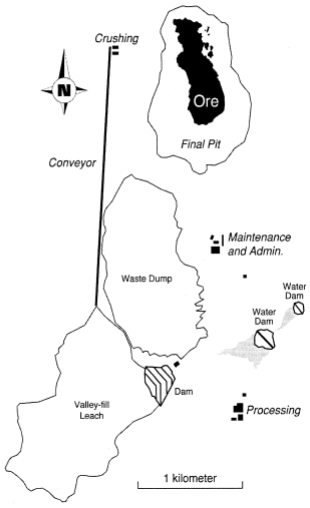
The Pierina mine is not subject to royalties.

Production Information

The following table summarizes certain production and financial information for the Pierina mine for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
Tons mined (000's)	39,501	32,311
Tons of ore processed (000's)	15,786	13,414
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.07	0.08
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	912	898
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 83	$ 80

Pierina Mine, Peru



Projects

Lagunas Norte Project

General Information

The Lagunas Norte project, on the Alto Chicama property, is located 140 kilometers east of the coastal city of Trujillo, Peru, and 175 kilometers north of Barrick's Pierina mine. The property occurs on the western flank of the Peruvian Andes and is at an elevation of 4,000 to 4,260 meters above sea level. The area is considered to have a mountain climate. Vegetation consists of small shrubs and grasses. The property is accessible year round by road from both Trujillo and Huamachuco, Peru, and consists of approximately 18,550 hectares.

The Alto Chicama region has been actively mined for coal since the 19th century, principally for domestic consumption. In 1990, Minero Peru S.A. (CENTROMIN Peru S.A. ("Centromin")) constructed a camp to re-evaluate the previous carbon operations. The Alto Chicama region hosts a low grade anthracite coal deposit, but it was not developed due to the availability of cheaper sources of energy elsewhere. Centromin, the State mining company, conducted field surveys in 1999 and concluded there was potential for other mineralization on the property, including gold.

Barrick began exploring the Alto Chicama property, located in north-central Peru, in the first quarter of 2001. Barrick's wholly-owned subsidiary signed the Public Deed of the Mining Option Contract with Centromin on March 28, 2001 and exercised its option to acquire the property in December 2002, with the result that the Company now holds the mining rights to the property. The rights have no expiry date as long as the annual land payments (currently $3.00 per hectare) are made. Barrick submitted an Environmental Impact Study ("EIS") for the project in September 2003. Approval of the EIS by the Ministry of Energy and Mines was received in April 2004.

Geology

The regional geology of the Alto Chicama area is dominated by a thick sequence of Mesozoic marine clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks and andesitic and dacitic volcanic rocks of the Tertiary Calipuy Group. The Mesozoic sequence is unconformably overlain by the Tertiary Calipuy volcanic rocks and cut by numerous small intrusive bodies. The Mesozoic sequence has been affected by at least one and probably two stages of compressive deformation during Andean orogenesis.

The Las Lagunas Norte mineralization occurs on the 185 square kilometer Alto Chicama property. The mineralization is of the high sulphidation type. It is disseminated and hosted in volcanic and sedimentary breccias and tuffs. The mineralization outcrops and has been defined over an area of 1,600 meters long by 750 meters wide and up to 300 meters deep. It is open to the south and southeast.

Development

Barrick commenced a field program at the Alto Chicama property in March 2001, which included geologic mapping, geochemical sampling, and ground geophysics and resulted in the identification of areas for drill testing. A diamond drill program commenced in mid-2001 and identified the Las Lagunas Norte deposit.

During 2002, Barrick initiated development planning for the Lagunas Norte project, including commencement of the environmental impact analysis process. The engineering studies performed to date, which include extensive metallurgical test work, have demonstrated the technical and economic feasibility of recovering gold from the Lagunas Norte project by open pit mining and heap leaching methods, similar to those used at Barrick's Pierina mine.

Barrick has obtained property rights for the majority of the surface land which will be affected by the project. However, legal title and certain possessory interests remain outstanding and are the subject of on-going applications, negotiations or discussions, which Barrick expects will be successfully concluded in the ordinary course. Although Barrick has obtained all of the permits required for exploration, approval of its EIS and, in April 2004, the principal construction permit, additional permits and approvals will be required for construction and operation. Through its experience in constructing and operating the Pierina mine, however, Barrick is familiar with the statutory, regulatory and procedural framework governing the environmental approval and permitting process for new mining projects in Peru. Based on Barrick's experience to date, the Company expects that any remaining surface access and other rights

required for development, and all remaining permits and approvals required for construction and operation, will be obtained in a timely fashion and in the ordinary course of business.

The Lagunas Norte project is being planned as an open pit mine and heap leaching operation, using equipment, facilities and processes which have been proven in similar commercial applications throughout the world, including at Barrick's Pierina mine. Permanent electric power is planned to be supplied from the Peruvian grid, by means of a new power line extended from Trujillo to the camp facilities. The fresh water requirements of the project are planned to be supplied by wells, supplemented by surface run-off if required.

In September 2003, Barrick's Board of Directors approved a construction budget of $340 million for the project. With the approval of the EIS and the receipt of the project's principal construction permit, construction is targeted to begin in the second quarter of 2004, with production expected for the second half of 2005. The Lagunas Norte project is anticipated to produce on average 535,000 to 560,000 ounces of gold annually at an expected average total cash cost of $135 to $145 per ounce over the first decade of the project's life. As mining is planned to begin on higher grade near surface deposits, much higher production and lower costs are expected in the in the earlier years of production.

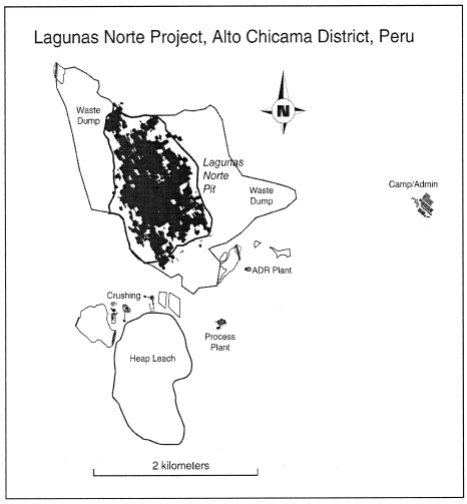
Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

As of the end of 2003, 694 exploration holes had been drilled, totaling 156,903 meters of drilling. Initial drill hole spacing of 200 meter centers has been reduced to 100 meter centers, and completed to 62 meter centers. Drill hole collars have been surveyed, and down-hole Sperry Sun surveys conducted on the holes, with data collected approximately every 50 meters. Core is placed in metal trays at the drill site and transported to the field camp. Geological logs of all core are then compiled on handheld computers, using standardized rock codes and descriptive information developed by Barrick geologists. Changes to the standardized rock codes and other descriptions can be made only if approved by senior members of the geological staff. Data recorded on the handheld computers are downloaded to the main server at the end of every shift, reviewed, field checked if necessary, and then incorporated into the main database. Sample lengths vary from 0.2 meters to 3.05 meters. A total of 107,650 samples have been taken for the entire diamond drill program. The average sample length is 1.3 meters. Samples are prepared on site and fire assayed at an independent laboratory in Lima, Peru. Industry standard quality assurance and quality control procedures, including standards, duplicates and check assays, are employed. An independent consulting firm has reviewed and approved sampling, sample preparation and quality control procedures at site and at the independent laboratory.

Royalties

Under the terms of the agreement with Centromin, Barrick has paid Centromin an advance contractual royalty of $2 million, which will be a credit against Centromin's retained net smelter royalty of 2.51%.

The following diagram sets out the planned design and layout of the Lagunas Norte project.



Veladero Project

General

The Veladero property is located in San Juan Province, Argentina, immediately to the south of the Pascua-Lama property, approximately 320 kilometers northwest of the city of San Juan. Barrick evaluated unified development opportunities following its merger with Homestake. Based on this effort, Barrick redesigned the Veladero project, as previously designed by Homestake, and incorporated exploitation of the Filo Norte deposit (which was situated within the boundaries of the Pascua-Lama property before the merger) as part of the Veladero project. The Veladero project is a combination of two properties: (i) the Veladero mining claims, controlled by an indirect, wholly-owned, subsidiary of Barrick under the terms of an Exploitation Contract signed with the Instituto Provincial de Exploraciones y Explotaciones Mineras de la Provincia de San Juan ("IPEEM"), the Provincial entity owner of these mining claims, and ii) Mina Ursulina Sur Mine claim, owned and controlled by the subsidiary of Barrick. Barrick exercised its option to enter into an exploitation contract with IPEEM in July 2003, in accordance with the terms of the previous exploration contract. The project site is located at elevations of between

4,000 and 4,850 meters above sea level. The area is considered to have a sub-arid, sub-polar, mountain climate. Access to the property is via a combination of public highways and an upgraded gravel road.

The Veladero project received environmental impact study approval on November 2003 from the Mining Authority of the San Juan Province. Barrick's plan for the Veladero property provides for an open pit mine using heap leaching. The Veladero project includes the mining of gold and silver from two open pits: the Filo Federico pit and the Amable pit. Full construction commenced in the fourth quarter of 2003, with production expected to commence in late 2005.

Geology

The Veladero orebody is an oxide, high sulphidation gold-silver deposit hosted by a Miocene diatreme-dome complex. Precious metals mineralization occurs in silicified volcanic breccias at the core of the high sulphidation alteration and is controlled by stratigraphy, structural trends and elevation.

The mineralization in the deposit forms a broad, disseminated, 3 kilometer long blanket along a N15°W-striking structural trend. The diatreme-dome complex has intruded along this trend and includes a massive, brecciated core of heterolithic Vent Facies tuffisite that transitions outward through a Contact Zone of clast-supported breccias into the Volcanic Sequence country rocks. A Bedded Tuff unit that represents fragments ejected from the central vent forms a ring that overlies portions of the Vent Facies and Contact Zone at the southern end of the deposit. Much of the deposit is covered by up to 150 meters of colluvium.

Development

Similar to the Pierina mine in design, the Veladero project is being built as an open pit mine with a valley-fill heap leach operation and two-stage crushing process. Full construction commenced in the fourth quarter of 2003, with production expected to commence in late 2005. Veladero's 2004 field program will focus on finalizing the improvement of the access road, which was started in 2003, construction of the camp, the leach pad and other project facilities. The capital cost for the project is estimated at $460 million, based on prevailing exchange rates in effect in late 2003. Production at the Veladero project is anticipated to average between 525,000 and 550,000 ounces of gold annually at an expected average total cash cost of $155 to $165 per ounce (based on prevailing exchange rates in effect in late 2003 and excluding any applicable export duties) over the first decade of the project's life. Higher production at lower costs are expected during the project's early years of production.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

At year-end, the drill hole database for the Veladero property contained 747 reverse circulation holes, 110 diamond drill core holes and 539 samples taken from two underground tunnels. Of these, samples totaling 198,693 meters from reverse circulation holes, 23,818 meters from diamond drill core holes and 5,153 meters from underground channel cuts were used to estimate the gold and silver resources. The reverse circulation holes were drilled at an average spacing of about 60-80 meters within the mineralized zones. All Veladero samples are prepared and analyzed by external laboratories. The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed by Barrick in connection with drilling and sampling on the Veladero property have been reviewed by independent consultants and found to conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Royalties

Pursuant to legislation passed by the government of the Province of San Juan, all gold and silver, among other ores, extracted from the property within the Province of San Juan are subject to a royalty, payable to the government of the Province of San Juan, of 3% of the value of the ore at the “mine mouth”. Under the terms of an agreement between Barrick’s subsidiaries and IPEEM, a 0.75% “mine mouth” royalty on the minerals produced from the Veladero property is payable to IPEEM. This agreement also provides for the payment of a 0.75% “mine mouth” royalty on the minerals produced from the Mina Ursulina Sur, on which the Filo Norte deposit is situated.

The following diagram sets out the planned design and layout of the Veladero project.



Pascua-Lama Project

General

The Pascua-Lama property is located at the northern end of the El Indio Belt in Chile's Region III and Argentina's San Juan Province. It straddles the Chile-Argentina border and is approximately 150 kilometers southeast of the city of Vallenar, Chile and 300 kilometers northwest of the city of San Juan, Argentina. The Chilean part of the deposit, which is at an elevation of approximately 4300 to 5250 meters above sea level, was acquired by Barrick in 1994 and is held through an indirect, wholly-owned, subsidiary of Barrick, Compañía Minera Nevada Limitada. The Argentinean part of the property was acquired subsequently and is held through indirect, wholly-owned, subsidiaries of Barrick, Barrick Exploraciones Argentina S.A. and Exploraciones Mineras Argentina S.A. The legislatures of Chile and Argentina completed ratification of a Mining Treaty between the two countries during 2000. The Pascua-Lama Project is within the area subject to the Mining Treaty and the Project is entitled to enjoy the benefits to cross-border mining operations that are granted by the Mining Treaty.

High sierras and deep valleys with natural slopes of 20 to 40 degrees characterize the area of the Pascua-Lama property. Surface material consists of rock outcrops, scree, and colluvial materials, which are primarily gravel, sand, silt and clay. Vegetation is sparse. The area is considered to have a sub-arid, sub-polar, mountain climate. Access to the property will be pursuant to a combination of public highways and upgraded gravel roads from both Chile and Argentina.

Geology

The Pascua-Lama district is located in the high cordillera of Region III, Chile, in what has been designated as the Eastern Belt of Hydrothermal Alteration. The gold, silver and copper mineralization at Pascua-Lama is part of a mineralized acid sulfate system that was structurally controlled within intrusive and volcanic rock sequences of Upper Paleozoic and Middle Tertiary age.

Basement rocks in the Pascua-Lama area are dominated by a multiphase granite pluton that may be a slightly younger upper Permian or lower Triassic phase of the Permian Guanaco Sonso sequence of intrusives and volcanics. In the deposit area the granite intrudes older diorites and volcanic pyroclastic units and is, in turn, intruded by diorite stocks and dykes of mid-Tertiary Bocatoma age. During Tertiary time, all of the previously described rocks were cut by sub-vertical fault zones and hydrothermal breccias located at complex fault intersections.

Numerous breccia bodies occur in the Esperanza, Quebrada de Pascua and Lama areas. At the surface, these breccias vary in size from outcrops measured in centimeters up to hundreds of meters. Typically the breccias show a strong correlation to zones of intersection of two or more major structural zones. Breccia Central, the large inter mineral breccia pipe, occurs in the Quebrada de Pascua area. On the surface this breccia is about 650 meters long and up to 250 meters in width while underground between 200 and 400 meters below the surface the composite body measures about 550 meters in length and up to 130 meters in width. It extends to at least 700 meters below surface. This well mineralized breccia pipe is evidence of an explosive hydrothermal event related to the formation of the Quebrada de Pascua ore deposit. Breccia Oeste and Breccia Sur are the two large post mineralization breccia pipe complexes located in the mine area. Oriented north/south along the Breccia Oeste fault zone in the Esperanza area, the Breccia Oeste pipe measures up to 500 meters long, up to 150 meters wide, and extends up to 300 meters below surface.

Development

The Pascua-Lama mine is being designed as an open pit, centered at an elevation of 4,600 meters. The project will produce both oxide and sulfide ores. Both ore types would be put through a processing circuit expected to consist of crushing, dry grinding and a washing circuit to remove soluble salts. The oxide ore will then be processed through a straight cyanide leaching circuit. The sulfide ore will then undergo a flotation process to produce a smelter saleable concentrate, with the sulfide ore floating tails being routed to the cyanide leach circuit. Recovered gold and silver from the leach circuit will be smelted into doré on-site and shipped to an outside refinery for processing into bullion.

Recent work on the Pascua-Lama project has focused on updating its 2001 feasibility study. Pascua-Lama is targeted to commence production in 2009, subject to completing the update of the feasibility study, Board approval, final permitting and arranging any project financing. Barrick expects to complete the updating of the feasibility study in the second half of 2004. Based on work done to date to update the feasibility study, life-of-mine average total cash costs are expected to be higher than the $130 per ounce previously estimated and start-up capital is expected to be higher than the previously estimated $1.2 billion.

The Pascua-Lama project received Environmental Impact Study ("EIS") approval from appropriate authorities in Chile in May 2001. The EIS prepared for the portion of the mine, mill and tailings storage facility for the project located in Argentina is being updated to incorporate the cumulative impacts of the construction and development of the nearby Veladero project. This updated EIS is planned to be submitted in late 2004. Following the completion of EIS processes in Chile and Argentina, Barrick will also need to obtain various sectoral permits for the construction and operation of the project. Based on Barrick's experience with permitting in Chile and in the San Juan Province of Argentina, Barrick expects such permits to be obtained in the ordinary course.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

At December 31, 2003, Pascua-Lama had proven and probable reserves of 16.9 million ounces of gold and 584 million ounces of contained silver within gold reserves. The drill hole database for the Pascua-Lama property contains 1,173 reverse circulation holes, 562 diamond drill core holes, 22,302 meters of underground tunnel samples and 12,774 meters of surface trench samples. Samples totaling 322,288 meters from reverse circulation holes, 151,265 meters from diamond drill core holes, 22,302 meters from underground tunnels, and 12,774 meters from surface trenches were used to estimate the gold and silver resources. The drill hole spacing is variable, approximately 40 meters in the Esperanza area and 40 to 60 meters in the Quebrada de Pascua area. Pascua-Lama samples were analyzed for gold, silver and copper by independent laboratories in Santiago, Chile. The quality assurance procedures and assay protocols followed by Barrick in connection with drilling and sampling on the Pascua-Lama property have been reviewed by independent consultants and found to conform to industry accepted quality control methods. Consistent with Barrick's decision in December 2000 to postpone construction at the Pascua Lama project, no significant reserve development activity took place during the year.

Royalties

Pursuant to legislation passed by the government of the Province of San Juan, all gold and silver, among other ores, extracted from the property within the Province of San Juan are subject to a royalty, payable to the government of the Province of San Juan, of 3% of the value of the ore at the "mine mouth". In addition, Barrick is obligated to pay a gross proceeds sliding scale royalty on gold produced from the Pascua-Lama properties located in Chile ranging from 1.5% to 10% and a 2% net smelter royalty on copper produced from the properties. In addition, a step-scale 5% or 7.5% gross proceeds royalty on gold

produced and a sliding scale net smelter royalty of 0.5% to 6% on all product other than gold and silver is payable in respect of certain portions of the property located in Argentina. The sliding scale and step-scale royalties on gold increase with rising spot gold prices.

EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Barrick has traditionally grown its reserve base through a combination of acquisitions and focused exploration on and around its operating properties. Barrick believes there is a higher probability of finding new mineral reserves around existing mines. Once found, these new reserves can be developed more quickly and profitably due to existing infrastructure. The Company's strategy is to maintain a geographic mix of projects at different stages in the exploration sequence. The low gold price environment that existed in recent years required that major mining companies undertake more early stage exploration than in the past because junior exploration companies had been less active, and there are fewer new discoveries to buy or joint ventures to fund. Accordingly, Barrick is engaged in early stage exploration in four major areas where it possesses significant infrastructure: Peru, Tanzania, Australia and Chile/Argentina. This program resulted in the grassroots discovery at the Lagunas Norte project, in the Alto Chicama District, in Peru.

Barrick utilizes state-of-the-art technology to explore deeper and more effectively. At Goldstrike, Barrick uses new deep-penetrating geophysical techniques and geological modelling to locate and define new targets. These new techniques are equally applicable in Tanzania and Australia.

Exploration is directed from Barrick's head office in Toronto and is conducted through a number of exploration offices around the world.

The Company spent $137 million on its exploration, development and business development activities in 2003 (2002 – $104 million) and is expected to spend approximately $110 million in 2004. Of the $62 million spent on exploration in 2003, approximately $19 million was spent in North America, approximately $19 million was spent in South America and approximately $24 million was spent in the Australia/Africa region.

Development expenditures totaled approximately $54 million, of which $18 million was spent at the Veladero project and $29 million was spent at the Lagunas Norte project in the Alto Chicama District. Business development costs totaled approximately $21 million. In connection with its exploration strategy in Russia, Barrick acquired a 10% equity interest in Highland Gold Mining Ltd. in October 2003. In January 2004, Barrick acquired an additional equity interest, bringing its total interest to approximately 17%, in Highland Gold Mining Ltd. and certain rights with respect to properties in Russia.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLOSURE

The Company's mining, exploration and development activities are subject to various levels of federal, provincial and state laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, including requirements for closure and reclamation of mining properties (see "Legal Matters - Government Controls and Regulations").

Barrick has a policy of conducting environmental audits of its operations to assess the effectiveness of the existing organization, its resources, and supporting management systems to adhere to policies, guidelines, and procedures and adopted codes of practice, maintain compliance, reduce risk, and manage liabilities. The Company's policy is to perform environmental audits on a regular and scheduled basis. In practice this typically results in environmental audits at each operating mine every second year and at

least once every five years for other properties. A committee of Barrick's Board of Directors reviews the Company's environmental policies and programs and oversees Barrick's environmental performance.

During 2003, all of the Company's operations were in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations and there were no material notices of violations, fines or convictions relating to environmental matters at any of the Company's operations. The Company has estimated future site reclamation and closure obligations, which it believes will meet current regulatory requirements, which has been accrued to December 31, 2003. As of January 1, 2003, Barrick adopted FAS 143 Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. For a summary of the impact of FAS 143, please see Notes 2 and 20 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The Company's operating facilities have been designed to mitigate environmental impacts. The operations have processes, procedures or facilities in place to manage substances that have the potential to be harmful to the environment. For instance, certain of the Company's operating properties handle ore or rock which has the potential to be acid generating (Goldstrike, Pierina, Bulyanhulu, Eskay Creek and Hemlo), use cyanide in the processing of gold operations (Goldstrike, Pierina, Round Mountain, Marigold, Hemlo, Holt-McDermott, Kalgoorlie and Yilgarn), or produce mercury as a co-product of the production process (Goldstrike, Pierina, Round Mountain, and Hemlo). The Company has implemented programs to manage the handling of ore and rock to reduce the potential for acid rock drainage. Such procedures include segregation of potentially acid generating material, containment systems for the collection and treatment of drainage, and reclamation and closure steps designed to minimize water infiltration and oxygen flux. Facilities that use cyanide are designed and constructed to prevent process solutions from being released to surface water or groundwater. Typically, these facilities include leak detection systems and have the ability to collect and treat seepage that may occur. The tailings storage facilities are typically fenced and process ponds are typically netted or other procedures implemented to deter access. Site specific management procedures for mercury handling, monitoring and transportation exist at each of the operations that produce mercury as a co-product. Further, employees receive training in the safe use and proper management of cyanide, mercury and other hazardous materials.

Grants Tailings

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") imposes heavy liabilities on persons who own or operate facilities from which hazardous substances have been released. Pursuant to CERCLA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency publishes a National Priorities List ("NPL") of such facilities.

A closed uranium mill site acquired by Barrick in the Homestake merger, near Grants, New Mexico, is listed on the NPL. The EPA asserted that leachate from the tailings storage facilities contaminated a shallow aquifer used by some of the residents in adjacent residential subdivisions. Homestake paid the cost of extending the municipal water supply to the subdivisions. Homestake also has operated a water injection and collection system since 1976 that has significantly improved the quality of the aquifer and since 1999 has operated a water treatment facility for treating the groundwater adjacent to the tailings storage facility. The estimated costs of continued remediation are included in the asset retirement obligation recorded by the Company. Homestake has settled with the EPA concerning its oversight costs for this site.

Under Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") regulations, the decommissioning of the tailings storage facilities is in accordance with the provisions of the facility's license. The uranium mill facility license sets the closure of the two tailings impoundments as 2004 and 2013, subject to extension under

certain circumstances. The NRC and EPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 1993 which has established the NRC as the oversight and enforcement agency for decommissioning and reclamation of the site. Mill decommissioning was completed in 1994 and final closure of the large tailings storage facility is scheduled for completion in 2013. During 2003, Barrick's expenditures at the Grants facility were $1.4 million. For 2004, Barrick's expenditures are planned at $2.5 million.

Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (the "Energy Policy Act") and subsequent amendments to the Energy Policy Act authorized appropriations of $335 million to cover the federal government's share of certain costs of reclamation, decommissioning and remedial action for by-product material (primarily tailings) generated by certain licensees as an incident of uranium sales to the federal government. Reimbursement is subject to compliance with regulations of the Department of Energy ("DOE"), which were issued in 1994. Pursuant to the Energy Policy Act, the DOE is responsible for 51.2% of the past and future costs of reclaiming the Grants site in accordance with NRC license requirements.

In 1983, the State of New Mexico notified the Company that it intends to pursue claims against Homestake for natural resource damages resulting from the Grants site. The State has taken no action to pursue the claims.

LEGAL MATTERS

Government Controls and Regulations

The Company's business is subject to various levels of government controls and regulations, which are supplemented and revised from time to time. In October 2003, Peru enacted legislation governing mine closure, which, among other things, requires that closure plans for existing operations be submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Mining. The enabling regulations for this legislation have not yet been promulgated. Barrick expects to comply with such regulations, when promulgated, in respect of its operations in Peru. In the first quarter of 2004, a report (the "Cooke Report") regarding the effects of mining on the Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, area was presented in the Parliament of Western Australia. The Cooke Report makes several recommendations, some of which, if implemented by the government of Western Australia, could have an impact on Barrick's Kalgoorlie operations.

Barrick is unable to predict what additional legislation or revisions may be proposed that might affect its business or when any such proposals, if enacted, might become effective. Such changes, however, could require increased capital and operating expenditures and could prevent or delay certain operations by the Company.

The various levels of government controls and regulations address, among other things, the environmental impact of mining and mineral processing operations. With respect to the regulation of mining and processing, legislation and regulations in various jurisdictions establish performance standards, air and water quality emission standards and other design or operational requirements for various components of operations, including health and safety standards. Legislation and regulations also establish requirements for decommissioning, reclamation and rehabilitation of mining properties following the cessation of operations, and may require that some former mining properties be managed for long periods of time. In addition, in certain jurisdictions, the Company is subject to foreign investment controls and regulations governing its ability to remit earnings abroad.

The Company believes that it is in substantial compliance with all material current government controls and regulations at each of its properties.

Litigation

On April 30, 1998, Barrick was added as a defendant in a class action lawsuit initiated against Bre-X Minerals Ltd., certain of its directors and officers or former directors and officers and others in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Texarkana Division. The class action alleges, among other things, that statements made by Barrick in connection with its efforts to secure the right to develop and operate the Busang gold deposit in East Kalimantan, Indonesia were materially false and misleading and omitted to state material facts relating to the preliminary due diligence investigation undertaken by Barrick in late 1996. On July 13, 1999, the Court dismissed the claims against Barrick and several other defendants on the grounds that the plaintiffs had failed to state a claim under United States securities laws. On August 19, 1999, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint restating their claims against Barrick and certain other defendants and on June 14, 2000 filed a further amended complaint, the Fourth Amended Complaint. On March 31, 2001, the Court granted in part and denied in part Barrick's Motion to Dismiss the Fourth Amended Complaint. As a result, Barrick remains a defendant in the case. Barrick believes that the remaining claims against it are without merit. Barrick filed its formal answer to the Fourth Amended Complaint on April 27, 2001 denying all relevant allegations of the plaintiffs against Barrick. Discovery in the case has been stayed by the court pending its decision on whether or not to certify the case as a class action. On March 31, 2003, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District Court of Texas, Texarkana Division denied all pending motions of the plaintiffs seeking to certify a class action in the lawsuit against several defendants, including Barrick, related to Bre-X Minerals Ltd. Under U.S. rules, the plaintiffs have the right to appeal the Court's decision declining to certify their lawsuit as a class action, but plaintiffs have not filed such an appeal. On June 2, 2003, the plaintiffs submitted a proposed trial and case management plan, suggesting that such plan would cure the defects in the plaintiffs' motions to certify the class. The Court has taken no action with respect to the proposed plan. The plaintiffs' case against the defendants may now proceed in due course with respect to the specific claims of the plaintiffs named in the lawsuit, but not on behalf of a class of plaintiffs. Having failed to certify the case as a class action, we believe that the likelihood of any of the named plaintiffs succeeding against Barrick with respect to their claims for securities fraud is remote.

On January 7, 2003, Barrick was served with a Complaint for Injunctive Relief by Blanchard and Company, Inc. ("Blanchard"), and Herbert Davies ("Davies"). The complaint, which is pending in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, also names J. P. Morgan Chase & Company ("J.P. Morgan") as a defendant, along with an unspecified number of additional defendants to be named later. The complaint alleges that Barrick and bullion banks with which Barrick entered into spot deferred contracts have manipulated the price of gold, in violation of U.S. antitrust laws and the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law. Blanchard alleges that it has been injured as a seller of gold due to reduced interest in gold as an investment. Davies, a customer of Blanchard, alleges injury due to the reduced value of his gold investments. The complaint seeks damages and an injunction terminating certain of Barrick's trading agreements with J. P. Morgan and other bullion banks. In September 2003 the Court issued an order granting in part, and denying in part, Barrick's motions to dismiss this action. Discovery has commenced in the case. A trial date has been tentatively set for February 2005, but it is likely that the date will be deferred. Barrick intends to defend the action vigorously.

On March 5, 2003, Barrick commenced legal proceedings against Blanchard and certain other defendants in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. The proceedings pertain to a series of false and defamatory statements that Blanchard and its CEO, Donald W. Doyle, Jr., have published since mid-December 2002 concerning Barrick. In the action, Barrick seeks damages in the amount of C$100 million, aggravated, exemplary and punitive damages in the amount of C$100 million, a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from repeating, disseminating, publishing or causing to be re-published the defamatory statements complained of, and a mandatory injunction requiring the defendants to remove or cause to be removed all of their defamatory statements from websites or other locations on

the Internet. The defendants filed a Statement of Defence on February 17, 2004 denying any liability. Discoveries are required to be completed by October 22, 2004. A trial date has not yet been set.

On June 12, 2003, a complaint was filed against Barrick and several of its current or former officers in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint is on behalf of Barrick shareholders who purchased Barrick shares between February 14, 2002 and September 26, 2002. It alleges that Barrick and the individual defendants violated U.S. securities laws by making false and misleading statements concerning Barrick's projected operating results and earnings in 2002. The complaint seeks an unspecified amount of damages. Other parties on behalf of the same proposed class of Barrick shareholders filed several other complaints, making the same basic allegations against the same defendants. In September 2003, the cases were consolidated into a single action in the Southern District of New York. The plaintiffs filed a Consolidated and/or Amended Complaint on November 5, 2003. On January 14, 2004 Barrick filed a motion to dismiss the Wagner complaint. The plaintiffs filed an opposition to Barrick's motion to dismiss on March 12, 2004. On April 2, 2004, Barrick filed its reply to the plaintiff's opposition. Barrick intends to defend the action vigorously.

On December 27, 2002, one of Barrick's Peruvian subsidiaries received an income tax assessment of $32 million, excluding interest and penalties, from the Peruvian tax authority SUNAT. The tax assessment relates to a recently completed tax audit of Barrick's Pierina mine for the 1999-2000 fiscal years. The assessment mainly relates to the revaluation of the Pierina mining concession and associated tax basis. Under the valuation proposed by SUNAT, the tax basis of Pierina assets would change from what Barrick had previously assumed with a resulting increase in current and deferred income taxes. While Barrick believes the tax assessment is incorrect and will appeal the decision, the full life of mine effect on the Company's current and deferred income tax liabilities of $141 million is recorded at December 31, 2002, as well as other payments of about $21 million due for periods through 2003.

The case is pending before Peru's Tax Court. If the case is not resolved in our favour, Barrick will consider all available remedies, including judicial appeals. If Barrick is successful on appeal and its original asset valuation is confirmed as the appropriate tax basis of assets, the Company would benefit from a $141 million reduction in tax liabilities recorded at December 31, 2002. The effect of this contingent gain, if any, will be recorded in the period the contingency is resolved.

In the event of an unfavorable Tax Court ruling, Peruvian law is unclear with respect to whether it is necessary to make payment of the disputed current taxes for the years covered by the tax assessment, pending the outcome of an appeal process, a process which can take several years. Currently, the amount of income taxes potentially payable is $80 million. In the event of an unfavorable Tax Court ruling, Barrick will consider taking all available action to prevent payment of the amount in dispute until the appeal process is complete.

Barrick has not provided for $57 million of potential interest and penalties assessed in the audit. Even if the tax assessment is upheld, Barrick believes that it will prevail on the interest and penalties part, because the assessment runs counter to applicable law and previous Peruvian tax audits. The potential amount of interest and penalties, will increase over time while Barrick contests the tax assessment. A liability for interest and penalties will only be recorded should it become probable that SUNAT's position on interest and penalties will be upheld, or if the Company exhausts its appeals.

Opponents of Barrick's Cowal project continue to pursue various claims, legal proceedings and complaints against the project and the Company's compliance with its permits and licenses. Such actions have the potential to affect the timing of the mine construction schedule. Barrick has and will continue to vigorously defend such actions.

In 2001, an action was filed in Chile by Rudolfo Francisco Villar against Barrick's Chilean subsidiary, Compania Minera Nevada Limitada ("CMN"), claiming that it had failed to fully honor an agreement to purchase certain mining claims of Villar located near the Pascua Lama project. Villar's suit seeks to rescind the purchase agreement with CMN or, alternatively, damages of approximately US$ 1 million. At the outset of the litigation, Villar obtained an ex parte injunction barring CMN from selling or encumbering the claims while the suit is pending before the Chilean courts. Barrick intends to vigorously defend the action, which it believes is without merit.

Barrick and its subsidiaries are, from time to time, involved in various claims, legal proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. Barrick is also subject to reassessment for income and mining taxes for certain years. Barrick does not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceedings related to any potential tax assessments or other matters, or any amount which it may be required to pay by reason thereof, will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or future results of operations of Barrick.

RISK FACTORS

The risks described below are not the only ones facing Barrick. Additional risks not currently known to Barrick or that Barrick currently deems immaterial may also impair Barrick's operations.

Gold price volatility

Barrick's business is strongly affected by the world market price of gold. Gold prices can be subject to volatile price movements, which can be material and can occur over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, all of which are beyond Barrick's control. These include industry factors such as: industrial and jewelry demand; the level of demand for gold as an investment; central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold; speculative trading; and costs of and levels of global gold production by producers of gold. Gold prices may also be affected by macroeconomic factors, including: expectations of the future rate of inflation; the strength of, and confidence in, the US dollar, the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted, and other currencies; interest rates; and global or regional, political or economic uncertainties.

If the world market price of gold were to drop and the prices realized by Barrick on gold sales were to decrease significantly and remain at such a level for any substantial period, Barrick's profitability and cash flow would be negatively affected. In such circumstances, Barrick may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of its operations or the development of some or all of its current projects, which could have an adverse impact on Barrick's financial performance and results of operations. Barrick may curtail or suspend some or all of its exploration activities, with the result that depleted reserves are not replaced. In addition, the market value of Barrick's gold inventory may be reduced and existing reserves may be reduced to the extent that ore cannot be mined and processed economically at the prevailing prices.

Price volatility of other commodities

The profitability of Barrick's business is also affected by the market prices of other commodities produced as by-products at Barrick's mines, such as silver and copper, as well as commodities which are consumed or otherwise used in connection with Barrick's operations, such as diesel fuel and electricity. Prices of such commodities also can be subject to volatile price movements, which can be material and can occur over short periods of time, and are affected by factors that are beyond Barrick's control. If Barrick's proceeds from the sale of these by-products were to decrease significantly, or the costs of certain commodities consumed or otherwise used in connection with Barrick's operations were to

increase significantly, and remain at such levels for a substantial period, Barrick may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of Barrick's operations or the development of some or all of Barrick's current projects, which could have an adverse impact on Barrick as described under " – Gold price volatility" above.

Mining risks and insurance risks

The mining industry is subject to significant risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, labour force disruptions, unavailability of materials and equipment, weather conditions, pit wall failures, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding, seismic activity, water conditions and gold bullion losses, most of which are beyond Barrick's control. These risks and hazards could result in: damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities; personal injury or death; environmental damage; delays in mining; and monetary losses and possible legal liability. As a result, production may fall below historic or estimated levels and Barrick may incur significant costs or experience significant delays that could have a material adverse effect on Barrick's financial performance, liquidity and results of operation.

Barrick maintains insurance to cover some of these risks and hazards. The insurance is maintained in amounts that are believed to be reasonable depending on the circumstances surrounding each identified risk. No assurance can be given that such insurance will continue to be available, or that it will be available at economically feasible premiums, or that Barrick will maintain such insurance. Barrick's property, business interruption, liability and other insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks or hazards. In addition, Barrick does not have coverage for certain environmental losses and other risks, as such coverage cannot be purchased at a commercially reasonable cost. The lack of, or insufficiency of, insurance coverage could adversely affect Barrick's cash flow and overall profitability.

Mineral reserves and resources

The mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the estimated reserves and resources are accurate or that the indicated level of gold will be produced. Such estimates are, in large part, based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change.

Fluctuations in the price of gold or by-product minerals, such as silver and copper, may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grades of gold mineralization uneconomic. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of orebodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause mineral reserves to be reduced or Barrick to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of gold and silver, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render the present proven and probable reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time.

Any of these factors may require Barrick to reduce its mineral reserves and resources, which could have a negative impact on Barrick's financial results. Failure to obtain necessary permits or government approvals could also cause Barrick to reduce its reserves.

There is no assurance that Barrick will obtain indicated levels of recovery of gold or the prices assumed in determining gold reserves.

Production and cost estimates

Barrick prepares estimates of future production and cash costs of production for particular operations. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve production or cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on Barrick's future cash flows, forward sales program, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Barrick's actual production and cash costs may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different ore grades; revisions to mine plans; risks and hazards associated with mining; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes; and unexpected labour shortages or strikes. Cash costs of production may also be affected by a variety of factors, including: changing waste-to-ore ratios, ore grade metallurgy, labour costs, the cost of supplies and services (for example, power and fuel) and currency exchange rates.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and methods utilized by Barrick determine how it reports its financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management of the Company to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. Barrick's financial condition and results of operations are reported using accounting policies and methods prescribed by U.S. GAAP. In certain cases, U.S. GAAP allows accounting policies and methods to be selected from two or more alternatives, any of which might be reasonable, yet result in Barrick reporting materially different amounts. Management of Barrick exercises judgment in selecting and applying accounting policies and methods to ensure that, while U.S. GAAP compliant, they reflect management's best judgment of the most appropriate manner in which to record and report the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Significant accounting policies to the Consolidated Financial Statements are described in Note 2 to such statements.

Internal Controls

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

Exploration

Barrick must continually replace gold reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. Reserves can be replaced by expanding known orebodies or by locating new deposits. Gold exploration is highly speculative in nature. Barrick's exploration projects involve many risks and are frequently unsuccessful. Once a site with gold mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful. There is a risk that depletion of

reserves will not be offset by discoveries. As a result, the mineral base of Barrick may decline if reserves are mined without adequate replacement and Barrick may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine lives, based on current production rates.

Development

Barrick's ability to sustain or increase its present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the successful development of new orebodies and/or expansion of existing mining operations. The economic feasibility of development projects is based upon many factors, including: the accuracy of reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; capital and operating costs of such projects; and future gold prices. Development projects are also subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits, acquisition of satisfactory surface or other land rights and availability of adequate financing.

Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow. Substantial expenditures are required to develop mineral projects. It is possible that actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from Barrick's estimates or that Barrick could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, resulting in delays and requiring more capital than anticipated.

Environmental, health and safety regulations; Permits

Barrick's domestic and foreign mining and processing operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker safety, mine development and protection of endangered and protected species. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect Barrick's operations, including its ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations. Barrick has made, and expects to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have an adverse impact on Barrick's financial condition or results of operations.

Failure to comply with applicable environmental and health and safety laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspension or revocation of permits and other penalties. There can be no assurance that Barrick has been or will at all times be in full compliance with all such laws and regulations and with its environmental and health and safety permits or that Barrick has all required permits. The costs and delays associated with compliance with these laws, regulations and permits could stop Barrick from proceeding with the development of a project or the operation or further development of a mine or increase the costs of development or production and may materially adversely affect Barrick's business, results of operations or financial condition. Barrick may also be held responsible for the costs of addressing contamination at the site of current or former activities or at third party sites. Barrick could also be held liable for exposure to such hazardous substances. The costs associated with such responsibilities and liabilities may be significant.

In the United States and Canada, for example, Barrick is required to submit, for government approval, a reclamation plan for each of its mining sites that establishes Barrick's obligation to reclaim property after minerals have been mined from the site. In some jurisdictions, bonds or other forms of financial assurances are required for security for these reclamation activities. Barrick may incur significant costs in connection with these reclamation activities, which may materially exceed the provisions Barrick has made for such reclamation. In addition, the unknown nature of possible future additional regulatory

requirements and the potential for additional reclamation activities create further uncertainties related to future reclamation costs, which may have a material adverse effect on Barrick's financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. Barrick is involved in various investigative and remedial actions. There can be no assurance that the costs of such actions would not be material. When a previously unrecognized reclamation liability becomes known or a previously estimated cost is increased, the amount of that liability or additional cost is expensed, which may materially reduce net income in that period.

Foreign investments and operations

Barrick conducts mining, development and exploration activities in many countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Russia and Tanzania. Mining investments are subject to the risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries including: uncertain political and economic environments; war and civil disturbances; changes in laws or policies of particular countries, including those relating to taxation, royalties, imports, exports, duties and currency, some of which have been recently discussed in Chile, Peru and Argentina; risk of loss due to disease and other potential endemic health issues; delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits; currency fluctuations; restrictions on the ability of local operating companies to sell gold offshore for U.S. dollars, and on the ability of such companies to hold U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies in offshore bank accounts; import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold; limitations on the repatriation of earnings; and increased financing costs.

These risks may limit or disrupt projects, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation, and may materially adversely affect Barrick's financial position or results of operations. Furthermore, in the event of a dispute arising from Barrick's activities in Argentina, Chile, Peru or Tanzania, Barrick may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of courts outside North America and Australia, which could adversely affect the outcome of the dispute.

Currency fluctuations

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs Barrick incurs at its operations and may affect Barrick's operating results and cash flows. Gold is sold throughout the world based principally on the US dollar price, but a portion of Barrick's operating expenses are incurred in local currencies. The appreciation of non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar can increase the costs of gold production at Barrick's mines located outside the United States, making such mines less profitable. Barrick enters into currency hedging contracts to mitigate the impact on operating costs of the appreciation of non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar. This could result in Barrick failing to benefit to some degree if the US dollar appreciates in value relative to non-US dollar currencies. Also, there can be no assurance that Barrick will continue these hedging activities. See " – Use of derivatives".

Use of derivatives

Barrick uses certain derivative products to manage the risks associated with gold price volatility, changes in commodity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and energy prices. The use of derivative instruments involves certain inherent risks including: (a) credit risk - the risk of default on amounts owing to Barrick by the counterparties with which Barrick has entered into such transaction; (b) market liquidity risk – risk that Barrick has entered into a derivative position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such derivative instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; (c) mark to market risk – the risk that, in respect of certain derivative products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in Barrick recognizing a loss in respect of such derivative products.

For a description of the steps Barrick has taken to mitigate these risks, see “Financial Risk Management – Forward Sales Program”. If the gold price rises above the price at which future production has been committed under Barrick’s gold forward sales program, Barrick may have an opportunity loss. However, if the gold price falls below that committed price, revenues will be protected to the extent of such committed production. There can be no assurance that Barrick will be able to achieve in the future realized prices for gold that exceed the spot price as a result of its forward sales program. Barrick has announced a “no-hedge” gold policy such that it will not add any new ounces to its gold forward sales program and it will pursue opportunities to reduce its gold forward sales position. No assurance can be given as to when such goal will be achieved or the costs of achieving such goal.

Interest rates and gold lease rates

A significant, prolonged decrease in interest rates could have a material adverse impact on the interest earned on Barrick’s cash balances. A significant, prolonged decrease in interest rates and/or increase in gold lease rates could have a material adverse impact on the difference between the forward gold price over the current spot price (“contango”), and, ultimately, the realized price under forward gold sales contracts entered into by Barrick. The Company’s interest rate exposure mainly relates to the mark to market value of derivative instruments, the fair value and ongoing payments under gold lease rate and US dollar interest-rate swaps, floating-rate debt and interest receipts on the Company’s cash balances.

Title to properties

The validity of mining claims, which constitute most of Barrick’s property holdings, can be uncertain and may be contested. Although Barrick has attempted to acquire satisfactory title to its properties, some risk exists that some titles, particularly title to undeveloped properties, may be defective.

Competition

Barrick competes with other mining companies and individuals for mining claims and leases on exploration properties and the acquisition of gold mining assets. Barrick also competes with other mining companies to attract and retain key executives and employees. Barrick cannot assure that it will continue to be able to compete successfully with Barrick’s competitors in acquiring such properties and assets or in attracting and retaining skilled and experienced employees.

Acquisitions and Integration

From time to time Barrick examines opportunities to acquire additional mining assets and businesses. Any acquisition that Barrick may choose to complete may be of a significant size, may change the scale of Barrick’s business and operations, and may expose Barrick to new geographic, political, operating, financial and geological risks. Barrick’s success in its acquisition activities depends on its ability to identify suitable acquisition candidates, negotiate acceptable terms for any such acquisition, and integrate the acquired operations successfully with those of Barrick. Any acquisitions would be accompanied by risks. For example, there may be a significant change in commodity prices after Barrick has committed to complete the transaction and established the purchase price or exchange ratio; a material orebody may prove to be below expectations; Barrick may have difficulty integrating and assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies, realizing anticipated synergies and maximizing the financial and strategic position of the combined enterprise, and maintaining uniform standards, policies and controls across the organization; the integration of the acquired business or assets may disrupt Barrick’s ongoing business and its relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and contractors; and the acquired business or assets may have unknown liabilities which may be significant. In the event that Barrick chooses to raise debt capital to finance any such acquisition, Barrick’s leverage will be increased.

If Barrick chooses to use equity as consideration for such acquisition, existing shareholders may suffer dilution. Alternatively, Barrick may choose to finance any such acquisition with its existing resources. There can be no assurance that Barrick would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions.

Employee Relations

Barrick's ability to achieve its future goals and objectives is dependent, in part, on maintaining good relations with its employees. A prolonged labor disruption at any of its material properties could have a material adverse impact on its operations as a whole.

Litigation

Barrick is currently subject to litigation and may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation. If Barrick is unable to resolve these disputes favourably, it may have a material adverse impact on Barrick's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Reference is made to page 114 of the 2003 Annual Report to shareholders, which is incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form, which should be read together with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements (US GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements (Canadian GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2003.

US GAAP

For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(in millions of US dollars, except per share data)

	2003	2002	2001
Sales	$2,035	$1,967	$1,989
Net income (loss)	$ 200	$ 193	$ 96
Net income (loss) per share			
Basic	$ 0.37	$ 0.36	$ 0.18
Diluted	$ 0.37	$ 0.36	$ 0.18
Total assets	$5,362	$5,261	$5,202
Total long-term debt [(1)]	$ 760	$ 781	$ 802
Cash dividends per common share	$ 0.22	$ 0.22	$ 0.22
Operating statistics			
Gold production (thousands of ounces)	5,510	5,695	6,124
Total cash operating costs per ounce	$ 189	$ 177	$ 162
Average price realized per ounce of gold sold	$ 366	$ 339	$ 317
Average spot price of gold per ounce	$ 363	$ 310	$ 271

(1) Includes current portion of long-term debt.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Reference is made to the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results of the Company (US GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2003 which is incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reference is made to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2003 (US GAAP) which is incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

DIVIDEND POLICY

In each of 2002 and 2003, Barrick paid a total cash dividend of $0.22 per share – $0.11 in mid-June and $0.11 in mid-December. The amount and timing of any dividends is within the discretion of Barrick's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend policy semi-annually based on the cash requirements of Barrick's operating assets, exploration and development activities, as well as potential acquisitions, combined with the current and projected financial position of Barrick.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

Reference is made to the sections "Election of Directors" and "Statement of Corporate Governance Practices" on pages 5-11 of the Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement of the Company dated March 8, 2004 for information regarding directors of the Company and the Committees of the Board which pages are incorporated herein by reference. As of April 30, 2004, directors and executive officers of Barrick as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, approximately 0.3 % of the outstanding common shares of Barrick.

One director of the Company, Mr. J.L. Rotman, has been a director of other companies, which during the past ten years have been the subject of a cease trade or similar order while Mr. Rotman was acting as a director of such companies. Livent Inc. was the subject of a cease trade order issued by the Ontario Securities Commission on August 7, 1998 following the discovery of accounting irregularities. In November 1998 Livent Inc. filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and filed for protection under the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act in Canada. The cease trade order was revoked effective November 20, 1998 and Mr. Rotman resigned as a director of Livent Inc. on September 29, 1999. Paragon Entertainment Corporation made a filing under the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act in April 1998; Mr. Rotman resigned as a director of Paragon in June 1998.

Officers of the Company

The following are the officers of the Company as at May 15 , 2004:

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Peter Munk *(76)* Toronto, Ontario	Chairman and Director *(1984)*	Chairman of the Company; Chairman of Trizec Properties, Inc. (real estate) and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Trizec Canada Inc. (real estate); prior to May 2002, Chairman, TrizecHahn Corporation (real estate).
Gregory C. Wilkins (*48*) Toronto, Ontario	President and Chief Executive Officer *(*2003*)* and Director *(1991)*	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company; prior to February 2003, Corporate Director; prior to May 2002, Vice-Chairman, TrizecHahn Corporation (real estate); prior to March 2001, President and Chief Operating Officer, TrizecHahn Corporation.
Jack E. Thompson *(54)* Alamo, California	Vice Chairman and Director *(2001)*	Vice Chairman of the Company; prior to December 2001, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Homestake Mining Company (gold mining).
John K. Carrington *(60)* Thornhill, Ontario	Vice Chairman *(1995)*	Vice Chairman of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of the Company; prior to March 1999, Chief Operating Officer of the Company.
Tye W. Burt (47) Toronto, Ontario	Vice Chairman and Executive Director, Corporate Development *(2002)*	Vice Chairman and Executive Director, Corporate Development of the Company; prior to February 2004, Executive Director, Corporate Development of the Company; prior to December 2002, Principal, Harris Partners Limited (investment banking) and President, Cartesian Capital Corp. (investment banking); prior to May 2000, Chairman, Deutsche Bank Canada (investment banking) and Managing Director, Global Metals and Mining Group, Deutsche Bank.

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Alexander J. Davidson *(52)* Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice President, Exploration *(1993)*	Executive Vice President, Exploration of the Company; prior to May 2003, Senior Vice President, Exploration of the Company.
Patrick J. Garver *(52)* Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice President and General Counsel *(1993)*	Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company.
Peter J. Kinver *(48)* Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (*2003)*	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company; prior to February 2004, Executive Vice President, Operations of the Company; prior to August 2003, Divisional Director, Western Division, Anglo American Platinum plc (platinum mining).
Jamie C. Sokalsky *(46)* Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer *(1993)*	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company; prior to April 2004, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
Gordon F. Fife *(45)* Stouffville, Ontario	Senior Vice President, Organizational Effectiveness *(2002)*	Senior Vice President, Organizational Effectiveness of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President, Organizational Effectiveness of the Company; prior to January 2002, Principal, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (consulting).
Ammar Al-Joundi *(39)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Finance, and Treasurer *(1999)*	Vice President, Finance and Treasurer of the Company; prior to April 2004, Vice President and Treasurer of the Company; prior to May 1999, Vice President, Structured Finance, Citibank Canada.
Richard D. Ball *(36)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Financial Reporting and Risk Analysis *(2004)*	Vice President, Financial Reporting and Risk Analysis of the Company; prior to April 2004, Director, Financial Reporting and Risk Analysis of the Company; prior to March 2002, Senior Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (accounting).

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Darren J. Blasutti *(35)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Investor Relations *(2004)*	Vice President, Investor Relations of the Company; prior to February 2004, Director, Corporate Development of the Company; prior to July 2002, Senior Manager, Corporate Development of the Company; prior to January 2000, Manager, Corporate Development of the Company.
M. Vincent Borg *(47)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Corporate Communications *(1992)*	Vice President, Corporate Communications of the Company.
Michael J. Brown *(46)* Alexandria, Virginia	Vice President, United States Public Affairs *(1995)*	Vice President, United States Public Affairs of the Company.
Brad L. Doores *(53)* Cedar Valley, Ontario	Vice President and Assistant General Counsel *(2004)*	Vice President and Assistant General Counsel of the Company; prior to April 2004, Assistant General Counsel of the Company.
Kelvin Dushnisky *(40)* Oakville, Ontario	Vice President,Regulatory Affairs *(2003)*	Vice President, Regulatory Affairs of the Company; prior to May 2003, Director, Regulatory Affairs of the Company; prior to April 2002, Managing Director, Altara Securities Inc. (financial services); prior to August 2001, Vice-Chair and General Counsel, EuroZinc Mining Corporation (metals mining).
André R. Falzon *(49)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President and Controller *(1988)*	Vice President and Controller of the Company.
Igor Gonzales *(49)* La Molina, Lima, Peru	Vice President, Peru *(2004)*	Vice President, Peru of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President and General Manager, Pierina mine, of the Company.
Gregory A. Lang *(49)* Sandy, Utah	Vice President, North American Operations *(2001)*	Vice President, North American Operations of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President, Australian Operations of the Company; prior to December 2001, Vice President, Australia, Homestake Mining Company (gold mining).

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
René L. Marion *(41)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Technical Services *(2004)*	Vice President, Technical Services of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President & General Manager, Kahama Mining of the Company; prior to July 2003, Corporate Head, Evaluations and Development of the Company; prior to April 2002, Senior Manager, Development of the Company; prior to January 2001, Staff Mining Engineer of the Company.
John T. McDonough *(57)* Salt Lake City, Utah	Vice President, Environment *(1994)*	Vice President, Environment of the Company.
Stephen A. Orr *(49)* Perth, Western Australia	Vice President, Australia/Africa Operations *(2001)*	Vice President, Australia/Africa Operations of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President, North American Operations of the Company; prior to December 2001, Vice President, North American Operations, Homestake Mining Company (gold mining).
Calvin F. Pon *(47)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Tax *(2004)*	Vice President, Tax of the Company; prior to February 2004, Director, Tax of the Company.
Raymond W. Threlkeld (*57*) Santiago, Chile	Vice President, Chile/Argentina *(2002)*	Vice President, Chile/Argentina of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President, Project Development of the Company; prior to July 2002, Vice President and General Manager, Pascua-Lama property of the Company; prior to December 2000, Vice President and General Manager, Bulyanhulu property of the Company.
John R. Turney *(53)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Capital Projects *(2004)*	Vice President, Capital Projects; prior to December 2002, General Manager, Engineering and Operations, Barrick Gold of Australia; prior to December 2001, General Manager, Development and Engineering, Homestake Gold of Australia (gold mining).

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Sybil E. Veenman *(40)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Secretary *(1995)*	Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Secretary of the Company; prior to April 2004, Associate General Counsel and Secretary of the Company.
David D. Young *(53)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Supply Chain Management *(2004)*	Vice President, Supply Chain Management of the Company; prior to February 2004, Vice President, Material & Supply, Rockwell Collins (aviation technology).
James W. Mavor *(38)* Toronto, Ontario	Assistant Treasurer – Risk Management *(2004)*	Assistant Treasurer – Risk Management of the Company; prior to February 2004, Director, Treasury Operations of the Company.
Jeffrey A. Swinoga *(36)* Toronto, Ontario	Assistant Treasurer – Finance *(2004)*	Assistant Treasurer – Finance of the Company; prior to February 2004, Director, Treasury Finance of the Company.

NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Total cash costs per ounce data has been provided because Barrick understands that certain investors use this information to assess the Company's performance. The inclusion of total cash costs per ounce statistics enables investors to better understand year-on-year changes in production costs, which in turn affect Barrick's profitability and ability to generate operating cash flow for use in investing and other activities. A measure of operating cash flow excluding the settlement amount of litigation has also been provided. Litigation settlements are infrequent in occurrence, and therefore including this non-GAAP measure of performance provides a more comparable basis for assessing the Company's cash flow performance in 2003 compared with 2002. Non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by US GAAP, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures prescribed by other companies. The data are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP.

Reconciliation Of Total Cash Costs Per Ounce To Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31,	Goldstrike – Open pit		Goldstrike – Underground		Eskay Creek		Round Mountain	
	2003	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	$380.6	$320.2	$152.1	$123.0	$18.6	$14.7	$ 67.2	$ 78.7
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(2.5)	(5.5)	—	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.6)	6.0
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$378.1	$314.7	$152.1	$121.8	$18.3	$14.2	$ 65.6	$ 72.7
Ounces sold (thousands)	1,625	1,383	600	617	354	358	379	389
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)	$ 234	$ 232	$ 253	$ 199	$ 53	$ 41	$ 177	$ 202
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)	$ 233	$ 228	$ 253	$ 198	$ 52	$ 40	$ 173	$ 187

1. Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization).

For the years ended December 31,	Hemlo		Holt-McDermott		Marigold		Total North America	
	2003	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	$60.4	$65.0	$20.9	$ 16.6	$ 8.1	$ 5.4	$ 707.9	$ 623.6
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(4.8)	(14.7)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$60.2	$64.0	$20.8	$ 16.3	$ 8.0	$ 5.2	$ 703.1	$ 608.9
Ounces sold (thousands)	266	286	87	94	47	28	3,358	3,155
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)	$ 227	$ 227	$ 240	$ 176	$172	$194	$ 211	$ 198
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)	$ 226	$ 224	$ 239	$ 173	$171	$187	$ 209	$ 193

For the years ended December 31,	Pierina		Total South America		Plutonic		Darlot	
	2003	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	$78.9	$ 90.2	$ 78.9	$ 90.2	$62.6	$58.0	$25.4	$24.8
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(3.2)	(18.4)	(3.2)	(18.4)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.3)

For the years ended December 31,	Pierina		Total South America		Plutonic		Darlot	
	2003	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$75.7	$71.8	$ 75.7	$ 71.8	$62.4	$57.2	$25.3	$24.5
Ounces sold (thousands)	911	895	911	895	324	311	154	146
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)	$ 87	$ 101	$ 87	$ 101	$ 193	$ 186	$ 165	$ 170
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)	$ 83	$ 80	$ 83	$ 80	$ 193	$ 184	$ 164	$ 168

For the years ended December 31,	Lawlers		Kalgoorlie		Bulyanhulu		Total Australia/Africa	
	2003	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002	**2003**	2002
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	$23.8	$21.3	$88.1	$83.6	$77.1	$78.4	$ 277.0	$ 266.1
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(0.4)	(6.0)	(4.0)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$23.7	$20.8	$86.6	$81.6	$73.0	$78.0	$ 271.0	$ 262.1
Ounces sold (thousands)	95	116	415	367	297	395	1,285	1,335
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)	$ 250	$ 184	$ 212	$ 228	$ 260	$ 199	$ 216	$ 199
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)	$ 249	$ 179	$ 209	$ 222	$ 246	$ 198	$ 210	$ 196

1. Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Company will provide to any person, upon a request to the Secretary of the Company, the following information:

(a) when the securities of the Company are in the course of a distribution pursuant to a short form prospectus or a preliminary short form prospectus which has been filed in respect of a proposed distribution of its securities:

(i) one copy of the latest Annual Information Form, together with one copy of any document, or the pertinent pages of any document, incorporated therein by reference;

(ii) one copy of the comparative financial statements of the Company for its most recently completed financial year for which financial statements have been filed together with the accompanying report of the auditor and one copy of any interim

financial statements of the Company subsequent to the financial statements for its most recently completed financial year;

(iii) one copy of the information circular of the Company in respect of its most recent annual meeting of shareholders which involved the election of directors; and

(iv) one copy of any other documents that are incorporated by reference into the preliminary short form prospectus or the short form prospectus and are not required to be provided under (i) to (iii) above; or

(b) at any other time, one copy of any other documents referred to in (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) above, provided that the Company may require the payment of a reasonable charge if the request is made by a person or company that is not a security holder of the Company.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and options to purchase securities is contained in the Company's Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement dated March 8, 2004. As well, additional financial information is provided in the Company's 2003 Annual Report, in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements (as prepared under US GAAP) and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results for the year ended December 31, 2003 (as prepared under US GAAP), each of which is available electronically from the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) (http://www.sedar.com) and from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Electronic Document Gathering and Retrieval System (EDGAR) (http://www.sec.gov).

EXHIBIT 2

Management's Responsibility

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and Management of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles and reflect Management's best estimates and judgements based on currently available information. The Company has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls in order to ensure, on a reasonable and cost effective basis, the reliability of its financial information.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Jamie C. Sokalsky

Jamie C. Sokalsky
Senior Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer
Toronto, Canada
February 11, 2004

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Barrick Gold Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Barrick Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated statements of income, cash flows, and shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in both Canada and the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003 in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, during 2003 the Company changed its policy on accounting for amortization of underground development costs and for asset retirement obligations, during 2002 the Company changed its policy on deferred stripping costs, and during 2001 the Company changed its policy on accounting for derivative instruments.

On February 11, 2004 we reported separately to the shareholders of Barrick Gold Corporation on the consolidated financial statements for the same periods, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants
Toronto, Canada
February 11, 2004

Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Gold Corporation
For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars, except per share data)

	2003	2002	2001
Gold Sales (notes 4 and 5)	**$2,035**	$1,967	$1,989
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales and other operating expenses [1] (note 6)	**1,134**	1,071	1,080
Amortization (note 4)	**522**	519	501
Administration	**83**	64	86
Merger and related costs (notes 3 and 18)	**—**	(2)	117
Exploration and business development	**137**	104	103
	1,876	1,756	1,887
Other income/expense (note 7)	**52**	29	32
Litigation (note 25)	**(16)**	—	(59)
Interest expense (note 19)	**(44)**	(57)	(25)
Non-hedge derivative gains (losses) (note 11)	**71**	(6)	33
Income before income taxes and other items	**222**	177	83
Income tax (expense) recovery (note 8)	**(5)**	16	14
Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	**217**	193	97
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles (note 2)	**(17)**	—	(1)
Net income for the year	**$ 200**	$ 193	$ 96
Earnings per share data (note 9):			
Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles			
Basic and diluted	**$ 0.40**	$ 0.36	$ 0.18
Net income			
Basic and diluted	**$ 0.37**	$ 0.36	$ 0.18

1. Exclusive of amortization (note 6)

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Barrick Gold Corporation
For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)

	2003	2002	2001
Operating Activities			
Net income for the year	**$ 200**	$ 193	$ 96
Amortization	**522**	519	501
Changes in capitalized mining costs	**37**	29	17
Deferred income taxes (note 8)	**(49)**	(75)	(50)
Inmet litigation settlement (note 25)	**(86)**	**—**	**—**
Gains on sale of long-lived assets (note 7)	**(39)**	(8)	(9)
Other items (note 12)	**(64)**	(69)	33
Net cash provided by operating activities	**521**	589	588
Investing Activities			
Property, plant and equipment			
Capital expenditures (note 4)	**(322)**	(228)	(474)
Sales proceeds	**48**	11	5
Purchase of investments (note 13)	**(55)**	—	—
Increase in restricted cash	—	—	(24)
Change in short-term cash deposits	—	159	(153)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(329)**	(58)	(646)
Financing Activities			
Capital stock			
Proceeds from shares issued on exercise of stock options	**29**	83	7
Repurchased for cash (note 22b)	**(154)**	—	—
Long-term debt			
Proceeds	—	—	55
Repayments (note 19)	**(23)**	(25)	(152)
Dividends (note 22d)	**(118)**	(119)	(93)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(266)**	(61)	(183)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	**—**	—	(1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	**(74)**	470	(241)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year (note 12)	**1,044**	574	816
Cash and equivalents at end of year (note 12)	**$ 970**	$1,044	$ 574

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Barrick Gold Corporation
At December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)

	2003	2002
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents (note 12)	**$ 970**	$1,044
Accounts receivable (note 14)	**69**	72
Inventories (note 14)	**157**	159
Other current assets (note 14)	**169**	47
	1,365	1,322
Investments (note 13)	**127**	41
Property, plant and equipment (note 15)	**3,131**	3,311
Capitalized mining costs (note 16)	**235**	272
Unrealized fair value of derivative contracts (note 11d)	**256**	78
Other assets (note 17)	**248**	237
Total assets	**$5,362**	$5,261
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	**$ 245**	$ 213
Other current liabilities (note 18)	**105**	270
	350	483
Long-term debt (note 19)	**719**	761
Other long-term obligations (note 20)	**569**	528
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 21)	**230**	155
Total liabilities	**1,868**	1,927
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (note 22)	**4,115**	4,148
Deficit	**(694)**	(689)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (note 10)	**73**	(125)
Total shareholders' equity	**3,494**	3,334
Contingencies and commitments (note 25)		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$5,362**	$5,261

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

Signed on behalf of the Board

/s/ Gregory C. Wilkins
Gregory C. Wilkins
Director

/s/ Howard L. Beck
Howard L. Beck
Director

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Barrick Gold Corporation
for the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)

	2003	2002	2003
Common shares (number in millions)			
At January 1	**542**	536	536
Issued for cash/on exercise of stock options	**2**	6	—
Repurchased for cash (note 22b)	**(9)**	—	—
At December 31	**535**	542	536
Common shares			
At January 1	**$4,148**	$4,062	$4,051
Issued for cash/on exercise of stock options	**34**	86	11
Repurchased for cash (note 22b)	**(67)**	—	—
At December 31	**$4,115**	$4,148	$4,062
Deficit			
At January 1	**$ (689)**	$ (763)	$ (766)
Net income	**200**	193	96
Repurchase of common shares (note 22b)	**(87)**	—	—
Dividends (note 22d)	**(118)**	(119)	(93)
At December 31	**$ (694)**	$ (689)	$ (763)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (note 10)	**$ 73**	$ (125)	$ (107)
Total shareholders' equity at December 31	**$3,494**	$3,334	$3,192

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	2003	2002	2001
Net income	**$200**	$193	$ 96
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(3)**	(21)	(26)
Transfers of realized (gains) losses on cash flow hedges to earnings (note 10)	**(61)**	(21)	25
Hedge ineffectiveness transferred to earnings (note 10)	**(12)**	—	—
Change in gains accumulated in OCI for cash flow hedges (note 10)	**230**	28	
Additional minimum pension liability	—	(2)	(5)
Transfers of realized (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities to earnings	**12**	4	(2)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities	**32**	(6)	(4)
Comprehensive income	**$398**	$175	$ 84

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Barrick Gold Corporation. *Tabular dollar amounts in millions of United States dollars, unless otherwise shown. References to C$ and A$ are to Canadian and Australian dollars, respectively.*

1. Nature of Operations

Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick" or the "Company") engages in the production and sale of gold, including related mining activities such as exploration, development, mining and processing. Our operations are mainly located in the United States, Canada, Australia, Peru, Tanzania, Chile and Argentina. They require specialized facilities and technology, and we rely on those facilities to support our production levels. The market price of gold, quantities of gold mineral reserves and future gold production levels, future cash operating costs, foreign currency exchange rates, market interest rates and the level of exploration expenditures are some of the things that could materially affect our operating cash flow and profitability. Due to the global nature of our operations we are also affected by government regulations, political risk and the interpretation of taxation laws and regulations. We seek to mitigate these risks, and in particular we use derivative instruments as part of a risk management program that seeks to mitigate the effect of volatility in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates (refer to note 11). Many of the factors affecting these risks are beyond our control and their effects could materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of presentation

The United States dollar is the principal currency of our operations. We prepare our primary consolidated financial statements in United States dollars and under United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). These financial statements are filed with Canadian and US regulatory authorities. We also include consolidated financial statements prepared under Canadian GAAP (in United States dollars) in our Proxy Statement that we file with various Canadian regulatory authorities. Summarized below are the accounting policies we that have adopted under US GAAP and that we consider particularly significant. References to the Company in these financial statements relate to Barrick and its consolidated subsidiaries. We have reclassified certain prior-year amounts to conform with the current year presentation.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Barrick and its subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation. We control our subsidiaries through existing majority voting interests. Our ownership interests in the Round Mountain, Hemlo and Kalgoorlie Mines are held through unincorporated joint venture agreements, under which we share joint control with our joint venture partners. Under long-standing practice for extractive industries, we include the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows of unincorporated joint ventures in our financial statements using the proportionate consolidation method.

The preparation of financial statements under US GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect:

> the reported amounts of assets and liabilities;

> disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities; and

> revenues and expenses recorded in each reporting period.

The most significant estimates and assumptions that affect our financial position and results of operations are those that use estimates of proven and probable gold reserves; future estimates of costs and expenses; and/or assumptions of future commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Such estimates and assumptions include:

> decisions as to whether exploration and mine development costs should be capitalized or expensed;

> assessments of whether property, plant and equipment, ore in stockpiles and capitalized mining costs may be impaired;

> assessments of our ability to realize the benefits of deferred income tax assets;

> the useful lives of long-lived assets and the rate at which we record amortization in earnings;

> the estimated fair value of asset retirement obligations;

> the timing and amounts of forecasted future expenditures that represent the hedged items underlying hedging relationships for our cash flow hedge contracts;

> the estimated fair values of derivative instruments;

> the value of slow-moving and obsolete inventories (which are stated at the lower of average cost and net realizable value); and

> assessments of the likelihood and amounts of contingencies.

We regularly review the estimates and assumptions that affect our financial statements; however, what actually happens could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

b) Accounting changes

FAS 143, Accounting for asset retirement obligations

On January 1, 2003, we adopted FAS 143 and changed our accounting policy for recording obligations relating to the retirement of long-lived assets (as described in note 20a).

On adoption of FAS 143 in first quarter 2003, we recorded on our balance sheet an increase in property, plant and equipment by $39 million; an increase in other long-term obligations by $32 million; and an increase in deferred income tax liabilities by $3 million. We recorded in our income statement a $4 million credit for the cumulative effect of this accounting change. On the adoption of FAS 143, the total amount of recorded asset retirement obligations was $334 million, and the comparative amount would have been $353 million at December 31, 2001.

Amortization of underground development costs

On January 1, 2003, we changed our accounting policy for amortization of underground mine development costs to exclude estimates of future underground development costs (as described in note 15a).

On adoption of this change on January 1, 2003, we decreased property, plant and equipment by $19 million, and increased deferred income tax liabilities by $2 million. We recorded in our income statement a $21 million charge for the cumulative effect of this accounting change.

FAS 133, Accounting for derivative instruments

We adopted FAS 133 on January 1, 2001. On adoption, we recorded the fair value of derivative instruments as follows:

At January 1, 2001	Carrying amount	Fair value	Adjustment
	Asset (liability)		Loss
Hedge derivatives			
Purchased gold call options	$ 44	$ 5	$ (39)[1]
Non-hedge derivatives			
Written gold call options and total return swaps	$ (42)	$(42)	$ —
Other derivatives	$ —	$ (3)	$ (3)[2]

1. Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), net of tax benefits of $4 million. We also reclassified into OCI deferred gains on hedge contracts that had been closed out in previous years that totaled $35 million.

2. Recorded as a cumulative effect accounting change in earnings, net of tax benefits of $2 million.

The following table identifies certain changes in accounting principles and accounting estimates that we have made in each year and the effect such changes had on earnings for that year.

Effect of various accounting changes on earnings

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions except per share amounts)	2003	2002	2001
Pro-forma effect of changes in accounting policies (excluding related tax effects) [1]			
Adoption of FAS 143			
Earnings increase (decrease)	**$ (36)**	$ (4)	$ 4
Per share	**$(0.07)**	$(0.01)	$ 0.01
Amortization of underground development costs			
Earnings increase (decrease)	**—**	—	—
Per share	**—**	—	—
Total effect			
Earnings increase (decrease)	**$ (36)**	$ (4)	$ 4
Per share	**$(0.07)**	$(0.01)	$ 0.01
Changes in estimates recorded in earnings (excluding related tax effects for non-tax items)			
Pension costs actuarial assumptions (note 24e)			
Earnings (decrease)	**$ (2)**	—	—
Per share	**$ nil**	—	—
Deferred tax valuation allowances and outcome of tax uncertainties (note 8) [2]			
Earnings increase (decrease)	**$ 39**	$ (21)	$ (45)
Per share	**$ 0.07**	$(0.04)	$(0.09)
Asset retirement obligations (note 20a)			
Earnings (decrease)	**$ (10)**	—	—
Per share	**$(0.02)**	—	—
Hedge ineffectiveness arising due to changes in the expected timing and amounts of forecasted transactions (note I1e)			
Earnings increase	**$ 18**	—	—
Per share	**$ 0.03**	—	—
Total effect			
Earnings increase (decrease)	**$ 45**	$ (21)	$ (45)
Per share	**$ 0.08**	$(0.04)	$(0.09)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles (net of tax effects)			
Adoption of FAS 133	**—**	—	$ (1)
Per share	**—**	—	$ nil
Adoption of FAS 143	**$ 4**	—	—
Per share	**$ 0.01**	—	—
Amortization of underground development costs	**$ (21)**	—	—
Per share	**$(0.04)**	—	—
Total effect			
Earnings (decrease)	**$ (17)**	—	$ (1)
Per share	**$(0.03)**	—	$ nil

1. Represents the impact of the revised accounting policy. For 2003, earnings increased or decreased by the amount disclosed. For 2002 and 2001, because prior years were not restated, the amount disclosed is a pro forma amount only and has not been recorded in these financial statements.

2. Includes both reversals of prior year allowances and allowances recorded against current-year tax losses.

c) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of all our operations is the United States dollar ("the US dollar"). We re-measure balances into US dollars as follows:

> non-monetary assets and liabilities using historical rates;

> monetary assets and liabilities using period-end exchange rates; and

> income and expenses using average exchange rates, except for expenses related to assets and liabilities re-measured at historical exchange rates.

Gains and losses arising from re-measurement of foreign currency financial statements into US dollars, and from foreign currency transactions, are recorded in earnings.

In 2003, various changes in economic facts and circumstances led us to conclude that the functional currency of our Argentinean operations was the United States dollar and not the Argentinean Peso. These changes included the completion of the Veladero mine feasibility study, the denomination of selling prices for gold production and US dollar based expenditures.

After the merger with Homestake in 2001, various changes in economic facts and circumstances led us to conclude that the functional currency of certain of its operations was the United States dollar and not the local currency. These changes included the denomination of selling prices for gold production, and more use of United States dollar financing.

For periods before January 1, 2002, the financial statements of those operations were translated as follows: assets and liabilities using period-end exchange rates; and revenues and expenses at average rates. Translation adjustments were included in OCI.

d) Other significant accounting policies

	Note	Page
Business combinations	3	*p.* 72
Segment information	4	*p.* 72
Revenue recognition and sales contracts	5	*p.* 74
Cost of sales and other operating expenses	6	*p.* 75
Other income/expense	7	*p.* 76
Income taxes	8	*p.* 76
Earnings per share	9	*p.* 77
Comprehensive income	10	*p.* 78
Derivative instruments	11	*p.* 79
Cash and equivalents	12	*p.* 83
Investments	13	*p.* 84
Accounts receivable, inventories and other current assets	14	*p.* 85
Property, plant and equipment	15	*p.* 86
Capitalized Mining Costs	16	*p.* 87
Other assets	17	*p.* 88
Other current liabilities	18	*p.* 88
Long-term debt	19	*p.* 88
Asset retirement obligations	20	*p.* 89
Other post-retirement benefits	20	*p.* 90
Deferred income taxes	21	*p.* 90
Capital stock	22	*p.* 92
Stock options	23	*p.* 93
Restricted stock units	23	*p.* 94
Pension plans	24	*p.* 95
Contingencies and commitments	25	*p.* 97
Fair value of financial instruments	26	*p.* 100
Joint ventures	27	*p.* 101
Differences from Canadian GAAP	28	*p.* 101

3. Business Combinations

Homestake Mining Company

On December 14, 2001, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick merged with Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake"). Under the terms of the merger agreement, we issued 139.5 million Barrick common shares in exchange for all the outstanding common shares of Homestake, using an exchange ratio of 0.53:1. The merger was accounted for as a pooling-of-interests. The consolidated financial statements give retroactive effect to the merger, with all periods presented as if Barrick and Homestake had always been combined.

In 2001, we recorded charges for merger-related costs totaling $117 million ($107 million after tax). These costs included transaction costs of $32 million for investment banking, legal, accounting and other costs directly related to the merger. They also include integration and restructuring costs of $85 million, mainly for employee termination costs.

4. Segment Information

We operate in the gold mining industry and our operations are managed on a regional basis. Our three primary regions are North America, Australia/Africa, and South America, which includes Peru, Chile and Argentina. In 2003, we changed the composition of our reportable segments by the addition of our development projects. We also changed our determination of which costs are charged to segments. Prior periods have been restated to conform to the current presentation. Financial information on all our individual mines and development projects is reviewed regularly by our chief operating decision maker, and accordingly our definition of a business segment includes each of our operating mines and development projects. Our development projects are not presently generating revenue and therefore the measure of segment loss represents expensed exploration and development costs. Our "other operating mines" segment includes mainly operations which have been, or are being, closed.

Income statement information

	Gold sales			Total cash production costs[1]			Segment income (loss) before income taxes		
For the years ended December 31	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**
Operating mines:									
Goldstrike	**$ 813**	$ 678	$ 774	**$ 531**	$ 437	$ 467	**$ 122**	$ 94	$ 169
Pierina	**332**	303	299	**76**	71	38	**90**	71	86
Bulyanhulu	**109**	134	56	**73**	78	35	**(1)**	16	4
Kalgoorlie	**153**	124	118	**87**	82	78	**46**	23	23
Eskay Creek	**130**	121	99	**18**	16	16	**65**	57	43
Hemlo	**98**	97	94	**60**	64	60	**27**	23	24
Plutonic	**120**	105	90	**62**	57	48	**48**	37	30
Round Mountain	**139**	132	117	**66**	73	71	**53**	38	28
Other operating mines	**141**	273	342	**78**	150	207	**37**	87	85
Development projects:									
Veladero	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—	**(18)**	(20)	(26)
Cowal	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—
Pascua-Lama	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—
Alto Chicama	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—	**(29)**	(29)	—
Segment total	**$2,035**	$1,967	$1,989	**$1,051**	$1,028	$1,020	**$ 440**	$ 397	$ 466

1. Includes cost of sales, by-product revenues, royalty expenses and production taxes (note 6). Excludes accretion expense, other reclamation and closure costs, and amortization.

Asset information

For the years ended December 31	Segment assets		Amortization			Segment capital expenditures		
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2001	2003	2002	2001
Operating mines:								
Goldstrike	**$1,372**	$1,496	**$160**	$147	$138	**$ 51**	$ 46	$122
Pierina	**434**	546	**166**	161	175	**17**	5	12
Bulyanhulu	**670**	661	**37**	40	17	**36**	56	153
Kalgoorlie	**250**	240	**20**	19	17	**14**	14	6
Eskay Creek	**215**	258	**47**	48	40	**5**	8	10
Hemlo	**55**	60	**11**	10	10	**10**	6	6
Plutonic	**84**	59	**10**	11	12	**44**	20	11
Round Mountain	**75**	79	**20**	21	18	**6**	8	15
Other operating mines	**113**	234	**26**	36	50	**29**	33	54
Development projects:								
Veladero	**85**	7	**—**	—	—	**68**	—	—
Cowal	**49**	25	**—**	—	—	**24**	13	—
Pascua-Lama	**239**	223	**—**	—	—	**9**	11	69
Alto Chicama	**9**	5	**—**	—	—	**4**	5	—
Segment total	**3,650**	3,893	**497**	493	477	**317**	225	458
Cash and equivalents	**970**	1,044	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—
Other items outside operating segments	**742**	324	**25**	26	24	**5**	3	16
Enterprise total	**$5,362**	$5,261	**$522**	$519	$501	**$322**	$228	$474

Geographic information

For the years ended December 31	Assets		Gold sales		
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
United States	**$1,835**	$1,834	**$ 970**	$ 905	$1,041
Peru	**757**	733	**332**	303	297
Australia	**556**	480	**364**	316	288
Canada	**480**	533	**260**	299	269
Tanzania	**707**	695	**109**	134	56
Chile/Argentina	**309**	173	**—**	4	38
Other	**718**	813	**—**	6	—
	$5,362	$5,261	**$2,035**	$1,967	$1,989

Reconciliation of segment income to enterprise net income

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Segment income	**$440**	$397	$ 466
Accretion expense, reclamation, closure and other costs	**(83)**	(43)	(60)
Amortization outside operating segments	**(25)**	(26)	(24)
Exploration and business development costs, excluding development projects	**(90)**	(55)	(77)
Merger and related costs	**—**	2	(117)
Administration	**(83)**	(64)	(86)
Other income/expense	**52**	29	32
Interest expense	**(44)**	(57)	(25)
Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)	**71**	(6)	33
Income tax (expense) recovery	**(5)**	16	14
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	**(17)**	—	(1)
Inmet litigation	**(16)**	—	(59)
Net income	**$200**	$193	$ 96

5. Revenue Recognition and Sales Contracts

We recognize revenue from the sale of gold and by-products when the following conditions are met:

> persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;

> delivery has occurred under the terms of the arrangement;

> the price is fixed or determinable; and

> collectability is reasonably assured.

For gold and silver bullion sold under forward sales contracts or in the spot market, we consider that delivery has occurred on transfer of title to the gold or silver to counterparties. Revenue from the sale of by-products such as silver is credited against cost of sales and other operating expenses.

Concentrate sales contracts

Our Eskay Creek and Bulyanhulu mines produce ore and concentrate containing both gold and silver. Under the terms of our sales contracts with third-party smelters final gold and silver prices are set on a specified future date after the shipment date based on spot market metal prices. We record revenues under these contracts based on the forward gold and silver prices at the time of shipment, which is when transfer of legal title to concentrate passes to the third-party smelters. The terms of the contracts result in embedded derivatives, because of the difference between the recorded one-month forward price and the final settlement price. These embedded derivatives are adjusted to fair value through revenue each period until the date of final gold and silver pricing.

Forward gold sales contracts

We have fixed-price forward gold sales contracts with various counterparties for 15.5 million ounces of future gold production. The terms of the contracts are governed by master trading agreements that we have in place with the counterparties to the contracts. The contracts have final delivery dates primarily over the next 10 years, but we have the right to settle these contracts at any time over these periods. Contract prices are established at inception through to an interim date. Based on the contractual terms of the fixed-price contracts and current spot and forward gold market prices, the average price that would be realized if all production in the next three years was used to deliver into these contracts would be $309 per ounce. If we do not

deliver at this interim date, a new interim date is set. The price for the new interim date is determined in accordance with the master trading agreements which have contractually agreed price adjustment mechanisms based on the market gold price. The master trading agreements have both fixed and floating price mechanisms. The fixed price mechanism represents the market price at the start date (or previous interim date) of the contract plus a premium based on the difference between the forward price of gold and the current market price of gold. For the majority of fixed-price forward gold sales contracts, selling prices are fixed through 2006. If at an interim date we opt for a floating price, the floating price represents the spot market price of gold plus or minus the difference between the previously fixed price and the market gold price at that interim date. In addition to the fixed-price forward gold sales contracts, we have floating-price forward gold sales contracts under which we are committed to deliver 0.5 million ounces of gold over the next 10 years at prices that will be based on the then prevailing spot price. Forward gold market prices are principally influenced by the current market price of gold, gold lease rates and US dollar interest rates. The final realized selling price under a contract will depend on the timing of the actual future delivery date, the market price of gold at the start of the contract and the actual amount of the premium of the forward price of gold over the spot price of gold for the periods that fixed selling prices are set.

We use gold lease rate swap contracts to manage our gold lease rate exposure. Based on the fact that historical short-term gold lease rates have been lower than longer-term gold lease rates, and because fixed price forward gold sales contracts have fixed gold lease rates, we have used these gold lease rate swap contracts to economically achieve a more optimal term structure for gold lease costs. Under these swaps we receive a fixed gold lease rate, and pay a floating gold lease rate, on a notional 3.3 million ounces of gold spread from 2004 to 2013. The swaps are associated with forward gold sales contracts with expected delivery dates beyond 2006. These lease rate swap contracts are accounted for as non-hedge derivatives (note 11).

Major customers

The largest single counterparty as of December 31, 2003 made up 12% of the ounces of outstanding forward gold sales contracts.

Forward silver sales contracts

Forward silver sales contracts have similar delivery terms and pricing mechanisms as forward gold sales contracts. At December 31, 2003, we had fixed-price commitments to deliver 22.3 million ounces of silver over periods primarily of up to 10 years at an average price of $5.24 per ounce.

6. Cost of Sales and Other Operating Expenses

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Cost of sales[1]	**$1,100**	$1,114	$1,088
By-product revenues (note 5)	**(114)**	(119)	(112)
Royalty expenses	**50**	37	39
Production taxes	**15**	5	5
Accretion expense (note 20)	**17**	—	—
Other reclamation and closure costs	**66**	34	60
	$1,134	$1,071	$1,080

1. Cost of sales includes all costs that are capitalized to inventory, except for amortization of property, plant and equipment. The amount of amortization capitalized to inventory, but excluded from cost of sales was $497 million in 2003; $493 million in 2002; and $477 million in 2001.

a) Royalty expenses

Certain of our properties are subject to royalty obligations based on mineral production at the properties. The most significant royalties are at the Goldstrike and Bulyanhulu mines and the Pascua-Lama and Veladero projects. The primary type of royalty obligation is a net smelter return (NSR) royalty. Under this type of royalty we pay the holder an amount calculated as the royalty percentage multiplied by the value of gold production at market gold prices less third-party smelting, refining and transportation costs. Most Goldstrike production is subject to an NSR or net profits interest (NPI) royalty. The highest Goldstrike royalties are a 5% NSR and a 6% NPI royalty. Bulyanhulu is subject to an NSR-type royalty of 3%. Pascua-Lama gold production from the areas located in Chile is subject to a gross proceeds sliding scale royalty, ranging from 1.5% to 10%, and a 2% NSR on copper production. For areas located in Argentina, Pascua-Lama is subject to a 3% NSR on extraction of all gold, silver, and other ores. Production at Veladero is subject to a 3.75% NSR on extraction of all gold, silver and other ores.

b) Other reclamation and closure costs

Various types of costs associated with the reclamation and closure of our mining properties do not meet the definition of “asset retirement obligations” as set out in FAS 143 (see note 20). We expense these costs as they are incurred. For comparative periods, the amounts represent our reclamation and closure costs expense under our accounting policy prior to the adoption of FAS 143 (see note 20).

7. Other Income/Expense

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Interest income	**$ 34**	$30	$ 36
Gains on sale of long-lived assets [1]	**39**	8	9
Foreign currency translation gains (losses)	**2**	1	(10)
Gains (losses) on available for sale securities (note 13)	**(12)**	(4)	2
Other items	**(11)**	(6)	(5)
	$ 52	$29	$ 32

1. In 2003 we sold various assets, including: several land positions around inactive mine sites in the United States, as well as the East Malartic Mill and Bousquet mine in Canada. We *may continue to sell further land positions around our inactive mine sites in the United States. These land positions have been fully amortized, and therefore any proceeds would likely generate gains on sale, before selling costs and taxes.*

8. Income Taxes

Income tax (expense) recovery

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Current			
Canada	**$(40)**	$(44)	$(14)
Foreign	**(14)**	(15)	(22)
	$(54)	$(59)	$(36)
Deferred			
Canada	**32**	45	74
Foreign	**17**	30	(24)
	$ 49	$ 75	$ 50
	$ (5)	$ 16	$ 14

Reconciliation to the Canadian federal statutory rate

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Income tax expense based on statutory rate of 38%	**$(84)**	$(67)	$(32)
(Increase) decrease resulting from:			
Resource and depletion allowances [1]	**17**	12	11
Earnings in foreign jurisdictions at different tax rates [1]	**42**	67	84
Non-deductible expenses	**(11)**	(9)	(56)
Release of deferred tax valuation allowances recorded in prior years [2]	**62**	—	—
Valuation allowances recorded against current year tax losses	**(23)**	(43)	(45)
Outcome of income tax uncertainties [3]	**—**	22	—
Other items	**(8)**	34	52
Income tax (expense) recovery	**$ (5)**	$ 16	$ 14

1. We operate in a specialized industry and in several tax jurisdictions. Our income is subject to varying rates of taxation, and we are able to claim certain allowances and deductions unique to extractive industries that result in a lower effective tax rate.

2. In 2003, we released valuation allowances totaling $62 million, which mainly included: $21 million in North America following a corporate reorganization of certain subsidiaries that enabled us to utilize certain previously unrecognized tax assets; $16 million in Australia realized in 2003 due to an increase in taxable income from higher gold prices; and $15 million in Argentina after the approval to begin construction of our new Veladero mine and classification of mineralization as a proven and probable reserve.

3. In 2002, we recorded a credit of $22 million reflecting the net impact of tax planning completed in the period and the outcome of certain tax uncertainties.

Temporary differences and their tax effects

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Amortization	**$13**	$52	$21
Reclamation costs	**2**	(4)	(8)
Net operating losses	**36**	22	37
Other	**(2)**	5	—
	$49	$75	$50

9. Earnings per Share

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except shares in millions and per share amounts)	2003	2002	2001
Income available to common stockholders	**$ 200**	$ 193	$ 96
Effect of dilutive stock options	**—**	—	—
Income available to common stockholders and on assumed conversions	**$ 200**	$ 193	$ 96
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	**539**	541	536
Effect of dilutive stock options	**—**	—	2
Weighted average shares outstanding and on assumed conversions	**539**	541	538
Earnings per share			
Basic	**$0.37**	$0.36	$0.18
Diluted	**$0.37**	$0.36	$0.18

We compute basic earnings per share by dividing net income or loss (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of outstanding common shares for the period (the denominator). In computing diluted earnings per share, an adjustment is made for the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options.

10. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses that are excluded from net income. These other gains and losses consist mainly of gains and losses on derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges; unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities; and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Parts of comprehensive income (loss)

For the years ended December 31	2003		2002		2001	
	Pre-tax amount	Post-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Post-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Post-tax amount
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**$ (3)**	**$ (3)**	$ (21)	$ (21)	$ (26)	$ (26)
Transfers of realized (gains) losses, on cash flow hedges to earnings (note 11e)	**(91)**	**(61)**	(25)	(21)	29	25
Hedge ineffectiveness transferred to earnings (note 11e)	**(19)**	**(12)**	—	—	—	—
Change in gains accumulated in OCI for cash flow hedges (note 11e)	**349**	**230**	49	28	—	—
FAS 133 transition adjustment (note 2)	**—**	**—**	—	—	(4)	—
Additional minimum pension liability	**—**	**—**	(2)	(2)	(5)	(5)
Transfers of (gains) losses on available for sale securities to earnings (note 7)	**12**	**12**	4	4	(2)	(2)
Change in gains (losses) on available for sale securities (note 13)	**32**	**32**	(6)	(6)	(4)	(4)
	$280	**$ 198**	$ (1)	$ (18)	$ (12)	$ (12)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI)

At December 31	2003			2002		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax credit	Total	Pre-tax amount	Tax credit	Total
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**$(147)**	**$ —**	**$(147)**	$(144)	$ —	$(144)
Accumulated gains on cash flow hedges (note l1e)	**288**	**(99)**	**189**	49	(17)	32
Additional minimum pension liability (note 24d)	**(7)**	**—**	**(7)**	(7)	—	(7)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities (note 13)	**38**	**—**	**38**	(6)	—	(6)
	$ 172	**$(99)**	**$ 73**	$(108)	$(17)	$(125)

11. Derivative Instruments

a) Use of derivative instruments

We use derivative instruments to mitigate the effects of certain risks that are inherent in our business, and also to take advantage of opportunities to secure attractive pricing for commodities, currencies and interest rates. The inherent risks that we most often attempt to mitigate by the use of derivative instruments occur from changes in commodity prices (gold and silver), interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Because we produce gold and silver, incur costs in foreign currencies, and invest and borrow in US dollars and are therefore subject to US interest rates, our derivative instruments cover natural underlying asset or liability positions. The purpose of the hedging elements of our derivative program is so that changes in the values of cash flows from hedged items are offset by equivalent changes in the values of derivative instruments.

We do not hold derivatives for the purpose of speculation; our risk management programs are designed to enable us to plan our business effectively and, where possible, mitigate adverse effects of future movements in gold and silver prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

The main types of derivatives we use are:

Forward gold and silver sales contracts: These contracts provide for the sale of future gold production in fixed quantities with delivery dates at our discretion over a period of up to 15 years (refer to note 5 for more information relating to our sales contracts).

Interest rate swaps: These instruments are used to counteract the volatility of variable short-term interest rates by substituting fixed interest rates over longer terms on cash and short-term investments. We also use interest rate swaps to swap our interest due on long-term debt obligations from fixed to floating, to take advantage of the present low interest-rate environment.

Foreign currency contracts: These instruments are used for the cash flows at our operating mines and development projects from forecasted expenditures denominated in Canadian and Australian dollars to insulate them from currency fluctuations.

Gold lease rate swap contracts: These contracts are used to manage the fixed gold lease rate element of fixed-price forward gold sales contracts and to take advantage of lower short-term gold lease rates (refer to note 5).

We mainly use over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative contracts. Using privately negotiated master trading agreements with our counterparties, we are, in many cases, able to secure more favorable terms than if we used exchange-traded derivative instruments. We have been able to negotiate these master trading agreements due to our credit standing and the quality and long-life nature of our mines and gold mineral reserves.

We value derivative instruments using pricing inputs that are readily available from independent sources. The fair value of the contracts is mainly affected by, among other things, changes in commodity prices, interest rates, gold lease rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Our use of these contracts is based on established practices and parameters, which are subject to the oversight of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors. We also maintain a separate compliance function to independently monitor our hedging and financial risk management activities and segregate the duties of personnel responsible for entering into transactions from those responsible for recording transactions.

b) Accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities

Under US GAAP, companies are required to include on their balance sheet the fair value of derivative instruments, which are defined under FAS 133. This accounting standard excludes certain derivative instruments from its scope, including instruments that meet the definition of "normal sales contracts". Such contracts include those whose obligations will be met by physical delivery of a company's production and that meet other requirements set out in paragraph 10(b) of FAS 133. Our forward gold and silver sales contracts have contractual terms that are consistent with the FAS 133 definition of a normal sales contract. In addition, our past sales practices, productive capacity and delivery intentions are also consistent with that definition. Accordingly, we have elected to designate these instruments as normal sales contracts with the result that the fair value recognition provisions of FAS 133 are not applied to them. Instead we apply our normal revenue recognition principles to our normal sales contracts as described in note 5, which results in recognition of proceeds from the contracts as revenue at the date of physical delivery. All other derivatives are recognized on our balance sheet at their fair value as either an asset or a liability. On the date we enter into a derivative contract, we designate the derivative as either:

> a fair value hedge of a recognized asset or liability;

> a cash flow hedge of either a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows associated with a recognized asset or liability;

> a foreign currency cash flow hedge of forecasted transactions; or

> an instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment ("non-hedge derivatives").

Fair value hedges: We record in earnings any changes in the fair value of the derivatives as they occur, along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Cash flow hedges: We record changes in the fair value of the derivatives in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) until earnings are affected by the forecasted transaction or variability in future cash flows.

Non-hedge derivatives: Changes in the fair value are recorded in earnings as they occur.

All cash flows relating to derivative instruments are included under operating cash flows.

We formally document all relationships between hedge derivative instruments and the items they are hedging, as well as the risk-management goals and strategy for entering into hedge transactions. This documentation includes linking all derivatives designated as fair value, cash flow, or foreign currency hedges to either specific assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, specific firm commitments or specific forecasted transactions.

For these documented relationships, we formally assess (both at the start of the hedge and on an ongoing basis) whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of hedged items, and whether those derivatives are expected to remain highly effective in the future. If it is clear that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge, we stop hedge accounting prospectively.

Other circumstances under which we stop hedge accounting prospectively include:

> a derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised;

> it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur; or

> if we decide to remove the designation as a hedge from a derivative.

If it is clear that a forecasted transaction will not occur in the originally specified time frame, or within a further two-month period, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are recognized at once in earnings as "hedge ineffectiveness". In all situations in which hedge accounting stops and a derivative remains outstanding, future changes in its fair value are recognized in earnings as they occur.

c) Derivative instruments outstanding as at December 31, 2003

Maturity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008+	Total
Written silver call options						
Ounces (thousands)	5,000	2,000	—	—	—	7,000
Average exercise price per ounce	$ 6.04	$ 5.00	—	—	—	$ 5.74
Interest rate contracts						
Receive-fixed swaps						
Notional amount (millions)	$ 50	—	$ 100	$ 575	$ 275	$1,000
Fixed rate (%)	3.6%	—	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	3.6%
Pay-fixed swaps						
Notional amount (millions)		—	—	—	$ 324	$ 324
Fixed rate (%)		—	—	—	5.7%	5.7%
Net notional position	$ 50	—	$ 100	$ 575	$ (49)	$ 676
Foreign currency contracts						
Canadian dollar forwards						
C$ (millions)	$ 442	$ 329	$ 145	$ 96	$ 22	$1,034
Average price (US$)	0.68	0.67	0.72	0.67	0.68	0.68
Australian dollar forwards						
A$ (millions)	$ 591	$ 440	$ 193	$ 139	$ 19	$1,382
Average price (US$)	0.57	0.58	0.55	0.58	0.53	0.57
Australian dollar						
min-max contracts						
A$ (millions)	$ 20	$ 10	$ 10	—	—	$ 40
Average cap price (US$)	0.53	0.52	0.52	—	—	0.53
Average floor price (US$)	0.52	0.51	0.51	—	—	0.52
Fuel contracts						
Barrels WTI (thousands)	360	180	—	—	—	540
Cap	$ 30	$ 30	—	—	—	$ 30
Floor	$ 23	$ 22	—	—	—	$ 23

Classification of interest rate and foreign currency contracts

At December 31, 2003	Cash flow hedge	Fair value hedge	Non-hedge	Total
Interest rate contracts				
Receive-fixed swaps on cash balances	$ 650	—	—	$ 650
Receive-fixed swaps on debentures	—	$ 350	—	$ 350
Pay-fixed swaps on Bulyanhulu project financing	$ 174	—	—	$ 174
Pay-fixed swaps on lease rate swaps	—	—	$150	$ 150
Foreign currency contracts				
Canadian dollar contracts	$ 1,012	—	$ 22	$1,034
Australian dollar contracts	$ 1,279	—	$143	$1,422

We also held gold lease rate swaps at December 31, 2003 that are based on a notional amount of 3.3 million ounces of gold spread from 2004 to 2013 (see note 5). These contracts are classified as non-hedge derivatives.

d) Unrealized fair value of derivative instruments (excluding normal sales contracts)

	2003	2002
At January 1	**$ 29**	$(16)
Derivative instruments settled	**(91)**	(2)
Change in fair value of derivative instruments:		
Non-hedge derivatives	**52**	(6)
Cash flow hedges	**349**	49
Fair value hedges	**(2)**	4
At December 31	**$337**[1]	$ 29

1. Included on the balance sheet as follows: $154 million in other current assets; $256 million in non-current assets as unrealized fair value of derivative contracts; $3 million in other current liabilities; and $70 million in other long-term obligations.

The fair values of recorded derivative assets and liabilities reflect the netting of the fair values of individual derivative instruments, and amounts due to/from counterparties that arise from derivative instruments, when the conditions of FIN No. 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts, have been met. Amounts receivable from counterparties that have been offset against derivative liabilities totaled $16 million at December 31, 2003.

e) Change in gains (losses) accumulated in OCI for cash flow hedge contracts

	Commodity contracts	Foreign currency contracts	Interest rate contracts	Total
At January 1, 2001	$ (4)	$ —	$ —	$ (4)
Hedge losses transferred to earnings	29[1]	—	—	29
At December 31, 2001	25	—	—	25
Change in fair value	(4)	33	20	49
Hedge gains transferred to earnings	(12)[1]	(7)[2]	(6)[3]	(25)
At December 31, 2002	9	26	14	49
Change in fair value	3	337	9	349
Hedge gains transferred to earnings	(13)[1]	(65)[2]	(13)[3]	(91)
Hedge ineffectiveness transferred to earnings	—	(18)[4]	(1)[4]	(19)
At December 31, 2003	$ (1)	$ 280	$ 9	$288

1. Included under revenues and by-product credits

2. Included under operating expenses

3. Included under interest income

4. During 2003, we determined that certain Australian dollar hedge contracts designated as hedges of forecasted capital expenditures no longer met the FAS 133 qualifying hedge criteria due to changes in the expected timing of the forecasted expenditures. On determining that these hedges were no longer effective for accounting purposes, gains totaling $18 million on these contracts were transferred out of OCI to earnings in 2003. For 2003 the total amount of hedge ineffectiveness, including the gains on ineffective capital expenditure hedges, recorded and recognized in non-hedge derivative gains was $19 million (2002 – $nil; 2001 – $nil).

Based on the fair value of cash flow hedge contracts at December 31, 2003, in fiscal 2004 we expect to transfer hedge gains of $134 million from OCI to earnings, to be matched with the related hedged items. These gains will be reflected as a reduction in cash operating costs, and as a component of interest income.

f) Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Commodity contracts	**$ 3**	$ (2)	$ 57
Currency contracts	**17**	8	(15)
Interest and lease rate contracts	**32**	(12)	(9)
Hedge ineffectiveness recorded in earnings	**19**	—	—
	$71	$ (6)	$ 33

g) Derivative instrument risks

By using derivative instruments, we expose ourselves to various financial risks. Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a derivative instrument might be adversely affected by a change in commodity prices, interest rates, gold lease rates, or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects our financial condition. We manage market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. We mitigate this risk by establishing trading agreements with counterparties under which we are not required to post any collateral or make any margin calls on our derivative instruments. Our counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty might fail to fulfill its performance obligations under the terms of a derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this indicates that the counterparty owes us, thus creating a repayment risk for us. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, we owe the counterparty and, therefore, we assume no repayment risk. We minimize our credit (or repayment) risk in derivative instruments by:

> entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties whose credit ratings are generally “AA” or higher;

> limiting the amount of exposure to each counterparty; and

> monitoring the financial condition of counterparties.

When we have more than one outstanding derivative transaction with the same counterparty, and we also have a legally enforceable master netting agreement with that counterparty, the net credit exposure represents the net of the positive and negative exposures between the applicable Barrick entity and that counterparty for similar types of derivative instruments. When there is a net negative exposure, we regard the credit exposure of a Barrick entity to the counterparty as being zero. The net mark-to-market position with a particular counterparty represents a reasonable measure of credit risk when there is a legally enforceable master netting agreement (i.e. a legal right to a setoff of receivable and payable derivative contracts) between ourselves and that counterparty. Our policy is to use master netting agreements with all counterparties.

Market liquidity risk is the risk that a derivative position cannot be eliminated quickly, by either liquidating derivative instruments or by establishing an offsetting position. Under the terms of our trading agreements with counterparties, the counterparties cannot, require us to immediately settle outstanding contracts, except upon the occurrence of customary events of defaults such as covenant breaches, including financial covenants, insolvency or bankruptcy. We mitigate market liquidity risk by spreading out the maturity of our derivative instruments over time. This ensures that the size of positions maturing is such that for commodity contracts we are able to physically deliver gold and silver against the contracts, and for other contracts the relevant markets for currencies and interest rates will be able to absorb the contracts.

12. Cash and Equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash, term deposits and treasury bills with original maturities of less than 90 days. We anticipate holding these cash balances for an extended period of time. We have entered into receive-fixed interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of $650 million that have been designated, and are effective, as cash flow hedges of expected future floating rate interest receipts. These swaps mature at various times from 2004 to 2007 (refer to note l1c).

Supplemental cash flow information

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Components of other net operating activities			
Add (deduct):			
Merger and related costs	**$ —**	$ (2)	$ 117
Reclamation cost accruals	**—**	34	54
Foreign currency translation gains (losses) (note 7)	**(2)**	(1)	10
(Gains) losses on available for sale securities (note 7)	**12**	4	(2)
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation (note 23b)	**4**	3	—
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies (note 2)	**17**	—	1
Accretion expense (note 6)	**17**	—	—
Non-hedge derivative (gains) losses (note 11)	**(71)**	6	(33)
Inmet litigation expense (note 25)	**16**	—	59
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	**3**	(12)	(2)
Inventories	**2**	32	67
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**13**	(9)	(135)
Current income taxes accrued	**54**	59	36
Other assets and liabilities	**7**	(11)	(44)
Cash payments:			
Merger and related costs	**—**	(50)	(13)
Reclamation and closure costs	**(25)**	(70)	(35)
Income taxes	**(111)**	(52)	(47)
Other net operating activities	**$ (64)**	$(69)	$ 33
Cash payments included in operating activities:			
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	**$ 44**	$ 57	$ 24

13. Investments

Available for sale securities

At December 31	2003		2002	
	Fair value	Unrealized Gains (losses) in OCI	Fair value	Unrealized Gains (losses) in OCI
Pension and other defined plans: [1]				
Fixed-income debt securities	**$ 6**	**$ —**	$ 7	$ —
Equity securities	**26**	**8**	23	(6)
Other investments:				
Equity securities[2]	**95**	**30**	11	—
Total	**$ 127**	**$ 38**	$ 41	$ (6)

1. Under various benefit plans for certain former Homestake executives, a portfolio of marketable fixed-income and equity securities are held in a rabbi trust that is used to fund obligations under the plans.

2. Other investments mainly include an investment in Highland Gold that had a fair value of $57 million at December 31, 2003.

Investments, which are all classified as available for sale, are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in OCI. The fair value of investments is determined by quoted market prices. We record realized gains and losses in earnings as investments mature or on sale. For purposes of calculating realized gains and losses, we use the average cost of securities sold. We recognize in earnings all unrealized declines in fair value judged to be other than temporary which included losses of $11 million in 2003 (2002 – $nil; 2001 – $nil). During the three years ended December 31, total proceeds from the sale of investments were: 2003 – $7 million; 2002 – $64 million; and 2001 – $24 million.

Gains and losses on investments recorded in earnings

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Realized			
Gains	**$ —**	$—	$ 2
Losses	**$ (1)**	$(4)	$—
Unrealized			
Other than temporary losses	**$(11)**	$—	$—
	$(12)	$(4)	$ 2

14. Accounts Receivable, Inventories and Other Current Assets

At December 31	2003	2002
Accounts receivable		
Amounts due from customers	**$ 26**	$ 30
Taxes recoverable	**10**	12
Other	**33**	30
	$ 69	$ 72
Inventories		
Gold in process and ore in stockpiles	**$ 99**	$100
Mine operating supplies	**58**	59
	$157	$159
Other current assets		
Derivative assets (note 11d)	**$154**	$ 37
Prepaid expenses	**15**	10
	$169	$ 47

Inventories

We record gold in process, ore in stockpiles and mine operating supplies at average cost, less provisions required to reduce any obsolete or slow-moving inventory to its net realizable value. For gold in process and ore in stockpiles costs capitalized to inventory include: direct and indirect materials and consumables; direct labor; repairs and maintenance; utilities; amortization of capitalized mining costs; and local mine administrative expenses. By-product revenues, royalty expenses and production taxes are included in cost of sales and other operating expenses, but we do not capitalize these items into inventory. We capitalize amortization of mine property, plant and equipment into inventory, but we present this expense separately on the face of our income statement outside of cost of sales. The amount of mine amortization that is capitalized to inventory, but excluded from cost of sales, was $497 million in 2003; $493 million in 2002; and $477 million in 2001.

We classify material as ore in stockpiles when its grade exceeds the cut-off grade used in the determination of quantities of proven and probable reserves. We process ore in stockpiles under a life of mine plan that is intended to optimize use of our known mineral reserves, present plant capacity and pit design. Gold in process and ore in stockpiles excludes $64 million (2002 – $61 million) of stockpiled ore that we do not expect to process in the next 12 months. This amount is included in other assets. The market price of gold can affect the timing of processing of ore in stockpiles.

Our Goldstrike property is the only one that has significant stockpiled ore. The stockpiles consist of two ore types: ore that will require autoclaving, and ore that will require roasting. Stockpiled ore is exposed to the elements, but we do not expect its condition to deteriorate significantly. Processing of roaster ore commenced on start up of the roaster facility in 2000. We are now processing ore from both the autoclave and roaster stockpiles. We expect to fully process the autoclave stockpile by 2009 and the roaster stockpile by 2016.

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

At December 31	2003	2002
Property acquisition and mine development costs	**$ 4,245**	$ 4,222
Buildings, plant and equipment	**2,831**	2,812
	7,076	7,034
Accumulated amortization	**(3,945)**	(3,723)
	$ 3,131	$ 3,311

a) Property acquisition and mine development costs

We capitalize payments for the acquisition of land and mineral rights. After acquisition, a number of factors affect the recoverability of the cost of land and mineral rights, particularly the results of exploration drilling. The length of time between the acquisition of land and mineral rights and when we undertake exploration work varies based on the prioritization of our exploration projects and the size of our exploration budget. When we establish the existence of proven and probable reserves, we allocate a portion of property acquisition costs to those reserves.

We capitalize mine development costs on our properties after proven and probable reserves have been found. Before finding proven and probable reserves, development costs are considered exploration costs, which are expensed as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2003, we expensed development costs totaling $18 million at our Veladero Project in Argentina because in accordance with our accounting policy for these costs, we do not capitalize costs incurred until after proven and probable reserves, as defined by United States reporting standards, have been found. Effective October 1, 2003, we determined that the project's mineral reserves met the definition of proven and probable reserves for United States reporting purposes. Following this determination we began capitalizing mine development costs at the Veladero project prospectively for future periods.

At December 31, 2003, property acquisition and mine development costs included various properties in the exploration or development stage that are not presently being amortized. Details of the carrying amounts for major properties and the years when we expect to put these properties into production and begin amortization are:

Property	Carrying amount at December 31 2003	Expected timing of production start up
Veladero	$ 68	2005
Cowal	49	2006
Alto Chicama	9	2005
Pascua-Lama	200	2008
Exploration properties	213	—
Total	$ 539	

We capitalize financing costs, including interest, relating to mine development costs while development or construction activities at the properties are in progress. Capitalization occurs without restriction to specific borrowings. We stop capitalizing financing costs when the asset or mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use.

We start amortizing capitalized acquisition and mine development costs when production begins. Amortization is calculated using the units-of-production method based on the estimated recoverable ounces of gold in proven and probable reserves.

Future underground development costs, which are significant, are necessary to enable us to physically gain access to our underground ore bodies, expected to be mined in some cases over the next 25 years. In years prior to 2003 we amortized the aggregate total of historical capitalized costs and estimated future costs using the units of production method over total proven and probable gold mineral reserves. In 2003, we changed our accounting for these costs. This change was made to better match amortization with ounces of gold sold and to remove the inherent uncertainty in estimating future development costs from amortization calculations.

Under our revised accounting policy, costs incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas, and that only provide benefit over the life of that area, are amortized over the gold mineral proven and probable reserves within the specific ore block or area. Infrastructure and other

common costs which have a useful life over the entire mine life continue to be amortized over total accessible proven and probable gold mineral reserves of the mine.

b) Buildings, plant and equipment

We record buildings, plant and equipment at purchase or construction cost, including any capitalized financing costs. We amortize them, net of their residual value, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The longest estimated useful life for buildings and mill equipment is 25 years and for mine equipment is 15 years.

We expense repairs and maintenance expenditures as incurred. We capitalize major improvements and replacements that increase productive capacity or extend the useful life of an asset, and amortize them over the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset.

c) Impairment evaluations

We review and test the carrying amounts of our mineral properties and related buildings, plant and equipment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If we have reason to suspect an impairment may exist, we prepare estimates of future net cash flows that we expect to generate for the related asset or group of assets. Where there is a range of potential outcomes, we use a probability-weighted approach in the estimation of future net cash flows. We group assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. For our operating mines, we include all mine property, plant and equipment in one group at each mine for impairment testing purposes. For our development projects and exploration properties, we assess the carrying amount of each property separately on a property-by-property basis.

For our operating mines and development projects, the cash flow estimates are based on:

> estimated recoverable ounces of gold mainly representing proven and probable mineral reserves. We consider possible reserves where all economic and geo-technical studies are complete and support economic recovery of gold, but where we are awaiting government approvals to allow mining of the material;

> estimated future commodity prices (considering historical and current prices, price trends and related factors); and

> expected future operating costs, capital expenditures and unrecorded reclamation and closure expenditures.

Our estimates of production levels and operating costs are based on life of mine plans that are developed to model the expected cash flows from processing our known gold reserves, assuming current plant capacity and current operating costs, but excluding the impact of inflation.

In our most recent impairment assessments we used a future average gold price assumption of $375 per ounce. We also assumed a US dollar foreign exchange rate of $0.67 against the Australian dollar, based on recent market forward currency exchange rates over the periods for which we are estimating future cash flows.

We record a reduction of the assets or group of assets to their estimated fair value as a charge to earnings, if the estimated future net cash flows are less than the carrying amount. We calculate fair value by discounting the estimated future net cash flows using a discount factor. The discount factor is our estimate of the risk-adjusted rate used to determine the fair value of our mining properties in a transaction between willing buyers and sellers.

16. Capitalized Mining Costs

We charge most mine operating costs to inventory as incurred. However, we capitalize and amortize certain mining costs associated with open-pit deposits that have diverse ore grades and waste-to-ore ton ratios over the mine life. These mining costs arise from the removal of waste rock at our open-pit mines, and we commonly refer to them as “deferred stripping costs.” We charge to inventory amortization of amounts capitalized based on a “stripping ratio” using the units-of-production method.

This accounting method results in the smoothing of these costs over the life of a mine. Instead of capitalizing these costs, some mining companies expense them as incurred, which may result in the reporting of greater

volatility in period-to-period results of operations. If we followed a policy of expensing these costs as incurred, then using this alternative policy, our reported cost of sales would have been $37 million lower in 2003 (2002 – $29 million lower, 2001 – $17 million lower).

Capitalized mining costs represent the excess of costs capitalized over amortization recorded, although it is possible that a liability could arise if cumulative amortization exceeds costs capitalized. The carrying amount of capitalized mining costs is grouped with related mining property, plant and equipment for impairment testing purposes.

Average stripping ratios[1]

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Betze-Post (Goldstrike)	**112:1**	112:1	98:1
Pierina	**48:1**	48:1	21:1

1. The stripping ratio is calculated as the ratio of total tons (ore and waste) of material to be moved compared to total recoverable proven and probable gold reserves.,

The average remaining life of open-pit mine operations where we capitalize these types of mining costs is 8 years. The full amount of costs incurred will be expensed by the end of the mine lives.

17. Other Assets

At December 31	2003	2002
Ore in stockpiles (note 14)	**$ 64**	$ 61
Taxes recoverable	**52**	35
Deferred income tax assets (note 21)	**59**	45
Debt issue costs	**11**	11
Deferred stock-based compensation (note 23b)	**6**	5
Prepaid pension asset (note 24d)	**—**	7
Other	**56**	73
	$248	$237

18. Other Current Liabilities

At December 31	2003	2002
Asset retirement obligations (note 20a)	**$ 36**	$ 53
Merger and related costs[1]	**1**	3
Inmet litigation (note 25)	**—**	58
Derivative liabilities (note 11d)	**3**	28
Income taxes payable	**—**	52
Pension and other post-retirement benefits (notes 20 and 24)	**5**	9
Current part of long-term debt (note 19)	**41**	20
Deferred revenue	**17**	35
Other	**2**	12
	$105	$270

1. In 2002, cash payments of merger and related costs totaled $50 million. Other amounts totaling $10 million were settled through pension plan benefit enhancements. Excess accruals totaling $2 million were recorded in 2002 earnings.

19. Long-Term Debt

At December 31	2003	2002
Debentures	**$501**	$504
Project financing – Bulyanhulu	**174**	194
Variable rate bonds	**80**	80
Capital leases	**5**	3

	760	781
Current part	**(41)**	(20)
	$719	$761

Interest expense

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Interest incurred	**$49**	$59	$ 67
Less: capitalized	**(5)**	(2)	(42)
Interest expense	**$44**	$57	$ 25

a) Debentures

On April 22, 1997, we issued $500 million of redeemable, non-convertible debentures. The debentures bear interest at 7.5% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature on May 1, 2007 We entered into interest-rate swap contracts as a fair value hedge of our interest rate risk exposure on $350 million of the debentures,

effectively converting them to floating-rate debt instruments (note 11). Under the swaps, we receive fixed-rate interest receipts at 7.5% in exchange for floating-rate interest payments of LIBOR plus a credit spread of 4.0%, which, in 2003, resulted in an effective rate of 6.1%.

b) Project financing – Bulyanhulu

One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Kahama Mining Corporation Ltd. in Tanzania, has a limited-recourse amortizing loan for $174 million. We guaranteed the loan until completion, which occurred in March 2003. After completion, the loan became non-recourse. The loan is insured for political risks equally by branches of the Canadian government and the World Bank. The interest rate, inclusive of political risk insurance premiums, is LIBOR plus 2.6% before completion, and increased after completion to about LIBOR plus 3.6%. The effective interest rate for 2003, including amortization of debt-issue costs and political risk insurance, was 77% (2002 – 72%, 2001 – 73%). The effective interest rate includes payments made under a receive-floating, pay-fixed interest-rate swap which matches the loan principal over the term to repayment.

Scheduled repayments for each of the next five years are: 2004 – $24 million, 2005 – $31 million, 2006 -$34 million, 2007 – $34 million, 2008 – $34 million, and 2009 – $17 million.

c) Variable rate bonds

Certain of our wholly-owned subsidiaries have issued variable-rate, tax-exempt bonds of $17 million (due 2004), $25 million (due 2029) and $38 million (due 2032) for a total of $80 million. We pay interest monthly on the bonds based on variable short-term, tax-exempt obligation rates. The average interest rate for 2003 was 1.1% (2002 – 1.4%). No principal repayments are due until cancellation, redemption or maturity.

d) Credit facilities

We have a credit and guarantee agreement with a group of banks (the “Lenders”), which requires the Lenders to make available to us a credit facility of up to $1 billion or the equivalent amount in Canadian currency. We extended the Credit Agreement on March 28, 2003 for one year from April 2007 to April 2008. The Credit Agreement, which is unsecured, matures in April 2008 and has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.27% to 0.35% when used, and an annual fee of 0.08%. We have not drawn any amounts under the Credit Agreement.

20. Other Long-Term Obligations

At December 31	2003	2002
Asset retirement obligations	**$282**	$249
Pension benefits[1] (note 24d)	**48**	55
Other post-retirement benefits	**26**	28
Derivative liabilities (note 11d)	**70**	58
Restricted stock units (note 23b)	**10**	7
Other	**133**	131
	$569	$528

1. Includes additional minimum liability of $7 million (see note 24d)

a) Asset retirement obligations

	2003
At January 1	**$334**
Changes in cash flow estimates (note 2b)	**10**
Settlements	**(43)**
Accretion expense	**17**
At December 31	**318**
Current part	**(36)**
	$282

Our mining, processing, exploration and development activities are subject to various government controls and regulations relating to protection of the environment, including requirements for the closure and reclamation of mining properties.

Effective January 1, 2003, we adopted FAS 143 and changed our accounting policy for reclamation and closure costs. Prior to the adoption of FAS 143, we accrued estimated reclamation and closure costs over the life of our mines using the units of production method based on recoverable ounces of gold contained in proven and probable reserves. Under FAS 143, if a liability meets the definition of an asset retirement obligation, then it is accounted for in accordance with

the principles of FAS 143. Other reclamation and closure costs that are not asset retirement obligations are expensed as incurred (see note 6).

Through the construction and normal operation of our mining property, plant and equipment, asset retirement obligations are incurred. We record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation when it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, we capitalize the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is increased to reflect an interest element (accretion expense) considered in the initial measurement at fair value. The capitalized cost is amortized over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, we record a gain or loss if the actual cost incurred is different than the liability recorded.

We estimate that the present value of asset retirement obligations under present environmental regulations was $318 million at December 31, 2003. The major parts of this $318 million estimate are for: tailing and heap leach pad closure/rehabilitation – $ 105 million; demolition of buildings/mine facilities – $30 million; ongoing water treatment – $76 million; ongoing monitoring and care and maintenance – $28 million; and other costs – $79 million.

b) Other post-retirement benefits

We provide post-retirement medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to certain employees. We use the corridor approach in the accounting for post-retirement benefits, under which all actuarial gains and losses resulting from variances between actual results and economic estimates or actuarial assumptions are deferred. We amortize the deferred amounts when the net gains or losses exceed 10% of the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at the beginning of the year. The amortization period is the average remaining life expectancy of participants. For 2003, we recorded a benefit expense of $nil (2002 – $nil, 2001 – $2 million credit).

We have assumed a health care cost trend of 6.5% in 2003, 7% in 2002 and 7.5% in 2001, decreasing ratability to 5% in 2006 and thereafter. The assumed health care cost trend had a minimal effect on the amounts reported. A one percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate at December 31, 2003 would have increased the post-retirement obligation by $3 million or decreased the post-retirement benefit obligation by $2 million and would have had no significant effect on the benefit expense for 2003.

Expected future benefit payments

For the year ending December 31	
2004	$2
2005	2
2006	2
2007	2
2008	2
2009-2013	8

21. Deferred Income Taxes

Net deferred income tax liabilities

At December 31	2003	2002[1]
Assets		
Operating loss carry forwards	**$ 398**	$ 389
Reclamation and closure costs	**82**	82
Property, plant and equipment	**3**	50
Post-retirement benefit plan obligations	**21**	46
Alternative minimum tax credit carry forwards	**120**	110
Other	**58**	43
Gross deferred tax assets	**682**	720
Valuation allowances	**(394)**	(433)
Net deferred tax assets	**288**	287
Liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	**(361)**	(381)
Other	**(98)**	(16)
	$(171)	$(110)
Net deferred ncome tax liabilities consist of:		
Non-current assets (note 17)	**59**	45
Non-current liabilities	**(230)**	(155)
	$(171)	$(110)

1. Reclassified to conform with current presentation.

a) Recognition and measurement

We recognize deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in our balance sheet and their tax bases. We measure deferred income tax assets and liabilities using enacted rates that apply to the years when we expect to recover or settle the temporary differences. Our income tax expense or recovery includes the effects of changes in our deferred income tax assets and liabilities. We reduce deferred income tax assets by a valuation allowance if we decide it is more likely than not that some or all of the assets will not be realized.

We measure and recognize deferred income tax assets and liabilities based on: our interpretation of relevant tax legislation; our tax planning strategies; estimates of the tax bases of individual assets and liabilities; and the deductibility of expenditures for income tax purposes. We will recognize the effects of changes in our assessment of these estimates and factors when they occur.

Deferred income taxes have not been provided on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries, which are considered to be reinvested indefinitely outside Canada. The determination of the unrecorded deferred income tax liability is not considered practicable.

Operating loss carry forwards amount to $1,535 million, of which $973 million do not expire and $562 million expire at various times over the next 20 years. Alternative minimum tax credit carry forwards amount to $120 million and do not expire.

Our income tax returns for the major jurisdictions where we operate have been fully examined through the following years: Canada – 1999, United States – 2001 and Peru – 2000. Other than the matter of interest and penalties associated with the Peruvian tax assessment, we are not aware of any tax matters outstanding in any country in which we operate that could potentially have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

b) Valuation allowances

Because we operate in multiple tax jurisdictions, we consider the need for a valuation allowance on a country-by-country basis, taking into account the effects of local tax law. When a valuation allowance is not recorded, we believe that there is sufficient positive evidence to support a conclusion that it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized. When facts or circumstances change, we record an adjustment to a valuation allowance to reflect the effects of the change. The main factors that affect the amount of a valuation allowance are:

- expected levels of future taxable income;
- opportunities to implement tax plans that affect whether tax assets can be realized; and
- the nature and amount of taxable temporary differences.

Levels of future taxable income are affected by, among other things, prevailing gold prices; cash operating costs; changes in proven and probable gold reserves; and changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. It is reasonably possible that circumstances could occur resulting in a material change in the valuation allowances.

c) Peruvian tax assessment

One of our Peruvian subsidiaries received a revised income tax assessment of $32 million, excluding interest and penalties, from the Peruvian tax authority, SUNAT. The tax assessment related to a tax audit of our Pierina Mine for the 1999 and 2000 fiscal years. The assessment mainly relates to the revaluation of the Pierina mining concession for the purpose of determining its tax basis. Under the valuation proposed by SUNAT, the tax basis of the Pierina assets would change from what we previously assumed with a resulting increase in current and deferred income taxes. We believe that the tax assessment is incorrect and we are appealing the decision. The full life of mine effect on our current and deferred income tax liabilities was fully recorded at December 31, 2002, as well as other payments of about $21 million due for periods through 2003. The case is pending before Peru's Tax Court. If the case is not resolved in our favor, we intend to pursue all available remedies, including judicial appeals. If we are successful and our original

valuation is confirmed as the appropriate tax basis of the Pierina assets, we would benefit from a $141 million reduction in current and deferred tax liabilities. The effect of this contingent gain, if any, will be recorded in the period the contingency is resolved.

In the event of an unfavorable Tax Court ruling, Peruvian law is unclear with respect to whether it is necessary to make payment of the disputed current taxes for the years covered by the tax assessment, pending the outcome of an appeal process, a process which can take several years. The amount of current income taxes that is potentially payable is $80 million. In the event of an unfavorable Tax Court ruling, we will consider taking all available action to prevent payment of the amount in dispute until the appeal process is complete.

We have not provided for $57 million of potential interest and penalties on the income tax assessed in the audit. Even if the tax assessment is upheld, we believe that we will prevail on the interest and penalties part, because the assessment runs counter to applicable law and previous Peruvian tax audits. The potential amount of interest and penalties will continue to increase over time while we contest the tax assessment. A liability for interest and penalties will only be recorded should it become probable that SUNAT's position on interest and penalties will be upheld, or if we exhaust our available remedies.

22. Capital Stock

a) Authorized capital

Our authorized capital stock includes an unlimited number of common shares (issued 535,250,227 shares), 9,764,929 First preferred shares, Series A (issued nil); 9,047,619 Series B (issued nil); 1 Series C special voting share (issued 1); and 14,726,854 Second preferred shares Series A (issued nil).

b) Share repurchase program

During the year ended December 31, 2003, we repurchased 8.75 million common shares for $154 million, at an average cost of $17.56 per share. This resulted in a reduction of common share capital by $67 million, and an $87 million charge (being the difference between the repurchase cost and the average historic book value of shares repurchased) to retained earnings.

c) Barrick Gold Inc. ("BGI") Exchangeable Shares

In connection with a 1998 acquisition, BGI, formerly Homestake Canada Inc., issued 11.1 million BGI exchangeable shares. Each BGI exchangeable share is exchangeable for 0.53 of a Barrick common share at any time at the option of the holder and has essentially the same voting, dividend (payable in Canadian dollars), and other rights as 0.53 of a Barrick common share. BGI is a subsidiary that holds our interest in the Hemlo and Eskay Creek Mines.

At December 31, 2003, 1.5 million (2002 – 1.6 million) BGI exchangeable shares were outstanding, which are equivalent to 0.8 million Barrick common shares (2002 – 0.8 million common shares). The equivalent common share amounts are reflected in the number of common shares outstanding.

At any time on or after December 31, 2008, or when fewer than 1.4 million BGI exchangeable shares are outstanding, we have the right to require the exchange of each outstanding BGI exchangeable share for 0.53 of a Barrick common share. While there are exchangeable shares outstanding, we are required to present summary consolidated financial information relating to BGI for holders of exchangeable shares.

Summarized financial information for BGI

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Total revenues and other income	**$226**	$203	$ 175
Less: costs and expenses	**245**	191	281
Income (loss) before taxes	**$ (19)**	$ 12	$(106)
Net loss	**$ (38)**	$ (1)	$ (84)

At December 31	2003	2002
Assets		
Current assets	**$ 72**	$ 91
Non-current assets	**233**	236
	$ 305	$ 327
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Other current liabilities	**20**	75
Intercompany notes payable	**546**	407
Other long-term liabilities	**11**	18
Deferred income taxes	**67**	122
Shareholders' equity	**(339)**	(295)
	$ 305	$ 327

d) Dividends

In 2003, we declared and paid dividends in US dollars totaling $0.22 per share (2002 – $0.22 per share, 2001 – $0.22 per share).

23. Employee Stock-Based Compensation

a) Common stock options

We have a stock option plan for selected employees. At December 31, 2003, 24 million common stock options were outstanding, expiring at various dates to December 7, 2013. The exercise price of the options is set at our closing share price on the day before the grant date. They vest over four years at a rate of one quarter each year, beginning in the year after granting, and are exercisable over 10 years. At December 31, 2003, 1 million (2002 – 5 million, 2001 – 9 million) common shares, in addition to those currently outstanding, were available for granting options.

Besides the common stock options in the table below, we are obliged to issue about 0.5 million common shares (2002 – 0.5 million common shares) in connection with outstanding stock options assumed as part of a business combination in 1999. These options have an average exercise price of C$19.70 (2002 – C$19.68) and an average remaining term of two years.

Stock option activity (shares in millions)

	2003		2002		2001	
	Shares (number)	Average price	Shares (number)	Average price	Shares (number)	Average price
C$ options						
At January 1	**19**		19		22	
Granted	**5**	**$28.61**	6	$24.71	1	$24.32
Exercised	**(1)**	**$23.99**	(4)	$24.79	–	
Cancelled or expired	**(1)**	**$27.95**	(2)	$33.99	(4)	$29.66
At December 31	**22**		19		19	
US$ options						
At January 1	**3**		6		4	
Granted	**–**		–		2	$ 9.03
Exercised	**(1)**	**$13.07**	(2)	$11.99	–	
Cancelled or expired	**–**		(1)	$25.10	-	
At December 31	**2**		3		6	

Stock options outstanding (shares in millions)

	Outstanding			Exercisable	
Range of exercise prices	Shares (number)	Average price	Average life (years)	Shares (number)	Average price
C$ options					
$22.08 - $31.05	20	$26.29	8	9	$26.11
$32.32 -$43.20	2	39.26	3	2	$39.55
	22		7	11	
US $ options					
$8.96 -$17.68	1	$12.40	6	1	$13.57
$17.75 - $40.66	1	$26.30	3	1	$26.30
	2		5	2	

Under APB 25, we recognize compensation cost for stock options in earnings based on the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock at the grant date of the award over the option exercise price. Generally, the exercise price for stock options granted to employees equals the fair market value of our common stock at the date of grant, resulting in no compensation cost.

FASB Statement No. 123 (Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation) (FAS 123) encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans based on the fair value of options granted. We have elected to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees) (APB 25) and its related interpretations, and to provide disclosures of the pro forma effects of adoption had we recorded compensation expense under the fair value method.

Option value information

For the years ended December 31 (per share and option amounts in dollars)	2003	2002	2001
Fair value per option	$8.50	$6.40	$5.10
Valuation assumptions:			
Expected option term (years)	**6**	6	10
Expected volatility	**40%**	40%	30%
Expected dividend yield	**1.0%**	1.4%	1.4%
Risk-free interest rate	**4.5%**	5.0%	5.5%
Pro forma effects			
Net income, as reported	**$ 200**	$ 193	$ 96
Stock-option expense	**(24)**	(21)	(31)
Pro forma net income	**$ 176**	$ 172	$ 65
Net income per share:			
As reported[1]	**$0.37**	$0.36	$0.18
Pro forma[1]	**$0.33**	$0.32	$0.12

1. Basic and diluted.

b) Restricted stock units

In 2001, we put in place a restricted stock unit incentive plan (RSU Plan) for selected employees. Under the RSU Plan, a participant is granted a number of RSUs, where each unit has a value equal to one Barrick common share at the time of grant. Each RSU, which vests and will be paid out on the third anniversary of the date of

grant, has a value equivalent to the market price of a Barrick common share. RSUs are recorded at their fair value on the grant date, with a corresponding amount recorded as deferred compensation that is amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Changes in the fair market value of the units during the vesting period are recorded, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of deferred compensation. Compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 was $4 million (2002 – $3 million). At December 31,2003, the weighted average remaining contractual life was 1.6 years, and the fair value of outstanding RSUs was $10 million (included in other long-term obligations).

RSU activity

	RSUs (in thousands)	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Balance at December 31, 2000	—	$ —
Granted	515	15.49
Balance at December 31, 2001	515	$ 15.95
Cancelled	(30)	19.74
Dividends	4	17.45
Balance at December 31, 2002	489	$ 15.41
Cancelled	(171)	16.62
Granted	130	21.92
Dividends	4	19.82
Balance at December 31, 2003	452	$ 22.71

24. Pension Plans

a) Defined contribution pension plans

Certain employees take part in defined contribution employee benefit plans. We also have a retirement plan for certain officers of the Company, under which we contribute 15% of the officer's annual salary and bonus. Our share of contributions to these plans, which is expensed in the year it is earned by the employee, was $15 million in 2003, $12 million in 2002 and $12 million in 2001.

b) Defined benefit pension plans

We have various qualified defined benefit pension plans that cover certain of our United States employees and provide benefits based on employees' years of service. Our policy for these plans is to fund, at a minimum, the amounts necessary on an actuarial basis to provide enough assets to meet the benefits payable to plan members under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Independent trustees administer assets of the plans, which are invested mainly in fixed-income securities and equity securities.

As well as the qualified plans, we have nonqualified defined benefit pension plans covering certain employees and a director of the Company. An irrevocable trust ("rabbi trust") was set up to fund these plans. The fair value of assets held in this trust, which mainly includes investments, was $32 million (2002 – $31 million), are recorded in our consolidated balance sheet and accounted for under our accounting policies for such assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arise when the actual return on plan assets for a period differs from the expected return on plan assets for that period, and when actual experience causes the expected and actuarial accrued benefit obligations to differ at the end of the year. We amortize actuarial gains and losses over the average remaining life expectancy of participants.

Pension expense

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Expected return on plan assets	**$(11)**	$(17)	$(21)
Service cost for benefits earned	**—**	3	4
Interest cost on benefit obligation	**14**	16	16
Prior service cost	**—**	—	1
Actuarial gains	**—**	(1)	(2)
Special termination charges[1]	**—**	—	39
Effect of curtailments/settlements	**1**	1	(4)
	$ 4	$ 2	$ 33

1. In 2001, the planned closure of certain mine sites caused some terminated employees at the sites to receive extra pension entitlements. As

well, certain employees with change of control clauses in their employment agreements became entitled to enhanced pension benefits on the closing of the merger. We recorded a charge of $39 million included in merger and related costs to reflect the impact of these events.

c) Pension plan asset information

Fair value of plan assets

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002
Balance at January 1	**$170**	$235
Actual return on plan assets	**19**	(2)
Company contributions	**8**	7
Benefits paid	**(31)**	(70)
Balance at December 31	**166**	170
Funded status[1]	**$ (55)**	$ (57)
Unrecognized net actuarial losses	**11**	9
Net benefit liability recognized	**$ (44)**	$ (48)

As of December 31	2003	2002
Composition of plan assets:		
Equity securities	**$ 66**	$ 41
Debt securities	**100**	129
	$166	$170

1. Represents the fair value of plan assets less projected benefit obligations. Plan assets exclude investments held in a rabbi trust that are recorded separately on our balance sheet under Investments (fair value $32 million at December 31, 2003). In the year ending December 31, 2004 we expect to make further contributions totaling about $3 million to our defined benefit pension plans to address the funding status of the plans.

Investment strategy

We employ a total return investment approach, whereby a mix of equities and fixed-income investments are used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets. The intent of this strategy is to minimize plan expenses by outperforming plan liabilities over the long run. Our overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is the actuarial assumption rate of 7%. Risk is diversified through a blend of equity and fixed income investments. Furthermore, equity investments are diversified across geography and market capitalization in US large cap stocks, US small cap stocks, and international securities. Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through annual liability measurements, periodic asset/liability studies, and quarterly investment portfolio reviews.

Assumed rate of return on plan assets

We employ a building block approach in determining the long-term rate of return for plan assets. Historical markets are studied and long-term historical relationships between equities and fixed income investments are preserved congruent with the widely accepted capital market principle that assets with higher volatility generate a greater return over the long run. Current market factors such as inflation and interest rates are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are determined.

d) Benefit obligations

Project benefit obligation (PBO)

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002
Balance at January 1	**$227**	$279
Service cost for benefits earned	**—**	3
Interest cost on benefit obligation	**14**	16
Actuarial (gains) losses	**11**	(1)
Benefits paid	**(31)**	(70)
Balance at December 31	**$221**	$227

For the year ended December 31, 2003 we used a measurement date of December 31, 2003 to calculate the accumulated benefit obligations.

Expected future benefit payments

For the year ending December 31	
2004	$15
2005	16
2006	16
2007	18
2008	18
2009 - 2013	$94

Pension plans where accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) exceeds the fair value of plan assets

At December 31	2003	2002
Projected benefit obligation	**$221**	$193
ABO	**$217**	$193
Fair value of plan assets	**$166**	$132

Total recorded benefit asset (liability)

At December 31	2003	2002
Prepaid pension asset	**$ —**	$ 7
Accrued benefit plan liability		
Current	**(3)**	(7)
Non-current	$(41)	(48)
Net benefit plan liability		
Additional	**$(44)**	$(48)
minimum liability – non-current (note 10)	**(7)**	(7)
	$(51)	$ (55)

e) Actuarial assumptions

				Sensitivity analysis[1]	
For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001	Effect on ABO	Effect on earnings
Discount rate					
For benefit obligations	**6.25%**	6.50%	*6.75%*	$ 23	N/A
For net pension cost	**6.50%**	6.75%	7.25%	N/A	$ —
Expected return on plan assets	**7.00%**	8.50%	8.50%	N/A	$ 2
Compensation increases	**5.00%**	5.00%	5.00%	N/A	N/A

1. Effect of a one-percent decrease

In 2003, we reduced the assumed rate of return on pension plan assets from 8.5% to 7% to reflect our revised expectations for long-term returns based on recent experience and considering the mix of plan assets and our investment strategy.

25. Contingencies and Commitments

a) Contingencies, litigation and claims

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Management and, where appropriate, legal counsel, assess such contingent liabilities, which inherently involves an exercise of judgment.

In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against us or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company and its legal counsel evaluate the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

If the assessment of a contingency suggests that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability is accrued in the financial statements. If the assessment suggests that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent loss, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss, if determinable, are disclosed. Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case we disclose the nature of the guarantee.

Inmet litigation

In October 1997, Barrick Gold Inc. (“BGI”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick, entered into an agreement with Inmet Mining Corporation (“Inmet”) to purchase the Troilus mine in Quebec for $110 million plus working capital. In December 1997, BGI terminated the agreement after deciding that, on the basis of due diligence studies, conditions to closing the arrangement would not be satisfied. In February 1998, Inmet filed suit against BGI in the British Columbia (“B.C.”) Supreme Court disputing the termination of the agreement and alleging that BGI had breached the agreement. In January 2002, the Court released its decision in the matter and found in favor of Inmet. The Court awarded Inmet equitable damages of C$88.2 (US$59) million, which was recorded as an expense in 2001. The Court did not award Inmet pre-judgment interest. Inmet made a request to the Court to re-open the trial to make submissions on its claim for pre-judgment interest, which was denied in May 2002. In February 2002, BGI filed a Notice of Appeal with the B.C. Court of Appeal, and Inmet filed a Cross-Appeal of the decision regarding pre-judgment interest. In November 2003, the B.C. Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal made by BGI, and also awarded Inmet pre-judgment interest. In November 2003, BGI paid Inmet C$111 million (US$86 million), in full settlement of the lawsuit. The settlement resulted in a further expense of US$14 million in fourth quarter 2003, combined with post-judgment interest of $2 million in the first nine months of 2003.

Bre-X Minerals

On April 30, 1998, we were added as a defendant in a class action lawsuit initiated against Bre-X Minerals Ltd., certain of its directors and officers or former directors and officers and others in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Texarkana Division. The class action alleges, among other things, that statements made by us in connection with our efforts to secure the right to develop and operate the Busang gold deposit in East Kalimantan, Indonesia were materially false and misleading and omitted to state material facts relating to the preliminary due diligence investigation undertaken by us in late 1996.

On July 13, 1999, the Court dismissed the claims against us and several other defendants on the grounds that the plaintiffs had failed to state a claim under United States securities laws. On August 19, 1999, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint restating their claims against us and certain other defendants and on June 14, 2000 filed a further amended complaint, the Fourth Amended Complaint.

On March 31, 2001, the Court granted in part and denied in part our Motion to Dismiss the Fourth Amended Complaint. As a result, we remain a defendant in the case. We believe that the remaining claims against us are without merit. We filed our formal answer to the Fourth Amended Complaint on April 27, 2001 denying all relevant allegations of the plaintiffs against us. Discovery in the case has been stayed by the Court pending the Court’s decision on whether or not to certify the case as a class action. The amount of potential loss, if any, which we may incur arising out of the plaintiffs’ claims is not presently determinable.

On March 31, 2003, the Court denied all of the Plaintiffs’ motions to certify the case as a class action. Plaintiffs have not filed an interlocutory appeal of the Court’s decision denying class certification to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. On June 2, 2003, the Plaintiffs submitted a proposed Trial and Case Management Plan, suggesting that the Plan would cure the defects in the Plaintiffs’ motions to certify the class. The Court has taken no action with respect to the proposed Trial and Case Management Plan. The Plaintiffs’ case against the Defendants may now proceed in due course, but not on behalf of a class of Plaintiffs but only with respect to the specific claims of the Plaintiffs named in the lawsuit. Having failed to certify the case as a class action, we believe that the likelihood of any of the named Defendants succeeding against Barrick with respect to their claims for securities fraud is remote.

Blanchard complaint

On January 7, 2003, we were served with a Complaint for Injunctive Relief by Blanchard and Company, Inc. ("Blanchard"), and Herbert Davies ("Davies"). The complaint, which is pending in the US District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, also names J.P. Morgan Chase & Company ("J.P. Morgan") as a defendant, along with an unspecified number of additional defendants to be named later. The complaint, which has been amended several times, alleges that we and bullion banks with which we entered into spot deferred contracts have manipulated the price of gold, in violation of US antitrust laws and the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law. Blanchard alleges that it has been injured as a seller of gold due to reduced interest in gold as an investment. Davies, a customer of Blanchard, alleges injury due to the reduced value of his gold investments. The complaint seeks damages and an injunction terminating certain of our trading agreements with J.P. Morgan and other bullion banks. In September 2003 the Court issued an Order granting in part and denying in part Barrick's motions to dismiss this action. Discovery has commenced in the case and a trial date has been tentatively set for February 2005. We intend to defend the action vigorously.

Wagner complaint

On June 12, 2003, a complaint was filed against Barrick and several of its current or former officers in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint is on behalf of Barrick shareholders who purchased Barrick shares between February 14, 2002 and September *26,* 2002. It alleges that Barrick and the individual defendants violated US securities laws by making false and misleading statements concerning Barrick's projected operating results and earnings in 2002. The complaint seeks an unspecified amount of damages. Several other complaints, making the same basic allegations against the same defendants, were filed by other parties on behalf of the same proposed class of Barrick shareholders. In September the cases were consolidated into a single action in the Southern District of New York. The plaintiffs filed a Consolidated and/or Amended Complaint on November 5, 2003. On January 14, 2004 Barrick filed a motion to dismiss the Wagner complaint. We intend to defend the action vigorously.

Other

From time to time, we are involved in various claims, legal proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. We are also subject to reassessment for income and mining taxes for certain years. We do not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceedings related to any potential tax assessments or other matters, or any amount which we may be required to pay by reason thereof, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or future results of operations.

b) Commitments

Our mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. We conduct our operations so as to protect public health and the environment, and we believe that our operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. We have made, and expect to make in the future, expenditures to meet such laws and regulations.

We have entered into various commitments in the ordinary course of business, including commitments to perform assessment work and other obligations necessary to maintain or protect our interests in mining properties, financing and other obligations to joint ventures and partners under venture and partnership agreements, and commitments under federal and state/provincial environmental, health and safety permits.

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the value at which positions could be closed out or sold in a transaction with a willing and knowledgeable counterparty over a period of time consistent with our risk management or investment strategy.

The accounting for an asset or liability may differ based on the type of instrument and/or its use in a risk management or investing strategy. The measurement approaches used in financial statements include the following:

> recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value recorded each period in earnings;

> recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value recorded each period in a separate component of shareholders' equity and as part of other comprehensive income;

> recorded at cost (less other-than-temporary impairments) with changes in fair value not recorded in the financial statements but disclosed in the notes thereto; or

> recorded at the lower of cost or market.

Fair value is based on quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based on internally developed models that primarily use market-based or independent information as inputs. These methods may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values.

Fair value information

At December 31	2003		2002	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and equivalents[1]	**$ 970**	**$ 970**	$1,044	$ 1,044
Accounts receivable[1]	**69**	**69**	72	72
Available for sale securities[2]	**127**	**127**	41	41
Derivative assets[3]	**410**	**410**	115	115
	$1,576	**$ 1,576**	$1,272	$ 1,272
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable[1]	**$ 245**	**$ 245**	$ 213	$ 213
Long-term debt[4]	**760**	**841**	781	858
Derivative liabilities[3]	**73**	**73**	86	86
	$1,078	**$ 1,159**	$1,080	$ 1,157

1. Fair values of cash and equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature and generally negligible credit losses.

2. Our investment in debt and equity securities are recorded at their estimated fair value. Quoted market prices, when available, are used to determine fair value. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of instruments with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows.

3. The fair value for derivative instruments is determined based on liquid market pricing as evidenced by exchange traded prices, broker-dealer quotations or related input factors which assume all counterparties have the same credit rating.

4. The fair value of long-term debt is based on current market interest rates, adjusted for our credit quality.

27. Joint Ventures

Our major interests in joint ventures are our 50% interest in the Kalgoorlie Mine in Australia; our 50% interest in the Round Mountain Mine in the United States; and our 50% interest in the Hemlo Mine in Canada.

Summary financial information for joint ventures (100%)

Income statement and cash flow information

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Revenues	**$775**	$650	$578
Costs and expenses	**638**	582	522
Net income	**$137**	$ 68	$ 56
Operating activities[1]	**$127**	$175	$163
Investing activities[1]	**$ (60)**	$ (54)	$ (78)
Financing activities[1]	**$ —**	$ —	$ —

1. Net cash inflow (outflow)

Balance sheet information

At December 31	2003	2002
Assets		
Inventories	**$ 99**	$ 46
Property, plant and equipment	**543**	553
Other assets	**64**	79
	$706	$678
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	**$ 77**	$116
Long-term obligations	**104**	67
	$181	$183

28. Differences from Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. A reconciliation of our income statement and balance sheet between US GAAP and Canadian GAAP is presented below together with a description of the significant measurement differences affecting these financial statements.

a) Business combinations

The acquisitions of Sutton Resources (“Sutton”) and Homestake Mining Company (“Homestake”), which were accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method under US GAAP, were accounted for as a purchase under Canadian GAAP. Under US GAAP, the assets, liabilities and shareholders’ equity of Sutton and Homestake were combined with the Company’s own recorded amounts. Comparative figures were restated for all periods presented prior to the acquisitions to include the combined statements of income and balance sheets of the merged entities adjusted to conform to our US GAAP accounting policies. Under Canadian GAAP, rules which existed at the time of the Sutton and Homestake acquisitions prior to the effective date of CICA 1581 Business Combinations, allowed for two possible accounting methods, the purchase method or the pooling-of-interests method. The selection of the method of accounting used for business combinations under the previous rules depended upon whether or not one of the combining companies could be identified as an acquirer. In situations where voting shares were issued or exchanged to effect the combination, factors relating to control over the resultant combined company were considered. Under those previous rules, due to the fact that the Barrick shareholders (as a group) held more than 50% of the voting shares of the combined company after the acquisitions of Sutton and Homestake, Barrick was identified as the acquirer, thereby requiring the purchase method to be used under Canadian GAAP. The application of the purchase method under Canadian GAAP required that identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity be recorded at fair values at the date of acquisition, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. This resulted in certain assets and liabilities being recorded at different carrying amounts under Canadian GAAP compared with US GAAP. These differences arise because the fair values at the date of acquisition differed from historic cost, which is the basis of accounting under the pooling-of-interests method under US GAAP. The assets and liabilities most significantly affected are: property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories, goodwill and obligations recorded for reclamation and closure costs.

b) Exploration and development expenditures

For Canadian GAAP purposes we capitalize mine development costs on our properties after proven and probable reserves have been found. We also capitalize costs on properties where we have found non-reserve material that does not meet all the criteria required for classification as proven or probable reserves. Management's determination as to whether the existence of non-reserve material should result in the capitalization of costs or the material should be included in the amortization and recoverability calculations is based on various factors, including, but not limited to: the existence and nature of known mineralization; the location of the property (for example, whether the presence of existing mines and ore bodies in the immediate vicinity increases the likelihood of development of a mine on the property); the existence of proven and probable reserves on the property; whether the ore body is an extension of an existing producing ore body on an adjacent property; the results of recent drilling on the property; and the existence of a feasibility study or other analysis to demonstrate that the ore is commercially recoverable. Under US GAAP, exploration and development expenditures incurred on properties where mineralization has not been classified as a proven and probable reserve under SEC rules are expensed as incurred. Accordingly, certain expenditures are capitalized for Canadian GAAP purposes but expensed under US GAAP.

c) Amortization of property, plant and equipment

Under Canadian GAAP, amortization of property, plant and equipment using the units-of-production method is calculated using historical capitalized costs plus future underground mine development costs for a whole mine and proven and probable mineral reserves and non-reserve material for the whole mine (when sufficient objective evidence exists to support a conclusion that it is probable the non-reserve material will be produced). For US GAAP purposes, amortization is calculated using historical capitalized costs incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas and only proven and probable reserves within the specific block or area; infrastructure and other common costs which have a useful life over the entire mine are amortized over total accessible proven and probable reserves of the mine. These different methods result in a different rate of amortization for Canadian GAAP. In addition, where differences exist in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment between US GAAP and Canadian GAAP, due to the historic effects of the application of GAAP to these items (for example, arising from differences in business combinations accounting, capitalization of exploration expenditures, and accounting for asset retirement obligations), this also results in a difference in the amount of amortization expense.

d) Amortization of intangible assets

In our Canadian GAAP financial statements we have certain intangible assets that arose from the application of purchase accounting. These assets are not present in our US GAAP financial statements. Under Canadian GAAP, we amortize the carrying amounts of mining rights for proven and probable reserves as gold is produced using the units of production method based on the estimated recoverable ounces in proven and probable reserves. Amortization of the carrying amounts of mining rights for mineralized material commences when the mineralized material is converted into proven and probable reserves. Intangible assets recorded under Canadian GAAP are tested for impairment using the same method that is applied to property, plant and equipment under Canadian GAAP.

e) Goodwill

Under Canadian GAAP, on the acquisition of Homestake, goodwill was identified and was allocated to reporting units by preparing estimates of the fair value of each reporting unit and comparing this amount to the fair value of assets and liabilities (including intangibles) in the reporting unit.

We test goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. This impairment assessment involves estimating the fair value of each reporting unit that includes goodwill. We compare this fair value to the total carrying amount of the reporting unit (including goodwill). If the fair value exceeds this carrying amount, we consider that goodwill is not impaired. If the fair

value is less than this carrying amount, then we estimate the fair values of all identifiable assets and liabilities in the reporting unit, and compare this net fair value of assets less liabilities to the estimated fair value of the entire reporting unit. The difference represents the fair value of goodwill, and if necessary, we reduce the carrying amount of goodwill to this fair value.

f) Future income taxes

In accordance with Canadian GAAP, we implemented CICA Handbook Section 3465, (Future income taxes) in 2000. Prior to the adoption of this standard, Canadian GAAP did not require recognition of the tax effects of temporary timing differences arising from acquisitions. Under US GAAP, acquisitions occurring prior to January 1, 2000 have been accounted for by grossing up assets and deferred tax liabilities for the underlying tax effect of treating the purchase consideration allocated to assets acquired that is not tax deductible as a temporary taxable timing difference.

Under the transition provisions of CICA 3465, the recorded amounts of assets acquired were not restated to reflect differences in their carrying amounts at acquisition for tax and accounting purposes. Consequently, under Canadian GAAP, property, plant and equipment was $190 million lower and future income tax liabilities were $94 million higher than the amounts recorded under US GAAP.

Where assets and liabilities are recorded at different carrying amounts for US GAAP and Canadian GAAP, due to differences in the accounting policies that affect these assets and liabilities, a difference also arises in the amount of temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities. Consequently, the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded under US GAAP differ from the amounts of future income taxes recorded under Canadian GAAP.

g) Impairment evaluations for long-lived assets

In accordance with US GAAP, financing costs are excluded from the evaluation of long-lived assets for impairment purposes. Under Canadian GAAP, financing costs are included, but where an asset is impaired, the asset is reduced to its net recoverable amount, calculated as the future estimated undiscounted net cash flow expected to be generated by the asset. Under US GAAP, if assets are impaired, a reduction in the carrying amount to estimated fair value is required. Fair value is calculated by discounting the estimated future net cash flows using a discount factor. The discount factor is our estimate of the risk-adjusted rate used to determine the fair value of our mining properties in a transaction between willing buyers and sellers.

h) Investments

Under US GAAP, investments which are considered to be “available for sale” securities are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included in Comprehensive Income. Under Canadian GAAP, the concept of Comprehensive Income does not exist and these investments are recorded at cost.

i) Derivative financial instruments

Under Canadian GAAP, derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment are recognized on the balance sheet only to the extent that cash has been paid or received together with adjustments necessary to offset recognized gains or losses arising on the hedged items. Under US GAAP, such derivative financial instruments are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value with a corresponding charge or credit recorded in Other Comprehensive Income.

j) Minimum pension liability

Under US GAAP, if the accumulated pension plan benefit obligation exceeds the market value of plan assets, a minimum pension liability for the excess is recognized to the extent that the liability recorded in the balance sheet is less than the minimum liability. Any portion of this additional liability that relates to unrecognized prior service cost is recognized as an intangible asset while the remainder is charged to Comprehensive Income. Canadian GAAP does not require us to record a minimum liability and does not have the concept of Comprehensive Income.

k) Asset retirement obligations

Under US GAAP, new policies were adopted effective January 1, 2003 based on new standards published by the FASB. These standards are established for the recognition and measurement of liabilities for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a long-lived asset that result from its acquisition, construction, development or normal operation. A liability is recorded for such an obligation at its fair value when incurred and a corresponding asset retirement cost is added to the carrying amount of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the carrying amount of the liability is adjusted to reflect the passage of time and any changes in the timing or amount of the underlying future cash flows. The asset retirement cost is amortized to expense over the asset's useful life. Under Canadian GAAP, a similar standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2004. Under current Canadian standards, and US standards prior to 2003, total expected reclamation and closure costs (including legal and non-legal obligations) are recorded and charged to earnings over the life of a mine using the units of production method based on proven and probable reserves, and, for Canadian GAAP, non-reserve material expected to be converted into reserves. As a result of these different policies, our 2003 US GAAP income statement includes charges for the cumulative effect of the adoption of the new policy, amortization of the asset, accretion of the liability, and non-legal reclamation costs whereas our Canadian GAAP income statement includes a single charge for reclamation expense.

l) Foreign currency

Under US GAAP, translation adjustments that arise on the translation of financial statements of entities whose functional currency is not the US dollar are reported as a component of Comprehensive Income. Under Canadian GAAP, the concept of Comprehensive Income does not exist and these translation adjustments are reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity, called "cumulative translation adjustments".

m) Revenue

Under Canadian GAAP purchase accounting rules, Homestake sales contracts existing at the date of acquisition were recorded at fair value and any previous deferred revenue balances eliminated. As these contracts are delivered into, the revenue recorded under Canadian GAAP is reduced to the extent of the original fair value adjustment. Under US GAAP pooling rules, existing Homestake deferred revenue balances were carried forward and recorded in the period of delivery. Differences between Canadian and US GAAP revenue arise from these different business combination accounting practices.

n) Other Comprehensive Income

Under US GAAP, certain assets and liabilities are remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in Other Comprehensive Income. Under Canadian GAAP, these assets and liabilities are recorded at cost and they are not remeasured to fair value prior to the date they are realized or settled. The assets and liabilities affected are: investments, and derivative assets and liabilities that qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

o) Consolidated Balance Sheets

At December 31	Notes	2003 US GAAP	2003 Adjustments	2003 Canadian GAAP	2002 US GAAP	2002 Adjustments	2002 Canadian GAAP
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and equivalents		**$ 970**	**$ —**	**$ 970**	$ 1,044	$ —	$ 1,044
Accounts receivable		**69**	**—**	**69**	72	—	72
Inventories	a	**157**	**3**	**160**	159	5	164
Other current assets	i, m	**169**	**(112)**	**57**	47	(35)	12
		1,365	**(109)**	**1,256**	1,322	(30)	1,292
Investments	h	**127**	**(38)**	**89**	41	6	47
Property, plant and equipment	a, b, c, f, k	**3,131**	**612**	**3,743**	3,311	*559*	3,870
Capitalized mining costs, net		**235**	**—**	**235**	272	—	272
Intangible assets	a, d	**—**	**683**	**683**	—	724	724
Goodwill	a, e	**—**	**1,081**	**1,081**	—	1,247	1,247
Unrealized fair value of derivative contracts	i	**256**	**(256)**	**—**	78	(78)	—
Other assets	a, i, m	**248**	**31**	**279**	237	7	244
Total assets		**$ 5,362**	**$ 2,004**	**$ 7,366**	$ 5,261	$ 2,435	$ 7,696
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity							
Accounts payable		**$ 245**	**$ —**	**$ 245**	$ 213	$ —	$ 213
Other current liabilities	i, k	**105**	**14**	**119**	270	(45)	225
		350	**14**	**364**	483	(45)	438
Long-term debt	i	**719**	**(1)**	**718**	761	(4)	757
Other long-term obligations	i, j, k	**569**	**(147)**	**422**	528	(69)	459
Deferred income tax liabilities	f	**230**	**136**	**366**	155	291	446
Total liabilities		**1,868**	**2**	**1,870**	1,927	173	2,100
Capital stock	a, p	**4,115**	**873**	**4,988**	4,148	892	5,040
Retained earnings (deficit)	a, p	**(694)**	**1,226**	**532**	(689)	1,266	577
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	n, p	**73**	**(73)**	**—**	(125)	125	—
Cumulative translation adjustments	l, p	**—**	**(24)**	**(24)**	—	(21)	(21)
Total shareholders' equity		**3,494**	**2,002**	**5,496**	3,334	2,262	5,596
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 5,362**	**$ 2,004**	**$ 7,366**	$ 5,261	$ 2,435	$ 7,696

p) Reconciliation of shareholders' equity

At December 31, 2003

	Notes	Capital stock	Retained earnings (deficit)	Other Comprehensive Income	Cumulative translation adjustments
Balance per US GAAP		$4,115	$ (694)	$ 73	$ —
Adjustments (net of tax effects):					
Valuation of equity issued in business combinations [1]		(293)	—	—	—
Cumulative effect of difference in accounting policies					
Accounting changes in 2003	c,k	—	17	—	—
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	c	—	134	—	—
Exploration and development costs	b	—	137	—	—
Provisions for mining assets in 2000 and 1997 [2]		—	683	—	—
Investments	h	—	—	(38)	—
Derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges	i	—	—	(189)	—
Non-hedge derivative adjustments		—	(25)	—	—
Minimum pension liability	j	—	—	7	—
Asset retirement obligations	k	—	51	—	—
Interest capitalization	q2	—	4	—	—
Merger related costs	q7	—	19	—	—
Other		(5)	(5)	—	—
Cumulative effect of differences in accounting for business combinations under the pooling-of- interests versus the purchase method					
Excess of fair value of shareholders' equity over historic book value	a	1,185	—	123	—
Deficit of Sutton and Homestake at acquisition	a	—	749	—	—
Amortization of intangible assets	d	—	(74)	—	—
Deferred revenue	m	—	(23)	—	—
Gains on asset sales	a	—	(11)	—	—
Homestake inventory	a	—	(22)	—	—
Effect of different book values of capital stock on common share repurchases		(14)	14	—	—
Deferred income taxes					
Effect of historic differences in accounting policies under CICA 3465 versus FAS 109	f	—	(284)	—	—
Effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of timing differences for US GAAP and Canadian GAAP purposes	f	—	16	—	—
Tax valuation allowances	q3	—	(106)	—	—
Impairment charge on goodwill	e	—	(48)	—	—
Reclassification of translation adjustments	l	—	—	24	(24)
Balance per Canadian GAAP		$4,988	$ 532	$ —	$ (24)

1. In determining the value of the shares exchanged in acquisitions, for accounting purposes under US GAAP we used the unadjusted quoted market prices of our shares. For Canadian GAAP purposes, the value was adjusted by a 5% to 20% discount reflecting the fact that the market value for a large block of common shares is less than our quoted share price. The recognition of this discount to the value of common shares issued for Canadian GAAP purposes resulted in a reduction in the value of the shares for accounting purposes and cost of acquisitions by $293 million.

2. The impact of applying US GAAP in calculating the provisions for mining assets in 2000 and 1997 was to reduce property, plant and equipment by $780 million offset by future income taxes of $97 million for a net reduction in shareholders' equity of $683 million.

q) Reconciliation of consolidated net income

For the years ended December 31	Notes	2003	2002	2001
Net income– US *GAAP*		**$ 200**	$ 193	$ 96
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	c	**53**	69	24
Exploration and development expenditures	b	**53**	52	23
Amortization of intangible assets	d	**(41)**	(33)	—
Asset retirement obligations	k	**26**	19	—
Cumulative effect of accounting changes under US *GAAP*	c, k	**17**	—	1
Gains on asset sales[1]	a	**(10)**	—	—
Interest capitalized[2]		**9**	—	—
Deferred income tax valuation allowances[3]	a, f	**(87)**	—	(12)
Future income tax expense[4]	f	**3**	(15)	—
Deferred revenue	m	**(29)**	(20)	—
Non-hedge derivative adjustments[5]		**—**	(26)	(8)
Homestake inventory[6]	a	**(2)**	(21)	—
Merger related costs[7]		**—**	—	25
Pre-acquisition net loss of Homestake	a	—	—	138
Impairment charge on goodwill	e	**(48)**	—	—
Other items		**2**	11	(16)
Net income – Canadian *GAAP*		**$ 146**	$ 229	$ 271
Net income per share *(dollars)*				
Basic and fully diluted		**$0.27**	$0.42	$0.68

1. The gain on sale under Canadian GAAP is different from US GAAP due to the fact that the carrying amount of assets sold was higher under Canadian GAAP.

2. Under Canadian GAAP, the Veladero and Alto Chicama projects met the criteria for interest capitalization for the whole of 2003.

3. Under Canadian GAAP, differences in the carrying amount of certain assets recorded at fair value at the acquisition of Homestake resulted in valuation allowances totaling $23 million not being historically required under Canadian GAAP. The remaining amount relates to a release of valuation allowances under US GAAP totaling $118 million that has been recorded as a reduction of goodwill under Canadian GAAP, offset by the release of certain valuation allowances to earnings under Canadian GAAP totaling $54 million.

4. The adjustment to future tax expense reflects the reversal of temporary timing differences under Canadian GAAP caused by other adjustments that were made to reconcile US GAAP net income to Canadian GAAP income. The adjustment also reflects other differences in accounting for income taxes as described in note 28f.

5. Certain derivative instruments classified as "non-hedge derivatives" under US GAAP were accounted for under Canadian GAAP as either hedge derivatives; or recorded at cost with gains and losses recorded either at maturity or when losses were determined to be other than temporary.

6. Certain ore in stockpile and in process inventory held by Homestake, which was adjusted to fair value at the date of acquisition, caused an adjustment to cost of sales when the inventory was processed and sold.

7. Various costs totaling $25 million that were incurred in connection with the Homestake merger in 2001 were expensed under US GAAP. Under Canadian GAAP, these costs were included as part of the purchase consideration.

r) Consolidated statements of cash flow under Canadian GAAP

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Operating Activities			
Net income	**$ 146**	$ 229	$ 271
Add (deduct):			
Amortization	**510**	483	343
Change in capitalized mining costs	**37**	29	17
Future income taxes	**35**	(60)	(9)
Inmet litigation settlement	**(86)**	—	—
(Gains) losses on sale of long-lived assets	**(29)**	(8)	4
Impairment charge on goodwill	**48**	—	—
Reclamation costs	**28**	15	17
(Gains) losses on investments	**12**	4	(2)
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation	**4**	3	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(2)**	(1)	8
Non-hedge derivative (gains) losses	**(71)**	32	(27)
Inmet litigation expense	**16**	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	**3**	(16)	(14)
Inventories	**4**	45	34
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**13**	(7)	117
Current income taxes accrued	**54**	59	36
Other assets and liabilities	**31**	17	(61)
Cash payments:			
Merger related costs	**—**	(50)	(13)
Reclamation and closure costs	**(59)**	(70)	(35)
Income taxes	**(111)**	(52)	(7)
Cash provided by operating activities [1]	**583**	652	679
Investing Activities			
Property, plant and equipment			
Capital expenditures	**(384)**	(291)	(549)
Sales proceeds	**48**	11	15
Purchase of investments	**(55)**	—	—
Increase in restricted cash	**—**	—	(24)
Business combinations and property acquisitions	**—**	—	18
Short-term cash deposits	**—**	159	(157)
Cash used in investing activities [1]	**(391)**	(121)	(697)
Financing Activities			
Capital stock			
Proceeds from shares issued on exercise of stock options	**29**	83	7
Repurchased for cash	**(154)**	—	—
Long-term debt			
Proceeds	**—**	—	49
Repayments	**(23)**	(25)	—
Dividends	**(118)**	(119)	(87)
Cash used in financing activities	**(266)**	(61)	(31)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	**(74)**	470	(49)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	**1,044**	574	623
Cash and equivalents at end of year	**$ 970**	$1,044	$ 574

1. Exploration and development expenditures that were capitalized under Canadian GAAP, but expensed under US GAAP, *were $53 million in 2003 (2002 – $52 million; 2001 – $23 million). This represents the differences in cash flows from operating and investing activities between US GAAP and Canadian GAAP.*

EXHIBIT 3

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results

Contents

Business Overview	*pg.* 22	Cash Flow Statement	*pg.* 41
Financial Results Overview	*pg.* 25	Liquidity and Capital Resources	*pg.* 41
Factors that May Affect Future Results	*pg.* 27	Operating Activities	*pg.* 43
Income Statement	*pg.* 30	Investing Activities	*pg.* 43
Gold Production and Sales	*pg.* 30	Financing Activities	*pg.* 44
Cost of Sales and		Balance Sheet	*pg.* 44
Other Operating Expenses	*pg.* 31	Canadian Supplement	*pg.* 44
Amortization	*pg.* 38	Critical Accounting Policies	
Exploration, Development and		and Estimates	*pg.* 45
Business Development	*pg.* 38	Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements	*pg.* 51
Administration	*pg.* 39	Forward Gold Sales Contracts	*pg.* 51
Interest Expense	*pg.* 39	Contractual Obligations and	
Other Income/Expense	*pg.* 39	Commitments	*pg.* 55
Non-Hedge Derivative Gains	*pg.* 39	Quarterly Information	*pg.* 57
Income Taxes	*pg.* 40	Non-GAAP Performance Measures	*pg.* 58
Statement of Comprehensive Income	*pg.* 41	Outstanding Share Data	*pg.* 61

This portion of our Annual Report provides a discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations to enable a reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to those of the preceding year. This Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared as of March 4, 2004. The consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP) are on pages 64 to 67. This Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to supplement and complement our financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2003 (collectively, our "Financial Statements"), which are included in this Annual Report. You are encouraged to review our Financial Statements in conjunction with your review of this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Certain notes to our financial statements are specifically referred to in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and such notes are incorporated by reference herein. All dollar amounts in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are in millions of US dollars, unless otherwise specified.

Business Overview

Company Overview
Barrick Gold Corporation is among the world's largest gold producers in terms of market capitalization, gold production and reserves. Our operating mines and development projects are concentrated in three primary regions: North America, Australia/Africa, and South America. In 2003, 59% of our gold production came from North America. As our development projects commence production over the next several years, we expect that our South American region will make up an increasing proportion of our annual gold production.

We earn the majority of our revenue and generate cash flow from the production and sale of gold in both dore and concentrate form. Certain of our mines, in particular, Pierina and Eskay Creek, produce significant quantities of silver as a by-product, the revenue from which is deducted from operating costs, and therefore affects our cash operating costs per ounce. This will also be the case with two of our development projects – Pascua-Lama and Veladero.

Key Performance Drivers
The key drivers of financial performance in our business, include realized gold sales prices, gold production volumes and production costs per ounce. We focus on optimizing these performance drivers to maximize the profit contribution and operating cash flow generated by our mines. Because we operate in a capital-intensive industry, we invest significant amounts each year at our operating mines to maintain our productive capacity (referred to as "sustaining capital"); and also for mine expansion and to build new mines. Consequently, amortization expense forms a large component of our costs to produce gold.

Producing Mines
Our existing portfolio of operating mines mainly includes mature properties with stable production volumes. Most of the mines are currently processing ore at or near the average reserve grade. The mines produce at relatively low total cash costs per ounce[1] compared to other senior gold producers, and they are presently generating substantial amounts of operating cash flow, which is available to fund our development projects and other growth opportunities that may arise. We closed five mines in 2002, on depletion of their reserves, which had the effect of lowering our annual gold production by about 0.3 million ounces in 2003. Overall, our total gold production decreased by 0.2 million ounces to 5.51 million ounces as our other mines produced 0.1 million more ounces of gold in 2003 compared with 2002. Due to the effect of mine sequencing over the last few years, the ore processed at Goldstrike, our largest mine, has been above the average reserve grade. However, as ore grades at Goldstrike have trended towards average reserve grades, we have experienced higher operating costs per ounce and lower annual production volumes. To some extent, we have been successful in mitigating the effects of these trends through cost management initiatives. In 2004, a continuation of the trend of declining grades at Goldstrike, together with Pierina production moving into lower grade areas, will lead to a further decline in production and increase in total cash costs per ounce[1]. We expect that in 2004, our total production will fall by about 0.5 to 0.6 million ounces and our average total cash costs will increase by about $15 to $25 per ounce[1].

1. *For an explanation of our use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 58 to 61.*

Exploration and Mine Development

We also focus on finding new gold reserves. To the extent we can add gold reserves at our existing operations, we extend the lives of our mines and generate additional cash flow, increasing the rate of return on the capital we have invested. Prior to the recent gold price rally, the industry experienced an extended period of low gold prices. In contrast to many producers we have made a sustained investment in our exploration program. This program resulted in a major new gold discovery – Alto Chicama in Peru. By the end of 2003, our work at Alto Chicama allowed us to add 7.2 million ounces to reserves (for Canadian reporting purposes). At the end of 2003, we had proven and probable reserves of 86 million ounces of gold, based on a $325 gold price, after producing 5.51 million ounces in 2003 (6.5 million contained ounces), compared to reserves (for Canadian reporting purposes) of 86.9 million ounces in 2002 based on a $300 gold price. Several of our deposits contain a significant amount of silver within our reported gold mineral reserves, which is or will be produced as a by-product of the gold reserves. For example, Pascua-Lama contains 584 million ounces of silver.

We have a mine development program that we expect to contribute to production, earnings and cash flow, beginning with Veladero and Alto Chicama in 2005. By 2007, we expect this development pipeline to contribute a significant amount of gold production annually to our portfolio.

Commodity Price Risk

Our revenues are significantly impacted by the market price of gold, and to a lesser extent the market price of silver. We have historically used an extensive gold hedging program to manage our exposure to market gold prices. This program has provided substantial benefits to us in the form of realized gold sales prices in excess of market prices. The flexibility of our program has also allowed us to participate in a gold price rally, as we saw in 2003, when there was a substantial upward shift in market gold prices. Our 2003 earnings benefited from rising gold prices, with an average realized price of $366 per ounce, compared to an average spot gold price of $363 per ounce, an 8% increase from 2002. During first quarter 2004, spot gold prices were in the $400 per ounce range and many industry observers expect this gold price rally to be sustained, with the outlook for market gold prices generally positive.

In recognition of these market realities, we announced a No-Hedge policy on gold in fourth quarter 2003, under which we will not add any new gold hedge contracts and we expect to reduce our gold hedge position to zero over time. The unique flexibility in our gold hedge contracts enables us to deliver gold whenever we choose over the primarily ten-year terms of the contracts, allowing us to exploit gold market volatility in reducing the gold hedge position. In 2003, we reduced our gold hedge position by 14% or 2.6 million ounces. At the end of 2003, our gold hedge position represented 18% of our gold reserves (for Canadian reporting purposes), which means that 82% of our gold reserves are unhedged and exposed to changes in gold prices. One of our goals is a further reduction in the size of our gold hedge position; to that end, we have targeted a minimum 1.5 million ounce reduction in the position during 2004. The actual reduction may be higher than the target, depending on market conditions. By choosing to deliver a portion of our gold production into our gold hedge position to achieve our target, we may realize less than the market price of gold for this portion of our production, depending on market conditions.

We also consume other commodities at our operations in the process of producing gold. These commodities include diesel fuel, electricity, propane and consumables such as acid and lime. Changes in the cost of these commodities impact our costs to produce gold. To the extent any such changes had a significant impact on our cash costs in 2003 compared to 2002, the changes are highlighted in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

We use forward silver sales contracts to sell a portion of our annual silver production. These contracts act as an economic hedge of our exposure to changes in market silver prices.

Currency Risk

Although we operate on four continents, all our revenues and approximately 70% of our cash expenditures are denominated in US dollars. Nearly half of our production comes from our United States mines, while most of our Peruvian and Tanzanian operating and capital expenditures – such as diesel fuel, reagents and equipment – are denominated in United States dollars.

Our main foreign currency exposures relate to cash expenditures at our Canadian and Australian mines that are denominated in local currencies. Like many other gold producers, our operations in Australia and Canada are affected by the performance of the Australian and Canadian dollar against the US dollar as our functional currency is the US dollar and a portion of our cash operating costs are denominated in the local currencies. Over the last two years, the Australian dollar has strengthened by 48% and the Canadian dollar by 23%. In 2003, our local currency costs were hedged at rates better than current market rates and we recorded hedge gains in our cash operating costs totaling $65 million. If we had not hedged our exposure to a weakening US dollar, our total cash costs would have been $12 per ounce higher in 2003. Our currency hedge positions provide a significant level of protection for our Australian and Canadian dollar costs for the equivalent of about three years.

At the end of 2003, we had approximately C$1.0 billion of our Canadian dollar exposures hedged at $0.68 (88% of expected total local capital and operating costs over the next three years) and approximately A$1.4 billion of our Australian dollar exposures hedged at $0.57 (73% of expected total local capital and operating costs over the next three years). Included in other comprehensive income at December 31, 2003 were unrealized pre-tax gains on currency hedge contracts totaling $280 million that will be matched with our operating costs over primarily the next three years to offset the impact of the strengthening Australian and Canadian dollar. We may add to our currency hedge position during 2004, subject to market conditions and depending upon the outlook for the US dollar.

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate exposure mainly relates to the mark-to-market value of derivative instruments, the fair value and ongoing payments under gold lease rate and US dollar interest-rate swaps, and interest receipts on our cash balances. In general, we are adversely affected by declining interest rates because we earn interest on our cash balances at market rates. Through our interest rate hedge program, we have been able to mitigate the impact of falling US dollar interest rates on these cash balances. On $650 million of our cash balances, we have fixed the interest return we are earning through 2006-2007 at 3.4%, with the remaining cash balances generating interest income at variable US dollar interest rates. Low interest rates also limit the growth in prices that we can expect to receive for any gold delivered under existing forward sales contracts in our hedging program.

A large portion of our $760 million of long-term debt obligations are at fixed interest rates and are therefore not affected by changes in market interest rates. The exceptions are $350 million of our debentures where we have converted the interest rate from fixed to floating rates, and our $80 million of variable-rate bonds.

Financial Results Overview

For the years ended December 31 (in millions of US dollars, except per share and per ounce data)	2003	2002	2001
Gold sales	**$2,035**	$1,967	$1,989
Average spot gold price per ounce	**363**	310	271
Average realized gold price per ounce	**366**	339	317
Net income	**200**	193	96
Net income per share – basic and diluted	**0.37**	0.36	0.18
Operating cash flow	**521**	589	588
Operating cash flow excluding Inmet settlement[1]	**607**	589	588
Total assets	**5,362**	5,261	5,202
Total long-term debt	**760**	781	802
Cash dividends per common share	**0.22**	0.22	0.22

1. For an explanation of our use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 58 to 61.

Income Statement

Earnings in 2003 were slightly higher than the prior year. We benefited from higher spot gold prices, which enabled us to realize a $27 per ounce higher selling price for our gold production (an increase in revenue of $150 million in comparison to 2002). However, in a higher spot gold price environment, we pay higher royalties, production taxes and income taxes. Royalties and production taxes increased by $5 per ounce, or $23 million, over the prior year, and our underlying effective income tax rate increased from 3% in 2002 to 20% in 2003, an increase of $38 million.

As a result of the closure of five mines in 2002 on depletion of their reserves, we produced and sold 3% fewer ounces in 2003 compared to the prior year. These five closed mines generated a profit contribution, before tax, of $42 million in 2002. At our current mines, cash operating costs per ounce excluding royalties and production taxes were $7 per ounce higher in 2003, mainly due to higher costs at Meikle and Bulyanhulu, which added $39 million to our cash operating costs.

We continued to invest heavily in exploration, mine development and business development in 2003, with a $33 million increase in costs over the prior year. Under US GAAP, development costs are expensed until mineralization is classified as proven and probable reserves for US reporting purposes. In 2003, we expensed $54 million of development costs, mainly at Veladero and Alto Chicama, compared with $52 million in 2002. The $24 million increase in exploration costs to $62 million, accounts for most of the increase in exploration, development and business development expense year over year.

Earnings in both years included various items that significantly impacted the comparability of our results year on year. In 2003, the major items included gains of $71 million on non-hedge derivatives and gains totaling $39 million on the sale of various assets, offset by a $36 million higher charge for reclamation and closure costs following a change in accounting policy for these types of costs. We also recorded tax credits of $62 million in 2003. We released valuation allowances totaling $15 million in Argentina following the decision to begin construction at Veladero and the classification of mineralization there as a proven and probable reserve, $16 million in Australia due to higher levels of taxable income in a higher gold price environment, and $21 million in North America following a corporate reorganization. In 2002, we recorded a credit of $22 million due to the outcome of various tax uncertainties. These credits were offset by valuation allowances against unrecognized tax losses. The material items are explained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis. We have summarized these items below to assist a reader in understanding the effect of the items on earnings.

Effect on earnings increase (decrease) ***($ millions)***

For the years ended December 31	2003		2002		2001	
	Pre-tax	Post-tax	Pre-tax	Post-tax	Pre-tax	Post-tax
Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)	**$ 71**	**$ 60**	$ (6)	$ 6	$ 33	$ 21
Inmet litigation costs	**(16)**	**(11)**	—	—	(59)	(41)
Gains on asset sales	**39**	**31**	8	5	9	6
Gains (losses) on investments	**(12)**	**(12)**	(4)	(4)	2	2
Changes in asset retirement obligation estimates	**(10)**	**(10)**	—	—	—	—
Severance costs	**(9)**	**(6)**	—	—	—	—
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	**(17)**	**(17)**	—	—	(1)	(1)
Merger and related costs	**—**	**—**	2	2	(117)	(117)
Tax credits	**62**	**62**	22	22	—	—
Tax losses not recognized	**(23)**	**(23)**	(43)	(43)	(45)	(45)
Impact of accounting change for reclamation costs	**(36)**	**(25)**	—	—	—	—

Cash Flow Statement

We generated $68 million less operating cash flow in 2003 compared to the prior year. Excluding the $86 million settlement of the Inmet litigation, our operating cash flow would have been $18 million higher in 2003. Higher realized gold selling prices in 2003 were partly offset by higher total cash costs and higher payments of income taxes. Both our cash expenditures for investing and financing activities increased in 2003. In part, this was as a result of increased capital spending with the construction start up at Veladero and $154 million spent on our share buy-back program.

Factors that May Affect Future Results

There are numerous factors, outside our control, that could cause results to differ significantly from our expectations. Some of these factors are described below. Derivative instrument risks, including credit, market, and liquidity risks, are described in note 11 (g) to our consolidated financial statements.

By their very nature, and as noted under "Forward-looking statements" on the inside back cover of this Annual Report, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks that predictions, forecasts, and projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on such statements in this Management's Discussion and Analysis as a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, goals, targets, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements.

Industry and non-company factors

As a gold mining company conducting business in the United States, Canada, Australia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Tanzania and other countries, our revenues and earnings are affected by the condition of the economic and business environments specific to the geographic regions in which we operate. Factors such as commodity prices (gold and silver), interest rates, inflation and exchange rates impact the business and economic environment and ultimately the performance of our business in each region.

Our business is affected by the world market price of gold and other commodities as described on page 23. Gold prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, all of which are beyond our control. These include industry factors such as: industrial and jewelry demand; the level of demand for gold as an investment; central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold; speculative trading; and costs of and levels of global gold production by producers of gold. Gold prices may also be affected by macroeconomic factors, including: expectations of the future rate of inflation; the strength of, and confidence in, the US dollar, the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted, and other currencies; interest rates; and global or regional, political or economic uncertainties. Our business is also affected by the market prices of other commodities produced as by-products at our mines, such as silver and copper, as well as commodities which are consumed or otherwise used in connection with our operations, such as diesel fuel and electricity. Prices of such commodities are also subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by factors that are beyond our control.

We have some protection from falling market gold prices under our gold hedge position, but if the world market price of gold were to drop and the prices realized by us on gold sales were to decrease significantly and remain at such a level for any substantial period, or proceeds from the sale of by-products were to decrease significantly, or the cost of other commodities consumed were to increase significantly, our profitability and cash flow would be negatively affected. In such circumstances, we may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of our operations or develop some or all of our projects, which could have an adverse impact on our financial performance and results of operations.

We conduct mining and development activities in many countries. Mining investments are subject to the risks normally associated with any conduct of business in foreign countries including: uncertain political and economic environments; war and civil disturbances; changes in laws or policies of particular countries; foreign taxation; delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits; limitations on the repatriation of earnings; and increased financing costs. These risks may limit or disrupt projects, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

Our earnings are affected by the monetary policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the United States. Bond and money market expectations about inflation and central bank monetary policy decisions have an impact on the level of interest rates, and gold lease rates, which can have an impact on earnings.

Our business is affected by the levels of market interest rates and gold lease rates, as described on page 24. A significant, prolonged decrease in interest rates could have a material adverse impact on the interest earned on our cash balances. A significant prolonged decrease in interest rates and/or increase in gold lease rates could have a material adverse impact on the difference between the forward gold price over the current spot price ("contango"), and ultimately, the realized price under our fixed-price forward gold sales contracts.

Changes in the statutes, regulations and regulatory policies that govern our business activities in the geographic regions where we operate could impact our results.

Our domestic and foreign mining operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker safety, mine development and protection of endangered and protected species. We have made, and expect to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have an adverse impact on the costs of compliance and therefore adversely impact our financial condition or results of operations. The costs and delays associated with compliance with these laws and regulations could stop us from proceeding with the development of a project or the operation or further development of a mine or increase the costs of development of a project.

Although we take what we believe to be reasonable measures designed to ensure compliance with governing statutes, laws, regulations and regulatory policies in the jurisdictions in which we conduct business, there is no assurance that we will always be in compliance or deemed to be in compliance. Accordingly, it is possible that we could receive a judicial or regulatory judgment or decision that results in fines, damages and other costs that would have a negative impact on our earnings.

Company-specific factors
Our financial performance will be influenced by our ability to execute the development of our new mines and also the success of our exploration program.

Our ability to sustain or increase our present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the successful development of new ore bodies and/or expansion of existing mining operations. The economic feasibility of development projects is based upon many factors, including: the accuracy of reserve estimates; estimated metallurgical recoveries; estimated capital and operating costs of such

projects; foreign currency exchange rates; and future gold and silver prices. Development projects are also subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits, acquisition of satisfactory surface or other land rights and availability of adequate financing.

Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow. It is possible that actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from our estimates or that we could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase and to require more capital than anticipated.

Gold exploration is highly speculative in nature. Our exploration projects involve many risks and are frequently unsuccessful. Once a site with gold mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful and result in the expansion or replacement of current production with new reserves.

Our financial performance will be influenced by our ability to achieve production and operating cost targets.

We prepare estimates of future production and total cash costs of production for our operations. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve production or total cash cost estimates could have an adverse impact on our future cash flows, earnings, and financial condition.

Our actual production may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short-term operating factors relating to ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new and different ore grades; risks and hazards associated with mining; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes; and unexpected labour shortages or strikes. Cash costs of production may be affected by a variety of factors, including: changing waste-to-ore ratios, ore grade, metallurgy, labour costs, the cost of supplies and services, and foreign currency exchange rates.

The accounting policies and methods we utilize determine how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Our financial condition and results of operations are reported using accounting policies and methods prescribed by US GAAP. In certain cases, US GAAP allows accounting policies and methods to be selected from two or more alternatives, any of which might be reasonable yet result in our reporting materially different amounts. Management exercises judgment in selecting and applying our accounting policies and methods to ensure that, while US GAAP compliant, they reflect our best judgment of the most appropriate manner in which to record and report our financial condition and results of operations.

As detailed on pages 45 to 51, certain accounting policies and estimates have been identified as being "critical" to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations as they

(1) require management to make particularly subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and (2) carry the likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions and estimates. The most critical estimate that affects our reporting of financial performance is the quantity of gold mineral reserves at our mineral properties.

Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the indicated content of gold will be produced. Fluctuations in the price of gold or by-product minerals, such as silver and copper, may render mineral reserves containing relatively low grades of gold mineralization uneconomic. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause mineral reserves to be reduced or for us to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of gold and silver, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render the present proven and probable reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time. This could cause us to reduce our reserves, which could have a negative impact on our financial results. Failure to obtain necessary permits or government approvals could also cause us to reduce our reserves. There is no assurance that we will obtain indicated levels of recovery of gold or the prices assumed in determining gold reserves.

Other factors

Other factors that may affect future results include changes in tax laws, technological changes, employee relations, the validity of mining claims and the title to our properties and competition with other mining companies.

We caution that the foregoing discussion of factors that may affect future results is not exhaustive. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to Barrick, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors, other uncertainties and potential events, and other external and company-specific factors that may adversely affect future results and the market valuation placed on our common shares. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by us, or on our behalf.

Income Statement

Gold Production and Sales

In 2003, we produced 0.2 million fewer ounces of gold than in 2002 following the closure of five mines in 2002 on depletion of their reserves. We expect gold production to decline again in 2004 by about 0.5 to 0.6 million ounces, before starting a rising trend again in 2005 as our development projects begin production. Beginning in 2005 and through 2007, as our development projects commence operations, we are targeting a rise in our production profile to between 6.8 and 7.0 million ounces by 2007.

In 2003, market gold prices rose to their highest level since 1997, averaging $363 per ounce, compared to 2002, when spot gold averaged $310 per ounce. Through selling a large portion of our gold production at spot gold prices, combined with the delivery of a portion of our production into our forward sales program, we realized an average price of $366 per ounce. This compares to an average realized price of $339 per ounce in 2002, when gold prices were lower and most of our gold production was sold under our higher priced forward sales contracts.

When spot gold prices are higher than the price under our forward sales contracts, as occurred in 2003, we can choose to sell all of our gold production into the spot market at the higher price and deliver into our forward sales contracts at a future date. We expect to deliver a component of our gold production into our fixed-price forward sales contracts in 2004 at prices below recent spot market prices to achieve our targeted reduction of 1.5 million ounces in our gold hedge position, with the ultimate price realized depending upon market conditions and the actual contracts into which we deliver.

As spot gold prices increase, the value of our gold mineral reserves and amount of operating cash flows rises. The unrealized mark-to-market loss on our fixed-price forward gold sales contracts also rises. The unrealized mark-to-market value changed from an unrealized loss of $639 million at the end of 2002 to an unrealized loss of $1,725 million at the end of 2003, primarily due to increasing spot gold prices (year end spot gold prices, 2003 – $415 compared to 2002– $347). Mark-to-market value represents the replacement value of these contracts based on current market levels, and does not represent an economic obligation for payment. For additional detail see "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements – Key Contract Terms and Conditions – Significance of mark-to-market gains and losses" on page 54.

Cost of Sales and Other Operating Expenses

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP	**$1,065**	$1,065
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at our operating mines	**(14)**	(37)
Total cash production costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1]	**$1,051**	$1,028
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**5,554**	5,805
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per US GAAP *(dollars)*	**$ 192**	$ 183
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1] *(dollars)*	**$ 189**	$ 177

Total Cash Costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1] *($/oz)*

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002
Cost of sales at market foreign exchange rates	**$210**	$191
Gains realized on currency hedge contracts	**(12)**	(1)
By-product credits	**(21)**	(20)
Cash operating costs	**177**	170
Royalties	**9**	6
Production taxes	**3**	1
Total cash costs	**$189**	$177

1. We report total cash costs per ounce data calculated in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (the "Standard"). Adoption of the Standard is voluntary, but we understand that most senior gold producers follow the Standard when reporting cash cost per ounce data. The data does not have a meaning prescribed by US GAAP and therefore amounts presented may not be comparable to data presented by gold producers who do not follow the standard. Total cash costs per ounce are derived from amounts included in the Statements of Income and include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties and production taxes, but exclude amortization, reclamation costs, financing costs, and capital, development and exploration costs. We have also presented a GAAP measure of cost per ounce as required by securities regulations that govern non-GAAP performance measures. Within this disclosure document our discussion and analysis is focused on the "total cash cost" measure as defined by the Standard, but the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP is also provided throughout. See pages 58 to 61 for further information on non-GAAP performance measures.

In 2003, we produced 3% less gold than in 2002. Most of our mines exceeded their 2002 production levels in 2003, particularly Goldstrike Open Pit and Kalgoorlie. We experienced lower production at Goldstrike Underground and Bulyanhulu. Both of these mines had operational difficulties during 2003 which are discussed in more detail in their respective regional sections. The overall decrease in gold production compared with 2002 is primarily related to the closure of several mines in the second half of 2002 on depletion of their reserves. These mines produced 0.3 million ounces in 2002.

Total cash costs were 7% higher in 2003 primarily because of the operational difficulties at Goldstrike Underground and Bulyanhulu; mining and processing more lower grade ore in 2003 at some mines; plus higher royalty and mining production tax expenses due to higher spot gold prices in 2003.

In 2004, we expect to produce 4.9 to 5.0 million ounces at total cash costs of between $205 and $215 per ounce. The decrease in production from 2003 is primarily due to expected lower grades at Pierina and Goldstrike Open Pit. Total cash costs are expected to be higher as we expect to mine and process more lower-grade ore at these mines in 2004. The achievement of these production and cost targets is subject to the successful execution of our mining plan for 2004 at each of our operating mines.

Our production and cost targets assume current levels of plant capacity and performance. They are dependent on our ability to execute our mine plan, which in turn could be affected by variations in modeled versus actual grade, actual processing plant performance and the cost of consumables and other cost inputs such as diesel and energy costs.

North America

For the years ended December 31	Production (attributable ounces) 2003	Production (attributable ounces) 2002	Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz) 2003	Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz) 2002	Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz) 2003	Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz) 2002
Goldstrike						
Open pit	**1,559,461**	1,409,985	**$ 233**	$ 228	**$ 234**	$ 232
Underground	**551,664**	640,336	**253**	198	**253**	199
Goldstrike property total	**2,111,125**	2,050,321	**238**	218	**237**	222
Eskay Creek	**352,070**	358,718	**52**	40	**53**	41
Round Mountain	**392,649**	377,747	**173**	187	**177**	202
Hemlo (50% owned)	**267,888**	269,057	**226**	224	**227**	227
Holt-McDermott	**89,515**	83,577	**239**	173	**240**	176
Marigold (33% owned)	**47,396**	27,422	**171**	187	**172**	194
	3,260,643	3,166,842	**$ 209**	$ 193	**$ 211**	$ 198

1. For an explanation of our use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 58 to 61.

In both 2003 and 2002, we hedged substantially all of our total cash costs that are denominated in Canadian dollars, and therefore our total cash costs were not significantly affected by changes in market currency exchange rates in 2003. However, our total cash costs are impacted by changes in the average exchange rates under our currency hedge contracts. The average currency exchange rate under our hedge contracts was $0.65 in 2003 compared with $0.64 in 2002. The effect of the difference in this exchange rate on total cash costs was an increase of about $3 per ounce at our Canadian mines. In 2004, the average currency exchange rate under our currency hedge contracts is $0.67. The change in this average exchange rate in 2004 compared with 2003 is expected to cause about a $3 per ounce increase in total cash costs at our Canadian mines in 2004.

Goldstrike – Open Pit

The increase in production in 2003 compared with 2002 was due to higher ore grades mined from the pit. The mine produced 60,000 ounces more than the original plan for 2003, at marginally higher total cash costs. Higher than planned ore tons and grades were mined from the Northeast and 8th West laybacks, resulting in 15% higher grades processed for the year when compared with 2002, which was also better than the original plan for 2003. The 2% increase in total cash costs during 2003 compared to the prior year was mainly due to higher processing costs ($15 million or $9 per ounce), and higher royalties and production taxes ($19 million or $11 per ounce), offset by the effect of higher ore grades, which caused a $7 per ounce decrease in total cash costs. Higher processing costs reflected increased acid consumption ($2 million or $2 per ounce) related to high carbonate material mined, as well as higher acid prices ($6 million or $4 per ounce) and propane prices ($2 million or $2 per ounce), offset by lower mining costs ($16 million or $10 per ounce), facilitated by in-pit dumping and a reduced fleet size.

Production for 2004 is expected to be in the range of 1,340,000 to 1,360,000 ounces of gold at total cash costs in the range of $250 to $260 per ounce. Expected cost and production changes in 2004 are mainly as a result of the plan to mine closer to reserve grades. Actual total cash costs in 2004 will be affected by changes in the amount of royalty and production tax expenses, which in turn are affected by the market price of gold.

Goldstrike – Underground

During 2003, the mine produced 14% fewer ounces than the previous year, and 68,000 ounces less than the original plan for 2003 due to ground conditions, infrastructure completion, and remnant mining constraints. On a combined basis, these factors caused total cash costs to be about $49 per ounce higher than the previous year, combined with higher royalty and production tax expenses ($4 million or $6 per ounce). The same factors also caused total cash costs for 2003 to be about 16% higher than the original plan for the year. Production and costs continue to be affected by ground conditions at Rodeo and the mining of remnant blocks at Meikle. Ground support rehabilitation efforts are ongoing and have proven successful in providing increases to Rodeo production. Remnant mining at Meikle has been re-sequenced to maximize ore recovery and ground stability.

Production for 2004 is expected to be in the range of 590,000 to 610,000 ounces of gold at total cash costs in the range of $245 to $255 per ounce. Higher production assumes that we will achieve higher recoveries and expected cost improvements assume both higher recoveries and less dependence on mining remnant stopes. Our actual total cash costs in 2004 will also be affected by the actual amounts of royalty expenses and production taxes, which in turn are affected by the market price of gold.

Eskay Creek

Gold production in 2003 decreased by 2% compared to the prior year, primarily due to an anticipated grade reduction, partially offset by an increase in the mining rate. Production for 2003 was essentially in line with the original plan for the year. The increase in costs for the year compared to 2002 is mainly attributable to lower production levels, combined with higher average smelter costs due to higher penalties for mercury and other impurities ($10 per ounce higher). Total cash costs for the year were about 19% better than the original plan for the year due to the impact of higher silver by-product credits.

Eskay Creek produces a significant quantity of silver as a by-product (17 million ounces in 2003). Total cash costs per ounce are significantly affected by both the quantity of silver produced and realized silver sales prices. In 2003, we produced 0.8 million ounces less silver than the previous year due to lower silver ore grades, which was partly offset by an increase in realized silver sales prices from $4.74 per ounce to $4.84 per ounce, resulting in a $4 per ounce increase in total cash costs.

Production for 2004 is expected to be in the range of 300,000 to 310,000 ounces of gold at higher total cash costs of between $100 and $105 per ounce. Expected lower production and higher costs assume that we will be mining lower grade ores and mining further away from primary facilities. Our actual total cash costs in 2004 will also be affected by the quantity of silver produced as a by-product and realized silver selling prices, which in turn will be affected by silver spot market prices.

Round Mountain (50% owned)

The increase in ounces produced during 2003 compared to 2002 resulted from higher recoveries from the dedicated leach pad. The mine produced 8% more gold than the original plan for 2003, at 13% lower total cash costs than plan. A draw down in circulating gold loadings due to a carbon plant expansion, increased side slope leaching, and continued production from a non-active leach pad all contributed to higher recoveries. In 2003 total cash costs decreased by 7% due to higher production levels, which included production of more low-cost ounces as a result of improved recoveries from the leach pads.

Our share of production for 2004 is expected to be in the range of 355,000 to 365,000 ounces of gold at total cash costs between $205 and $215 per ounce. Production is expected to decrease in 2004 due to a lower contribution from leach pad recoveries. Expected higher total cash costs per ounce in 2004 are a result of expected lower production levels and increased processing of stockpiled ore.

South America

	Production (attributable ounces)		Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz)		Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz)	
For the years ended December 31	**2003**	**2002**	**2003**	**2002**	**2003**	**2002**
Pierina	**911,723**	898,228	**$ 83**	$ 80	**$ 87**	$ 101

1. For an explanation of our use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 58 to 61.

2003 production was 2% higher than the prior year due to an 18% increase in productivity. Production and total cash costs in 2003 were essentially in line with the original plan for the year. The mine successfully implemented improvements to the crusher system, which has increased tons placed on the pad. The increased tonnage was offset by planned lower grades, which caused a $1 per ounce increase in total cash costs. Pierina also produces a quantity of silver as a by-product (1.7 million ounces in 2003). Total cash costs per ounce are affected by both the quantity of silver produced and realized silver sales prices. In 2003, compared to 2002, we produced 0.6 million fewer silver ounces, partly offset by increased silver prices, which caused a $2 per ounce increase in total cash costs.

2003 was the mine's last year of production in the 900,000-ounce range. In 2004, the mine is expected to experience lower production levels as mining moves to lower grade areas in the open pit. Due mainly to lower expected ore grades, the mine is expected to produce between 640,000 and 645,000 ounces of gold with total cash costs between $95 and $100 per ounce in 2004.

Australia/Africa

For the years ended December 31	Production (attributable ounces) 2003	Production (attributable ounces) 2002	Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz) 2003	Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz) 2002	Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz) 2003	Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz) 2002
Plutonic	**333,947**	307,377	**$ 193**	$ 184	**$ 193**	$ 186
Darlot	**154,977**	145,443	**164**	168	**165**	170
Lawlers	**99,223**	113,291	**249**	179	**250**	184
Kalgoorlie (50% owned)	**436,098**	360,025	**209**	222	**212**	228
	1,024,245	926,136	**200**	196	**203**	200
Bulyanhulu	**313,551**	356,319	**246**	198	**260**	199
	1,337,796	1,282,455	**$ 210**	$ 196	**$ 216**	$ 199

1. For an explanation of our use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 58 to 61.

In both 2003 and 2002, we hedged substantially all of our total cash costs that are denominated in Australian dollars, and therefore our total cash costs were not significantly affected by changes in market currency exchange rates in 2003. However our total cash costs are impacted by changes in the average exchange rates under our currency hedge contracts. The average currency exchange rate under oar hedge contracts was $0.55 in 2003 compared with $0.54 in 2002. The effect of the difference in this exchange rate on total cash costs was an increase of about $4 per ounce at our Australian mines. In 2004, the average currency exchange rate under our currency hedge contracts is $0.58. The change in this average exchange rate in 2004 compared with 2003 is expected to cause about an $11 per ounce increase in total cash costs at our Australian mines in 2004.

Plutonic

In 2003, production was 9% higher than 2002 and 13% higher than the original plan for the year, due to an increase in processing of higher-grade underground ore. In 2002, a substantial low-grade stockpile was processed. Higher total cash costs per ounce in 2003 compared with 2002 were primarily due to mining various lower-grade open pits; additional costs for pumping pit water combined with restricted mining rates from cyclonic storms earlier this year; and costs incurred to maintain pit slope stability. Total cash costs in 2003 were in line with the original plan for the year.

Production for 2004 is expected to be between 315,000 and 320,000 ounces of gold at total cash costs between $185 and $195 per ounce. The expected production decrease is due primarily to a decrease in open pit ore tons mined. Total cash costs are expected to be 4% lower as a result of the benefits of a paste fill plant commissioned in third quarter 2003. Expected benefits from this plant include improved ore recovery, reduced mining dilution and improved mining flexibility, which are expected to result in lower total cash costs.

Kalgoorlie (50% owned)

In 2003, the mine produced 21% more gold than the prior year and 27% higher than the original plan for the year, due to higher ore grades and better gold recovery rates. Kalgoorlie is an open-pit mine that was historically an underground mine. As areas of the old underground mine are excavated through open-pit mining, mining captures high-grade pillars that result in higher processed

ore grades. Operating improvements, higher ore grade and lower sulphur content contributed to higher gold recoveries. The 6% lower total cash costs compared to the prior year, 12% lower than the original plan for the year, was mainly due to the impact of higher ore grades ($36 per ounce decrease) and improved recovery rates ($3 per ounce decrease).

Our share of production for 2004 is expected to be between 395,000 and 400,000 ounces of gold at total cash costs of between $230 and $240 per ounce. The expected production decrease is due to expected lower grades and planned maintenance on the SAG mill. The expected increase in cash costs is due to lower expected production levels and marginally higher anticipated costs in the open pit.

Bulyanhulu

2003 production was 12% lower than the prior year due to higher mining dilution, which resulted in lower than planned processed ore grades. Total cash costs for 2003 were higher than the prior year due to lower production levels and lower processed ore grades, which caused a $14 per ounce increase in total cash costs. Higher costs related to maintenance and supplies also contributed to the increase in total cash costs. Compared to the original plan for 2003, production was 24% lower and total Cash costs were 41 % higher than plan for the same reasons as the year over year variance.

Late in third quarter 2003, the mine established a stabilization plan following production difficulties in the first part of the year. During the fourth quarter, the mining rate averaged 2,790 tons per day – a 7% improvement over the stabilization plan mining rate. With the successful completion of a flotation plant expansion and adjustments made through the first half of the year, gold recovery rates are now averaging 88.5%, up from 88.1%, with a positive impact on total cash costs per ounce.

Production for 2004 is expected to be between 360,000 and 365,000 ounces of gold at total cash costs between $240 and $260 per ounce. The expected production increase is due to expected higher grades and increased mining productivity as a result of the stabilization plan. Total cash costs are expected to be similar to 2003. Both the production and total cash cost estimates for Bulyanhulu for 2004 are contingent on improvements from the stabilization plan. While the implementation of this plan is underway, we anticipate that it will take until the end of 2004 to complete.

Accretion and Other Reclamation/ Closure Costs

Accretion and other reclamation/closure costs, which includes certain reclamation costs, accretion expense and other costs and expenses, increased by $49 million over 2002 to $83 million in 2003. Following the adoption of FAS 143 in 2003, our accounting treatment for these costs changed. Previously, we accrued these costs over the life of our mines using the units of production method. Under FAS 143, we only accrue and amortize legal obligations to carry out reclamation and closure activities over the mine lives, while other reclamation costs are expensed as they are incurred. We are also required to discount legal reclamation obligations and accrue an interest-like cost over the period to time of settlement (accretion). In addition to the cumulative effect of the change, as compared to the prior year, this change in accounting policy resulted in a $36 million increase in these costs in 2003. We also revised our cost estimates for asset retirement obligations at various closed mines, resulting in a $10 million charge to earnings in 2003.

Amortization

Our amortization expense mainly arises on property, plant and equipment at our operating mines. The majority of these assets are amortized on a units of production basis. As a result, .amortization expense is affected by the overall quantity of gold produced and sold, changes in reserve estimates, and the mix of production across our mines. We produced 0.2 million fewer ounces in 2003 than in 2002, consisting of a 0.3 million ounce decline at five mines that closed on depletion of reserves in 2002, offset by a 0.1 million ounce increase at our other mines. At the closed mines, most assets had been fully amortized by 2002, therefore the decrease in production from these mines in 2003 did not lead to a significant reduction in amortization expense. Conversely, the 0.1 million ounce increase in production at other mines, combined with the effect of a change in production mix, led to an overall $3 million increase in our amortization expense. The overall increase in average amortization per ounce from $85 per ounce to $90 per ounce reflects this changing production mix, as well as the impact of changes in reserve estimates. For details of the impact of changes in reserve estimates on amortization expense in 2003 and 2002, refer to page 47. For an explanation of how we calculate amortization per ounce, refer to page 61. For 2004, we expect amortization to be in a range of $480 million to $490 million. Our actual amortization expense in 2004 will be affected by actual gold production at each of our mines in 2004.

Exploration, Development and Business Development

Our exploration strategy is to maintain a geographic mix of projects at different stages in the exploration process. Our early stage exploration effort focuses on five major areas where we possess significant infrastructure: the United States, Peru, Australia, Chile/Argentina and Tanzania.

Exploration, Development and Business Development Expense

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Exploration costs			
North America	**$ 19**	$ 13	$ 17
Australia/Africa	**24**	17	17
South America	**19**	8	25
Development project costs			
Veladero	**18**	20	26
Alto Chicama	**29**	29	—
Other	**7**	3	—
Other/Business Development	**21**	14	18
	$137	$104	$103

In 2003, we continued to invest in our exploration program with costs increasing from 2002 levels in all three of our regions to support the ongoing level of activities. During 2003, we incurred development expenditures at each of our development projects. Under US GAAP, development expenditures are not capitalized until after mineralization is classified as a proven and probable reserve in accordance with US reporting standards. Our most significant expensed development expenditures in 2003 were incurred at our Veladero and Alto Chicama projects. We expensed development costs at Veladero until October 1, 2003, when the project achieved the criteria needed to classify material as a reserve under SEC rules. For a detailed description of the nature and status of each of our development projects please refer to pages 14 to 17 of this Annual Report, which are incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

In 2004, we expect our exploration, development and business development expense to be about

$110 million. We expect to capitalize all development costs at Veladero in 2004. At Alto Chicama, we will continue to expense development costs until the mineralization there qualifies as a reserve under SEC rules. Our actual development expense will be affected by the timing of when mineralization at Alto Chicama qualifies as a reserve under SEC rules. If we experience a delay in this expected timing, this could cause an increase in expensed development costs. Our exploration expense reflects our planned funding of our various exploration projects. We may spend more or less on these projects depending on the results of ongoing exploration activities, and we may also fund further exploration projects in addition to the presently planned projects for 2004.

Administration

Administration costs of $83 million were $19 million higher than in the prior year, mainly due to severance costs ($9 million), as well as higher legal fees, corporate insurance costs, and regulatory compliance costs. For 2004 we expect administration costs to be about $80 million.

Interest Expense

We incurred $49 million in interest costs and financing charges in 2003, related mainly to our debentures and our Bulyanhulu project financing. We use interest rate swaps to manage the effective rates of interest we pay on our long-term debt. On $350 million of our $500 million debentures, we have converted the fixed 7.5% interest rate to a floating rate through 2007, taking advantage of low market floating interest rates. On our Bulyanhulu financing, we have taken advantage of the present low interest rates to fix the interest rate for the term of the debt at a rate of about 7%. Our overall effective interest rate declined from 7.2% in 2002 to 5.8% in 2003, due to the decline in market interest rates. In 2003, we capitalized $5 million of interest at Cowal and Veladero compared to 2002, when we capitalized $2 million at Cowal. In 2004, we expect to capitalize about an additional $17 million of interest to reflect a full year of capitalization at Veladero. We may also capitalize further amounts of interest on other development projects after they achieve SEC reserve status or receive internal approval to begin construction activities.

For 2004, we expect to incur interest of about $49 million on our existing debt obligations, Interest expense on our existing long-term debt obligations is expected to decline to about $27 million, after capitalizing about $22 million at Cowal and Veladero. Our actual interest expense on existing debt obligations, as well as amounts of interest capitalized, will be affected by changes in market interest rates on variable rate debt obligations, as well as whether other development projects meet US GAAP criteria for interest capitalization during 2004.

Other Income/Expense

In 2003, we earned an effective interest rate on our cash of 3.4%, unchanged from 2002. Through interest rate swaps, we earned a fixed rate of 3.4% in 2003 on most of our cash balances, with any excess cash balances earning interest at market interest rates. In 2003, we also realized pre-tax gains of $39 million on the sale of various land positions and assets at mines that closed in previous years. We may sell further assets in 2004. We also recorded losses of $12 million on various investments, arising mainly on investments held in a post-retirement benefit plan.

Non-Hedge Derivative Gains

Non-hedge derivative gains and losses arising on derivative instruments used in our risk management strategy that do not qualify for hedge

accounting treatment are recorded in earnings. These gains and losses do not include the unrealized mark-to-market loss on our fixed-price forward gold sales contracts. The gains and losses occur because of changes in commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates.

In 2003, non-hedge derivative gains of $17 million on non-hedge currency contracts were caused primarily by the impact of a strengthening Australian dollar. We also recorded gains of $32 million on interest-rate and gold lease rate swaps in 2003. The fair value of these swaps is affected mainly by changes in either US dollar interest rates or gold lease rates. A 50-basis point decline in gold lease rates in 2003 was the main driver of these gains. Based on historic sensitivities and assuming no change in the size of our gold lease rate swap position, the effect of a 1% decrease in interest rates on the fair value of the swaps would be a $32 million gain for a 1% change in gold lease rates and a $10 million gain for a 1% change in US dollar interest rates. In 2003, we also recorded gains due to hedge ineffectiveness of $19 million. These gains mainly arose on currency contracts, where because of changes in the expected timing of forecasted expenditures – the contracts no longer qualify for hedge accounting treatment, with the effect that gains or losses are recorded immediately in earnings, rather than being matched with the originally hedged items.

Income Taxes

In 2003, we recorded a tax expense of $5 million compared to a tax recovery of $16 million in 2002. In 2002, the tax recovery of $16 million reflected an underlying effective tax expense of $6 million (effective tax rate of 3%) offset by a credit of $22 million following the resolution of certain tax uncertainties. The relatively low effective tax rate in 2002 was mainly because a significant portion of our earnings was generated in a low tax-rate jurisdiction.

In 2003, we recorded an underlying income tax expense of $44 million (underlying effective tax rate of 20%), offset by a net release in deferred tax valuation allowances of $39 million, including $15 million in Argentina, $16 million in Australia and $21 million in North America. The increase in our underlying effective tax rate is due primarily to higher spot gold prices that lead to us generating larger amounts of taxable income in higher rate tax jurisdictions. The release of tax valuation allowances in North America reflects a corporate reorganization that enabled us to utilize certain tax assets. We released valuation allowances totaling $15 million in Argentina after we approved a construction start up at Veladero in fourth quarter 2003 and classified mineralization as a proven and probable reserve under SEC rules. In other instances, the release of valuation allowances reflects higher levels of taxable income due to higher market gold prices.

Should gold prices remain in the $400 per ounce range, we expect our underlying effective tax rate, excluding any further release of deferred tax valuation allowances, to rise to about 30% as a larger portion of our earnings would come from tax jurisdictions with higher tax rates. Our underlying income tax expense will also be affected by the quantity of gold production delivered under our fixed-price forward sales contracts, and the actual prices realized for any deliveries under these contracts, due to the impact of varying levels of taxation that exist between the various tax jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our income tax expense is also affected by changes in the level of valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets. Valuation allowances are recorded where there is substantial uncertainty over the realization of a tax asset. Among other things, a further sustained upward trend in gold prices may result in further releases of valuation allowances with corresponding tax credits recorded in earnings. See also pages 49 and 50 for further information on deferred income tax valuation allowances.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

In 2003, other comprehensive income mainly included gains of $349 million arising on our cash flow hedge contracts and the transfer of $110 million of the gains on the cash flow hedges to earnings during the year.

Cash Flow Statement

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity risk

The objective of our liquidity management is to ensure we have the ability to generate or obtain sufficient cash or its equivalents on a timely and cost-effective basis to meet our commitments as they fall due. The management of liquidity risk is crucial to protecting our capital, maintaining market confidence and ensuring that we can expand into profitable business opportunities. Liquidity risk is managed dynamically, and exposures are regularly measured, monitored and mitigated. The primary factors that can potentially adversely affect our liquidity are realized gold sales prices; cash production costs; capital expenditure requirements at our operating mines and development projects; and scheduled repayments of long-term debt obligations. Our past and future non-cash working capital requirements have not and are not expected to materially affect our liquidity. Outstanding derivative financial instruments are not expected to pose a significant risk to our liquidity, because, unless we breach the covenants affecting these financial instruments, which we believe to be unlikely, the counterparties to outstanding derivative instruments cannot require settlement of the derivatives and we are not subject to any margin calls.

Historic sources of liquidity

In previous years, our main sources of liquidity have been our cash inflow from operating activities, our large cash position, and our various debt-financing facilities. Currently, our debt facilities include our publicly traded debentures, our Bulyanhulu project financing, and our undrawn $1 billion revolving credit facility with a syndicate of global banks.

In the last three years, we have generated a total operating cash inflow of $1.7 billion. We expect to continue to generate significant operating cash flow over the next few years, providing we can maintain our present production levels and also

provided that there is no material decline in the spot price of gold. We expect capital needs of over $2 billion during the next four years to build our development projects, as well as between $100 and $200 million per year for sustaining capital at our existing operations. Our alternatives for sourcing this capital include our $1 billion cash position, our $1 billion credit facility, our future operating cash flow, project financings and public debt financings. We are evaluating these alternatives to determine the optimal mix of capital resources for the projects. We expect that, absent a material adverse change in a combination of these sources of liquidity, our present levels of liquidity will be adequate to meet our expected capital needs. If we are unable to access project financing due to unforeseen political or other problems, we expect that we will be able to access public debt markets as an alternative source of financing.

Liquidity management

Our liquidity management approach is designed to ensure that reliable and cost-effective sources of cash are available to satisfy current and prospective commitments. The Corporate Treasury function has global responsibility for the implementation of liquidity management policies, strategies and plans. The Finance Committee provides oversight for liquidity management and liquidity policies and receives regular reports on our liquidity.

We manage our liquidity position on a consolidated basis. When managing the flow of liquidity between different legal entities within our consolidated group, we take into account the tax and regulatory considerations associated with each jurisdiction. While such tax and regulatory considerations add a degree of complexity to internal fund flows, our consolidated liquidity management approach takes into account the funding demands associated with intra-group requirements.

The assessment of our liquidity position reflects management estimates and judgments pertaining to our ability to generate operating cash flow, our capital needs, our credit capacity and our assessment of likely future debt market conditions. We consider our liquidity profile to be sound as there are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that are presently viewed as likely to result in a material adverse change in our current liquidity position.

Diversification of funding sources is an important component of our overall liquidity management strategy since it expands funding flexibility, minimizes funding concentration and dependency and generally lowers financing costs. We also seek to mitigate certain risks through the use of nonrecourse project financing.

Credit ratings

Our ability to access unsecured funding markets and our financing costs in such markets are primarily dependent upon maintaining an acceptable credit rating. While our estimates suggest that a minor downgrade would not materially influence our funding capacity or costs, we recognize the importance of avoiding such an event and are committed to actions that should reinforce existing external assessments of our financial strength.

A deterioration in our credit rating would not adversely affect our existing debt obligations or gold sales contracts. There are a number of factors that are important to our "A" credit rating, including: our market capitalization; the strength of our balance sheet, including the amount of net debt and our debt-to-equity ratio; our cash generating ability, including cash generated by operating activities and expected capital expenditure requirements; the quantity of our gold reserves; and our relatively low geo-political risk profile due to the location of our mines.

Like most financial contracts, our revolving credit facility and our gold sales contracts require us to comply with certain financial covenants. These covenants include:

a) Maintaining a minimum consolidated tangible net worth of at least $2.0 billion (our consolidated net worth as at December 31, 2003 was $3.5 billion); and

b) Maintaining a maximum long-term debt to consolidated net worth ratio below 1.5:1 (the ratio as at December 31, 2003 was under 0.25:1).

The calculation of net worth excludes the unrealized mark-to-market gain or loss on our derivative instruments and gold sales contracts.

In the unlikely event that we breach one of these covenants, we would be in default of our forward gold sales contracts, which could result in the counterparties requiring settlement of these contracts; the syndicate of banks in our credit facility could require repayment of amounts outstanding at that time.

Capital structure

We regularly review our capital structure with an overall goal of lowering our cost of capital, while preserving the balance sheet strength and flexibility that is important due to the cyclical nature of commodity markets, and to ensure that we have access to cash for strategic purposes.

Following a review of our capital structure during 2003, we concluded that a share buyback program would be consistent with these overall goals. In view of the high levels of operating cash flow we are generating at current gold prices, the high levels of liquidity that exist in the capital markets presently, and because we believe that our current share price represents an attractive buying opportunity, we initiated a share buyback program. In 2003, we repurchased 8.75 million shares at a total cost of $154 million. We may continue to execute this share buyback program in 2004, subject to market conditions, and provided that we can accomplish this without significantly impacting our liquidity.

Operating Activities

Our operating cash flow is significantly affected by the volume of gold sales, as well as realized gold prices and cash operating costs. In 2003, our average realized gold sales price increased by $27 per ounce over 2002, although this was offset by a $12 per ounce increase in total cash costs. The effect of these changes, combined with a 4% decrease in ounces sold, was a $54 million increase in our operating cash flow in 2003 compared to 2002. Other year on year changes included a $45 million decrease in payments of reclamation and closure costs and a $59 million increase in cash payments for income taxes. Operating cash flow in the last two years included a payment of $86 million in 2003 for the Inmet settlement and $50 million in 2002 for merger-related costs related to the 2001 merger with Homestake.

Investing Activities

Our most significant ongoing investing activities are for capital expenditures at our mines. Annually, we invest in sustaining capital at our mines, including expenditures relating to underground development activities. We also incur significant capital expenditures in the development and construction phases of new mines, although the yearly level varies depending on the status of our development projects.

In 2003, expenditures were mainly for sustaining capital and underground development at our operating mines. We spent a total of $217 million on sustaining capital in 2003, an increase of $18 million over 2002. The increase in 2003 mainly relates

to investments at Plutonic to support a transition to owner operated mining from contractor mining. We also spent $105 million at our development projects in 2003, an increase of $76 million over the prior year, mainly attributable to the construction start up at Veladero in 2003. For 2004, we expect to spend a total of about $770 million, including $191 million for sustaining capital, which is similar to 2003, and $579 million at our development projects ($273 million at Veladero, $49 million at Cowal, $211 million at Alto Chicama, $35 million at Tulawaka, and $11 million at Pascua). We may increase capital spending for Pascua in 2004, depending on the timing of Board approval to begin construction at the project.

We also realized proceeds of $48 million from various asset sales in 2003, and spent $55 million on investments in other mining companies, including a $40 million investment in Highland Gold.

Financing Activities

Our most significant ongoing financing activities are repayments/drawdowns of debt obligations; dividend payments; proceeds from issuing capital stock on exercise of stock options; and purchases of common shares under our share buyback program.

The most significant financing cash flows in 2003 were $29 million received on the exercise of employee stock options, dividend payments totaling $118 million, and $154 million spent repurchasing 8.75 million common shares under our share buy-back program. We also made scheduled payments under our long-term debt obligations totaling $23 million in 2003.

For 2004, we will be required to make scheduled long-term debt repayments of $41 million. The amount of any dividends will be determined by the Board of Directors.

Balance Sheet

Working Capital

Our working capital position (current assets less current liabilities) increased by $176 million in 2003 as compared to 2002. This increase was mainly a result of an increase in other current assets combined with a decrease in other current liabilities. Other current assets include the unrealized mark-to-market gain on certain cash flow hedge contracts that mature in 2004, which increased by $122 million due to the strengthening of the Australian dollar and Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Other, current liabilities decreased by $165 million mainly due to the settlement of the Inmet litigation and payments of income tax installments during 2003.

Canadian Supplement

In note 23 to our consolidated financial statements we have provided a reconciliation between Canadian and US GAAP, including a description of the material differences affecting our balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flow. The principal continuing reconciling differences relate to the amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recorded under Canadian GAAP. These differences arise due to differences in the carrying amounts of assets and of amortization methods under Canadian GAAP when compared to US GAAP, as described in note 23 to our consolidated financial statements. We also expect to see continuing differences in our accounting for

exploration and development expenditures. Some expenditures that qualify for capitalization under Canadian GAAP are expensed under US GAAP. The major expenditures in 2004 that will be affected by this GAAP difference are expenditures on our Alto Chicama project, which will not qualify for capitalization under US GAAP until mineralization at the project qualifies as a reserve under SEC rules. We will be required to adopt a new accounting standard under Canadian GAAP in 2004 for reclamation and closure costs. This accounting standard will, to a large extent, conform our accounting policy for such costs with FAS 143 under US GAAP, except that the transitional rules under this new Canadian standard may result in some continuing differences. The other GAAP differences that affected the reconciliation of earnings under US GAAP compared with Canadian GAAP were primarily due to facts and circumstances related to the years presented and are not necessarily indicative of continuing trends that will cause material GAAP differences in future years.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Accounting Policy Changes

Effective January 1, 2003, we changed our accounting policy for the amortization of underground development costs, and we adopted FAS 143, Asset Retirement Obligations. These accounting changes are described in note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates represent estimates that are highly uncertain and for which changes in those estimates could materially impact our financial statements, The following accounting estimates are critical:

> amortization of property, plant and equipment and capitalized mining costs;

> impairment assessments of long-lived assets;

> asset retirement obligations;

> the measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities and assessment of the need to record valuation allowances against those assets;

> the valuation of derivative instruments and measurement of gains and losses on cash flow and fair value hedges that are recorded in other comprehensive income; and

> contingencies.

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 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Long-Lived Assets

Property, plant and equipment, which totaled $3.1 billion at December 31, 2003, represents a significant portion of our assets (58%). The application of our accounting policies for these assets has a material impact on our earnings.

In particular, under our accounting policies we record amortization expense based on the estimated useful economic lives of these assets, and we periodically undertake impairment assessments. The most significant estimate that affects these accounting policies is estimated quantities of proven and probable mineral reserves. The process of estimating quantities of gold reserves is complex, requiring significant decisions in the evaluation of all available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. The data for a given ore body may also change substantially over time as a result of numerous factors, including, but not limited to, additional development activity, evolving production history and the continual reassessment of the viability of production under various economic conditions.

A material revision (upward or downward) to existing reserve estimates could occur because of, among other things: revisions to geological data or assumptions; a change in the assumed gold prices as well as the results of drilling and exploration activities. Estimates of reserve quantities can also change due to changes in expected cash production costs. We calculate reported reserve estimates in accordance with rules and regulations governing these estimates. However, because of the subjective decisions we have to make, as well as variances in available data for each ore body, these estimates are generally uncertain.

Changes in reserve quantities, including changes resulting from gold and silver price assumptions, would cause corresponding changes in amortization expense in periods subsequent to the revision, and could result in impairment of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as well as other long-lived assets such as capitalized mining costs.

As at year end 2003, we estimated reserves assuming a $325 per ounce gold price. At December 31, 2003, we estimated that a $25 per ounce reduction (8%) in the gold price assumption would reduce our reserves by about 4 million contained ounces (5%), relating primarily to our Kalgoorlie and Goldstrike Open Pit operating mines. Conversely, a $25 per ounce increase in gold price would increase our reserves by about 3.6 million contained ounces (5%), relating primarily to Kalgoorlie and Goldstrike Open Pit.

Amortization Expense

We amortize a large portion of our property, plant and equipment using the units-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. We estimate that a 5% decrease in reserves would increase annual amortization by about $28 million and decrease net income by about $23 million ($0.04 per share); and a 5% increase in reserves would decrease annual amortization by about $17 million and increase net income by about $14 million ($0.03 per share). This sensitivity analysis assumes that the increase or decrease will be consistent across all our mines. To the extent this increase or decrease varies across our portfolio of mines, the actual impact on earnings may be higher or lower than this estimate.

The mines where amortization charges are most significantly affected by changes in reserve estimates are Pierina, Goldstrike Underground, Eskay Creek and Bulyanhulu. These mines generally have the most significant carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment subject to amortization using the units of production method and the highest per ounce amortization charges. The effect of a 10% change in reserve estimates at these mines on amortization would be as follows:

	Impact on amortization rates (per ounce)	Impact on amortization expense[1] (millions)
Pierina	$ 18	$ 13
Goldstrike Underground	8	5
Eskay Creek	5	3
Bulyanhulu	8	8

1. Based on ounces sold in 2003.

Impact of Actual Changes in Reserve Estimates on Amortization

For the years ended December 31	2003		2002	
(in millions of dollars, except reserves which are in millions of contained ounces)	**Reserves increase (decrease)**	**Amortization increase (decrease)**	**Reserves increase (decrease)**	**Amortization increase (decrease)**
Goldstrike – Underground	**0.6**	**$ (10)**	(1.7)	$ 27
Plutonic	**1.3**	**(4)**	0.7	(4)
Goldstrike – Open Pit	**1.3**	**(6)**	—	—
Eskay Creek	**—**	**—**	(0.2)	6
Bulyanhulu	**—**	**—**	2.2	(7)

Changes in reserve estimates are calculated at the end of the year and affect amortization expense prospectively. The amounts presented represent the effect of reserve changes at the end of 2002 and 2001.

Capitalized Mining Costs

At open-pit mines that have diverse grades and waste-to-ore ratios over the life of the mine, we defer and amortize certain costs, normally associated with the removal of waste rock (capitalized mining costs). The amortization of capitalized mining costs is determined using the units of production method based on estimated recoverable ounces from proven and probable mineral reserves, and using a stripping ratio calculated as the total tons to be moved over total proven and probable reserves. Quantities of proven and probable mineral reserves are subject to material change from period to period as described above. Consequently stripping ratios are also subject to material change and the charge to earnings for amortization could differ materially between reporting periods to the extent that there are material changes to proven and probable mineral reserves. To the extent that the average ratio of tons of waste that are required to be removed for each ounce of gold differs materially from that which was estimated in the stripping ratio, the actual amortization charged to operations could differ materially between reporting periods.

In 2004, we expect to reduce the stripping ratio at Goldstrike Open Pit from 112:1 to 109:1, and to increase the stripping ratio at Pierina from 48:1 to 60:1. The effect of this change in estimate for 2004 will be to reduce amortization at Goldstrike Open Pit by $0.6 million; and to increase amortization at Pierina by $7 million. A further change in the stripping ratio by a factor of 10:1 at Goldstrike Open Pit would change amortization recorded by $2 million; and at Pierina would change amortization recorded by $6 million. Changes in stripping ratio estimates did not have any significant effect on the comparability of amortization charges between 2003 and 2002.

Impairment Assessments of Long-Lived Assets

We review and evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment assessments, which are conducted in the manner described within note 15(c) to our consolidated financial statements, are based on estimates of future cash flows, which include, among other things, estimates of:

> the quantity of gold reserves at our mines;

> future gold and silver prices; and

> future operating and capital costs to mine and process our reserves over extended periods of time (5 to 25 years).

Estimates of future cash flows are inherently uncertain, and are subject to material change over time. In particular, cash flow estimates are affected by external factors such as gold and silver prices and also foreign currency exchange rates. These cash flow estimates and external factors are subject to material change and therefore it is reasonably likely that the results of impairment assessments conducted from period to period could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Based on a long-term gold price of $375 per ounce and our gold mineral reserves at December 31, 2003, we have completed a sensitivity analysis that indicates that a 10% decrease in net cash flows, resulting from a combination of a lower spot gold price and an increase in operating and capital costs at each of our properties, would not result in the total estimated undiscounted future net cash flows at any of our mines or development projects being less than the carrying amount of the related long-lived assets.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Our mining, development and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. We incur expenses on an ongoing basis to discharge our obligations under these laws and regulations. Certain expenses meet the definition of an asset retirement obligation as defined in FAS 143, and we began accounting for them in accordance with the principles of FAS 143 from 2003 onwards. Other expenses that do not meet the definition of an asset retirement obligation have been expensed as incurred from 2003 onwards. Prior to 2003, we accounted for all such expenses by accruing the total estimated costs over the life of a mine using the units of production method based on proven and probable mineral reserves.

On adoption of FAS 143 in 2003, we recorded liabilities totaling $334 million for asset retirement obligations at fair value on our balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the related assets that give rise to these obligations. Our financial statements will continue to be materially affected by our estimates of future reclamation and closure costs that are part of our asset retirement obligations.

Significant judgments and estimates are made when estimating the nature and costs associated with asset retirement obligations. Cash outflows relating to the obligations are incurred, in some cases, over periods from 2 to 25 years. When considering the effect of the extended time period over which costs are expected to be incurred, combined with the estimated discount factors, the fair value of asset retirement obligations could materially change from period to period due to changes in the underlying assumptions. Also changes in environmental laws and regulations could cause material changes in the expected costs and the fair value of asset retirement obligations. During 2003, we recorded various changes in estimates of asset retirement obligations at closed mines that resulted in a $10 million pre-tax charge to earnings.

Derivative Instruments

All financial instruments that meet the definition of a derivative in FAS 133 are recorded on our balance sheet at fair value, with the exception of contracts that qualify for the normal sales exemption. Changes in the fair value of derivatives recorded on our balance sheet are recorded in earnings except for the effective portion of the change in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge or a fair value hedge. We apply judgment in estimating the fair value of derivative instruments, which are highly sensitive to assumptions regarding gold and other commodity prices, gold lease rates, market volatilities, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Variations in these factors could materially affect amounts credited or charged to earnings to reflect the changes in fair value of derivatives. The derivative instruments whose past changes in fair value have most significantly impacted earnings are our gold lease rate swaps. Certain derivative instruments are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of changes in fair value of these instruments is deferred in other comprehensive income and will be recognized in earnings when the underlying hedged items occur and are also recorded in earnings. All derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting are designated against hedged items where we believe that the forecasted transaction is probable of occurring. To the extent that we determine that the hedged items are no longer probable of occurring within the time-frame designated or within a two month period thereafter, due to changes in the factors affecting the amounts and timing of the forecasted transactions designated as the hedged items, gains and losses deferred in other comprehensive income are reclassified to earnings immediately.

The most significant hedged items that are uncertain and subject to possible change from period to period are forecasted local currency denominated operating costs and capital expenditures at our Australian and Canadian mines. Because of the large amount of unrealized gains included in other comprehensive income, hedge ineffectiveness arising from a relatively small change in the timing or amount of the hedged items could have a significant impact on earnings. Estimates of these forecasted transactions are developed in our annual mine planning process, and updated periodically when events or circumstances indicate that the timing or amounts of the forecasted transactions have changed significantly. In recognition of the fact that this uncertainty increases as the time to the forecasted transaction increases, our hedging strategy is to hedge a proportion of the forecasted expenditures that declines in successive time intervals into the future. During 2003, following changes in the expected timing of forecasted Australian dollar capital expenditures, we recorded gains totaling $18 million in earnings after we concluded that the conditions for continued use of hedge accounting treatment for certain derivative instruments was no longer appropriate.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and Related Valuation Allowances

In measuring the amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities we are periodically required to develop estimates of the tax basis of assets and liabilities. In circumstances where the applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in our consolidated financial statements. The most significant such estimate affecting our consolidated financial statements is the tax basis of our Pierina mining concession, which is described in note 21 (c) to our consolidated financial statements. It is

reasonably possible that we may be successful in appealing the revaluation of the Pierina mining concession, resulting in the de-recognition of deferred income tax liabilities totaling $141 million, which would be reflected as a tax credit in earnings in the period such a determination is made.

For every deferred tax asset, we evaluate the likelihood of whether some portion or all of the asset will not be realized. This evaluation is based on, among other things, expected levels of future taxable income and the pattern and timing of reversals of temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities. If, based on the weight of available evidence, we determine that it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that all or some portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, then we record a valuation allowance against it. As of December 31, 2003, we have recorded a valuation allowance of $394 million on a portion of our net deferred tax assets totaling $682 million.

Valuation Allowance at December 31

(millions)	2003	2002
United States	**$142**	$173
Chile /Argentina	**122**	120
Canada	**72**	67
Tanzania	**44**	43
Australia	**8**	24
Other	**6**	6
	$394	$433

In the United States, most of the valuation allowances relate to alternative minimum tax credit carry forwards (AMT credits). These AMT credits will only be utilized if there is a significant further increase in the market price of gold above $400 per ounce or if we secure a source of additional taxable income in addition to the present income generated by our operating mines.

In Chile, valuation allowances relate to tax assets in subsidiaries that do not have any present sources of income against which to utilize the assets. In the event these subsidiaries are expected to have sources of income in the future, we may be able to reduce the level of valuation allowances recorded. In particular, we may be able to release a portion of the valuation allowances when a construction decision is made on the Pascua-Lama project.

In Canada, substantially all of the valuation allowances relate to capital losses that will only be utilized if we realize any capital gains in the future.

In Tanzania, after considering the fiscal regime applicable to mining companies, and the expected levels of future taxable income at the Bulyanhulu mine, we recorded a valuation allowance against a portion of the deferred tax assets. In the event that levels of future taxable income at Bulyanhulu are higher than we presently expect, which could be because of a number of factors, including a sustained upward movement in gold prices, operating improvements or the discovery of additional reserves, we may reduce the level of valuation allowances against these assets.

During 2003, we released net valuation allowances totaling $39 million as previously described on page 39.

In future years, levels of taxable income will be affected by, among other things, changes in gold prices, cash operating costs, proven and probable gold reserves, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. In particular, if the recent trend of higher spot gold prices continues, we may conclude that a portion of valuation allowances recorded at December 31, 2003 are no longer necessary. Significant changes in these and other factors could have a material impact on the amount of valuation allowances recorded and on income tax expense.

Contingencies

We regularly assess contingent liabilities, which inherently involve the exercise of significant management judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur — and typically those events may occur a number of years in the future.

As described in note 25 to our consolidated financial statements, we are involved in claims and legal proceedings, the resolution of which could have a material effect on our financial condition or future results of operations. In assessing these contingencies, we evaluated the perceived merits of the legal proceedings or unasserted claims, as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or that we expect to seek.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not enter into off-balance sheet arrangements with special purpose entities in the normal course of our business, nor do we have any unconsolidated affiliates. In the case of joint ventures, our proportionate interest for consolidation purposes is equivalent to the economic returns to which we are entitled as a joint venture partner. Our only significant off-balance sheet arrangements are our forward gold sales contracts.

Forward Gold Sales Contracts

Prior to the adoption of a no-hedge policy in fourth quarter 2003, we historically entered into fixed-price forward sales contracts in a gold hedging program to manage our exposure to market gold prices. Following the adoption of our no-hedge policy, we will not add any new gold hedge contracts, and we expect to reduce our gold hedge position to zero over time.

We have historically entered into forward gold sales contracts with about 19 high quality banking counterparties. The banking counterparties with whom we entered into these contracts engage in hedging transactions with numerous third parties in addition to us. We do not have any relationships with special purpose entities whose sole business purpose is to enter into derivative transactions with us.

We have used fixed-price forward gold sales contracts to protect our earnings and cash flow from declining gold prices. These contracts permit us to sell our gold production in the gold spot market. In a rising gold price environment, we have the ability to deliver our gold at the higher spot price, or deliver under the contract at the contract price. We expect to reduce our gold hedge position to zero over time; in 2003, we reduced our position by 2.6 million ounces to 15.5 million ounces.

Through the use of these fixed-price contracts, in periods when the spot price has been stable or declining, we have been able to realize higher revenues than if we had sold our gold production in the spot gold market. The impact of selling our gold production under these contracts, compared to the price that would have been realized in the spot market, can be illustrated as follows:

Revenues from Forward Gold Sales Contracts

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Total revenues from contract sales	**$1,397**	$1,401	$1,307
Average contract selling price *($/oz)*	**364**	352	347
Average spot price *($/oz)*	**363**	310	271
Incremental revenues from contracts in excess of average spot gold prices	**3**	168	289

Fixed-price Forward Gold Sales Contracts ("The Gold Hedge Position")

As of December 31, 2003

Gold ounces hedged	15.5 million ounces (or slightly less than three years of expected future production)
Current termination date of gold sales contracts	2013 in most cases
Average estimated realizable gold sales contract price at 2013 termination date	$ 400/oz[1]
Delivery obligations	Barrick will deliver gold production from operations against gold sales contracts by the termination date (which is currently 2013 in most cases). However, Barrick may choose to settle any gold sales contract in advance of this termination date at any time, at its discretion. Historically, delivery has occurred in advance of the contractual termination date. This means Barrick can deliver gold at spot prices, or prices under the hedge contracts, until the termination date of these contracts.
Average estimated minimum realizable contract gold sales price for delivery of 100% of expected future production into existing sales contracts over the next three years	$ 309/oz[1,2,3]
Unrealized mark-to-market loss at December 31, 2003	$ 1,725 million[4]

1. Approximate estimated value based on current market US dollar interest rates and an average lease rate assumption of 1.5%.

2. Accelerating gold deliveries could potentially lead to reduced contango that would otherwise have built up over time.

3. Assumes delivery of 100% of expected future production against current gold sales contracts which would exhaust all remaining gold hedge positions.

*4. At a spot gold price of $41*5 *per ounce.*

Key Contract Terms and Conditions

A forward gold sales contract is an agreement that we will sell a fixed number of ounces of gold to the contract counterparty on a delivery date in the future at an agreed price. We have the flexibility to choose the delivery date at any time over a period up to about 10 years and we have the ability to choose a fixed price or a floating price. Our rights and obligations under these contracts are defined by Master Trading Agreements ("MTAs") that we have executed with our counterparties. The price-setting mechanism found in these MTAs is described in note 5 to our consolidated financial statements.

The selling price under a fixed-price forward gold sales contract is based on the forward price of gold at the future delivery date, which is essentially a function of the spot gold price on the date the contract is entered into plus a premium (commonly referred to as "contango") through the future delivery date. The amount of contango is often quoted as a percentage return that reflects the spread between market LIBOR interest rates (i.e. US dollar interest rates) and gold lease rates. Generally, US dollar interest rates are higher than the gold lease rate, which means that the future price is higher than the current price under the contract. In general, the longer the period of time from the start of a contract until delivery, the higher the contract price will be compared to the spot price at the start of the contract. The final contract selling price increases over time due to the amount of the forward premium or contango implicit in forward gold prices, as long as US dollar interest rates are higher than gold lease rates.

Since we have the flexibility to deliver gold under our fixed-price forward gold sales contracts at any time, primarily over the next 10 years, we can sell our gold at the higher of the spot price or the contract price well into the future. In the event spot prices consistently exceed the contract price for this period, we would eventually deliver gold at a price of about $400 per ounce under our existing contracts (assuming market contango rates of 2.5%) for each ounce that we did not sell at spot prices. Although we may choose to deliver our gold production at higher spot prices, it remains probable that we will physically deliver gold over the term of the contract, rather than cash settling the contracts. As discussed elsewhere in this discussion and analysis, we have targeted a 1.5 million ounce reduction in our gold hedge position in 2004. In order to achieve this reduction, we may deliver gold into fixed-price forward sales contracts at sales prices that are lower than the then prevailing spot price of gold.

In most cases, under the terms of our MTAs, the period over which we are required to deliver gold is extended annually by one year, or kept "evergreen", regardless of our intended delivery dates, unless otherwise notified by the counterparty. This means that, with each year that passes, the termination date of most MTAs is extended into the future by one year. In all of our MTAs with our 19 counterparties, the following applies: the counterparties do not have unilateral and discretionary "right to break" provisions; there are no credit downgrade provisions; and we are not subject to any margin calls – regardless of the price of gold.

We have the right to settle at any time during the life of the contracts. This flexibility is demonstrated by the terms that allow us to deliver into contracts at any time on two days notice, or keep these contracts outstanding for as long as primarily 10 years. This feature means that we can sell our gold at the market price or the hedge price at our discretion, to the termination date of our contracts (2013 in most cases).

Our trading agreements with our counterparties do provide for early close out of certain transactions in the event of a material negative change in our ability to produce gold for delivery under our forward gold sales contracts, or a lack of gold market, and for customary events of default such as covenant breaches, insolvency or bankruptcy. The significant financial covenants are: we must maintain a minimum consolidated net worth of at least $2 billion – currently, it is $3.5 billion; and we must maintain a maximum long-term debt to consolidated net worth ratio of 1.5:1 – currently, it is under 0.25:1. The covenants under our MTAs exclude unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on our derivative instruments and forward gold sales contracts in the calculation of consolidated net worth.

The terms of our forward gold sales contracts with our 19 counterparties provide flexibility and benefits that we believe are unique to us. These advantageous terms reflect, among other things, our strong credit rating and our high quality, long-life, low-cost asset base.

Significance of mark-to-market gains and losses

At the end of 2003, the unrealized mark-to-market (fair value) on the derivative instruments position, including gold and silver forward sales contracts, as well as currency and interest rate hedge programs, was negative $1.4 billion. This mark-to-market value represents the replacement value of these contracts based on current market levels, and, subject to us continuing to meet the significant covenants under our MTAs, does not represent an economic obligation for payment by us. Our obligations under our gold sales contracts are to deliver an agreed-upon quantity of gold at an agreed price by the termination date of the contracts (2013 in most cases).

In accordance with hedge accounting rules, the positive mark-to-market value of $326 million relating to our currency and interest rate hedge programs is recorded as an asset on our balance sheet. The mark-to-market value of our gold and silver sales contracts is not recorded on the balance sheet as accounting rules that govern these contracts do not require balance sheet recognition. Instead, in accordance with US GAAP, the economic impact of these sales contracts is reflected in the financial statements as we physically deliver gold and silver under the contracts.

A short-term spike in gold lease rates would not have a material negative impact on us because we are not exposed under our fixed-price forward gold sales contracts to short-term gold lease rate variations. A prolonged rise in gold lease rates could result in lower contango (or negative contango i.e. "backwardation") and therefore a smaller forward premium (or backwardation) under the contract. However, because of the large amount of Central Bank gold available for lending relative to demand, gold lease rates have historically tended to be low and any spikes short-lived.

At December 31, 2003	Fair Value
Forward gold sales contracts	$(1,725)
Forward silver sales contracts	(20)
Foreign currency contracts	288
Interest rate contracts	38
	$(1,419)

Change in the Fair Value of Forward Gold Sales Contracts

	Unrealized Gain (Loss)
At December 31, 2002	$ (639)
Impact of change in spot price [1]	(1,088)
Contango earned in the year	138
Impact of change in valuation inputs [2]	(136)
At December 31, 2003	$ (1,725)

1. *From $347 per ounce to $415 per ounce.*

2. *Other than spot metal prices (e.g. interest rates and gold lease rates).*

The mark-to-market value of the gold contracts is based on a spot gold price of $415 per ounce and market rates for LIBOR and gold lease rates. The mark-to-market value of the contracts would approach zero (breakeven) at a spot gold price of approximately $303 per ounce, assuming all other variables are constant.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

	Payments due in				
At December 31, 2003	2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2009+	Total
Contractual obligations					
Long-term debt	$ 41	$ 65	$ 569	$ 80	$ 755
Asset retirement obligations	41	76	59	337	513
Capital leases	—	2	3	—	5
Operating leases	4	6	5	8	23
Purchase obligations					
Supplies inventory and consumables	12	11	—	—	23
Power contracts	19	15	17	2	53
Capital expenditures	163	6	—	—	169
Other	10	11	1	4	26
Total	$290	$ 192	$ 654	$431	$1,567

Long-term debt

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. We are not required to post any collateral under any debt obligations and the terms of the obligations would not be affected by a deterioration in our credit rating.

Asset retirement obligations

Amounts presented in the table represent the undiscounted future estimated cost of asset retirement obligations that are recorded in our financial statements. The most significant contingent liability relating to reclamation and closure activities which is not recorded on our balance sheet, or presented in the above table, relates to potential obligations to monitor water quality and treat ground water on an ongoing basis. We will record a liability for these activities if environmental laws and regulations require us to conduct these activities in the future.

Power purchase agreements

We enter into contracts to purchase power at each of our operating mines. The contracts provide for fixed prices, which in certain circumstances, are adjusted for inflation. Some agreements obligate us to purchase fixed quantities per hour, seven days a week, while others are based on a percentage of actual consumption. These contracts extend through various dates in 2004 to 2007.

In addition to the purchase obligations set out in the table on the previous page, we purchase about 0.9 billion kilowatt-hours annually at market rates. Under the terms of one contract, we purchase power based on actual consumption; this contract has an exit fee of $12 million should we decide to switch to an alternate power supplier.

Capital expenditures

Purchase obligations for capital expenditures include only those items where binding commitments have been entered into. They do not include the full amount of future expenditures relating to our development pipeline over the next 5 years, because commitments have yet to be made for a large portion of the estimated future capital costs related to these projects.

Commitments

Royalties

Virtually all of our royalty commitments give rise to obligations at the time we produce gold. In the event that we do not produce gold at our mining properties, we have no payment obligation to the royalty holders. The amounts that we expect to pay in the future are: 2004 – $45 million; 2005 to 2006 – $115 million; 2007 to 2008 – $107 million; and 2009 and beyond – $375 million. These amounts are estimated based on our expected gold production from proven and probable reserves (under Canadian reporting standards) for the periods indicated, and assuming a $350 gold price. The most significant royalty arrangements are disclosed in note 6 to our consolidated financial statements.

Payments to maintain land tenure and mineral property rights

In the normal course of business, we are committed to making annual payments to maintain title to certain of our properties and to maintain our rights to mine gold at certain of our properties. In the event we choose to abandon a property or discontinue mining operations, the payments relating to that property can be suspended, resulting in our rights to the property lapsing.

Quarterly Information

(in millions, except per share data)	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2002	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	September 30, 2003	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
Gold sales	**$ 459**	$ 478	**$ 491**	$ 490	**$ 549**	$ 473	**$ 536**	$ 526
Average spot gold price	**352**	290	**347**	313	**364**	314	**392**	323
Average realized gold price	**355**	329	**352**	341	**365**	342	**394**	343
Net income	**29**	46	**59**	59	**35**	34	**77**	54
Net income per share[1]	**0.05**	0.09	**0.11**	0.11	**0.07**	0.06	**0.14**	0.10
Operating cash flow	**131**	124	**66**	148	**188**	126	**134**	195

1. Basic and diluted

Our financial results for the last eight quarters reflect the following general trends: rising spot gold prices and prices realized from gold sales; declining gold production and sales volumes; and rising total cash costs. These trends are discussed elsewhere in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the quarterly trends are consistent with explanations for annual trends over the last two years.

Fourth Quarter Results

Revenue for fourth quarter 2003 was $536 million on gold sales of 1.36 million ounces, compared to $526 million in revenue on gold sales of 1.54 million ounces for the year earlier period. During the quarter, spot gold prices ranged from a high of $416 to a low of $369 per ounce, averaging $392 per ounce. We realized an average price of $394 per ounce during the quarter, delivering 600,000 ounces against gold hedge contracts, with the remainder at spot gold prices. Due to the higher spot gold prices during the quarter, we realized a $51 per ounce (15%) increase in the gold price compared to the year earlier period, which more than offset the lower sales volumes.

For the quarter, we produced 1.3 million ounces at total cash costs of $199 [1] per ounce compared to 1.6 million ounces at total cash costs of $174[1] per ounce. Both production and total cash costs for the quarter were in line with plan.

Earnings for the fourth quarter 2003 were $77 million ($0.14 per share) as compared to earnings of $54 million ($0.10 per share) in the year earlier period. This increase in earnings over the year earlier period reflect a $51 per ounce higher realized gold price and a $60 million increase in non-hedge derivative gains (2003 – $46 million gain versus 2002 $14 million loss). These factors were partly offset by higher cash operating costs, provisions of $14 million for the Inmet settlement and $10 million for reclamation costs, and an $18 million lower income tax recovery.

In the quarter, we generated operating cash flow of $134 million ($220 million prior to the Inmet settlement of $86 million [1]) as compared to operating cash flow of $195 million in the prior year period. Lower operating cash flow in the quarter primarily relates to the payment of $86 million on the Inmet settlement. Excluding the Inmet settlement, fourth quarter and full year cash flow from operations was slightly higher in 2003 than 2002.

1. For an explanation of our use of non-GAAP performance measures, please refer to pages 58 to 61,

Non-GAAP Performance Measures

We have included total cash costs per ounce data because we understand that certain investors use this information to assess our performance. The inclusion of total cash costs per ounce statistics enables investors to better understand year-on-year changes in production costs, which in turn affect our profitability and ability to generate operating cash flow for use in investing and other activities. We have also included a measure of operating cash flow excluding the settlement of litigation. Litigation settlements are infrequent in occurrence, and therefore including this non-GAAP measure of performance provides a more comparable basis for assessing the Company's cash flow performance in 2003 compared with 2002. Non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by US GAAP, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures prescribed by other companies. The data are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP.

Reconciliation of Total Cash Costs per Ounce to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31	Goldstrike - Open pit 2003	Goldstrike - Open pit 2002	Goldstrike - Underground 2003	Goldstrike - Underground 2002	Eskay Creek 2003	Eskay Creek 2002	Round Mountain 2003	Round Mountain 2002
Total cash production costs per US GAAP[1]	**$380.6**	$320.2	**$152.1**	$123.0	**$18.6**	$14.7	**$67.2**	$78.7
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(2.5)**	(5.5)	**—**	(1.2)	**(0.3)**	(0.5)	**(1.6)**	(6.0)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$378.1**	$314.7	**$152.1**	$121.8	**$18.3**	$14.2	**$65.6**	$72.7
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**1,625**	1,383	**600**	617	**354**	358	**379**	389
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*	**$ 234**	$ 232	**$ 253**	$ 199	**$ 53**	$ 41	**$ 177**	$ 202
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*	**$ 233**	$ 228	**$ 253**	$ 198	**$ 52**	$ 40	**$ 173**	$ 187

For the years ended December 31	Hemlo 2003	Hemlo 2002	Holt-McDermott 2003	Holt-McDermott 2002	Marigold 2003	Marigold 2002	Total North America 2003	Total North America 2002
Total cash production costs per US GAAP [1]	**$60.4**	$65.0	**$20.9**	$16.6	**$ 8.1**	$ 5.4	**$707.9**	$623.6
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(0.2)**	(1.0)	**(0.1)**	(0.3)	**(0.1)**	(0.2)	**(4.8)**	(14.7)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$60.2**	$64.0	**$20.8**	$16.3	**$ 8.0**	$ 5.2	$**703.1**	$608.9
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**266**	286	**87**	94	**47**	28	**3,358**	3,155
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*	**$ 227**	$ 227	**$ 240**	$ 176	**$172**	$194	$ **211**	$ 198
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*	**$ 226**	$ 224	$ **239**	$ 173	**$171**	$187	$ **209**	$ 193

1. Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization).

For the years ended December 31	Pierina 2003	Pierina 2002	Total South America 2003	Total South America 2002	Plutonic 2003	Plutonic 2002	Darlot 2003	Darlot 2002
Total cash production costs per US GAAP [1]	**$78.9**	$ 90.2	**$78.9**	$ 90.2	**$62.6**	$58.0	**$25.4**	$24.8
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(3.2)**	(18.4)	**(3.2)**	(18.4)	**(0.2)**	(0.8)	**(0.1)**	(0.3)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$75.7**	$ 71.8	**$75.7**	$ 71.8	**$62.4**	$57.2	**$25.3**	$24.5
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**911**	895	**911**	895	**324**	311	**154**	146
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*	**$ 87**	$ 101	**$ 87**	$ 101	**$ 193**	$ 186	**$ 165**	$ 170
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*	**$ 83**	$ 80	**$ 83**	$ 80	**$ 193**	$ 184	**$ 164**	$ 168

For the years ended December 31	Lawlers 2003	Lawlers 2002	Kalgoorlie 2003	Kalgoorlie 2002	Bulyanhulu 2003	Bulyanhulu 2002	Total Australia/Africa 2003	Total Australia/Africa 2002
Total cash production costs per US GAAP[1]	**$23.8**	$21.3	**$88.1**	$83.6	**$77.1**	$78.4	**$277.0**	$266.1
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(0.1)**	(0.5)	**(1.5)**	(2.0)	**(4.1)**	(0.4)	**(6.0)**	(4.0)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$23.7**	$20.8	**$86.6**	$81.6	**$73.0**	$78.0	**$271.0**	$262.1
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**95**	116	**415**	367	**297**	395	**1,285**	1,335
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*	**$ 250**	$ 184	**$ 212**	$ 228	**$ 260**	$ 199	**$ 216**	$ 199
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*	**$ 249**	$ 179	**$ 209**	$ 222	**$ 246**	$ 198	**$ 210**	$ 196

1. Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization).

Reconciliation of Amortization Costs per Ounce to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Amortization expense per consolidated financial statements	**$ 522**	$ 519	$ 501
Amortization expense recorded on property, plant and equipment not at operating mine sites	**(25)**	(26)	(24)
Amortization expense for per ounce calculation	**$ 497**	$ 493	$ 477
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**5,554**	5,805	6,278
Amortization per ounce *(dollars)*	**$ 90**	$ 85	$ 76

Reconciliation of Operating Cash Flow Excluding the Inmet Settlement

For the years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Operating cash flow per financial statements	**$ 521**	$ 589	$ 588
Inmet settlement	**86**	—	—
Operating cash flow excluding Inmet settlement	**$ 607**	$ 589	$ 588
Per share data:			
Operating cash flow	**$0.97**	$1.09	$1.09
Operating cash flow excluding Inmet settlement	**$1.13**	$1.09	$1.09

Outstanding Share Data

As at March 4, 2004, 534.6 million common shares ("Common Shares") and one special voting share ("Special Voting Share") in the capital of Barrick were issued and outstanding. Computershare Trust Company of Canada ("Computershare"), the holder of the Special Voting Share, is entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the number of BGI Exchangeable Shares (as defined below) outstanding (excluding those owned by Barrick and its subsidiaries), multiplied by 0.53, for which it receives voting instructions from holders of such BGI Exchangeable Shares.

In connection with Barrick's acquisition of Homestake Mining Company effective December 14, 2001, Barrick Gold Inc. (formerly Homestake Canada Inc.) issued securities ("BGI Exchangeable Shares"), which, by their terms, are each exchangeable at any time for 0.53 of a Common Share. Each BGI Exchangeable Share entitles the holder to exercise the same voting rights as a holder of 0.53 of a Common Share. Generally, a holder of a BGI Exchangeable Share may exercise his or her voting right by either providing voting instructions to Computershare or attending a meeting of holders of Common Shares and voting in person. As at March 4, 2004, there were 1.5 million BGI Exchangeable Shares outstanding that were not owned by Barrick, which would entitle the holders of the BGI Exchangeable Shares to cast 0.8 million votes at a meeting of holders of Common Shares. For further information regarding the BGI Exchangeable Shares, please refer to the Company's current Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement.

As at March 4, 2004, options to purchase 24 million Common Shares were outstanding under Barrick's option plan. In addition, as at March 4, 2004, options to purchase 0.5 million Common Shares were outstanding under certain option plans inherited by Barrick in connection with prior acquisitions.

EXHIBIT 4



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
PO Box 82
Royal Trust Tower, Suite 3000
Toronto Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5K 1G8
Telephone +1 416 863 1133
Facsimile +1 416 365 8215

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We consent to the inclusion of our report dated February 11, 2004 relating to the consolidated financial statements of Barrick Gold Corporation in this Form 40-F. We also consent to the incorporation in the Registration Statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-14148) of Barrick Gold Corporation and Form F-9 (File No. 333-106592) of Barrick Gold Corporation and Barrick Gold Inc. of our report dated February 11, 2004, which appears in this Form 40-F.

(signed) PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Toronto, Ontario
May 19, 2004

PricewaterhouseCoopers refers to the Canadian firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and the other member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity.

EXHIBIT 5

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a), PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Gregory C. Wilkins, President and Chief Executive Officer of Barrick Gold Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Barrick Gold Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2004

/s/ Gregory C. Wilkins
Name: Gregory C. Wilkins
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 6

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a), PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jamie C. Sokalsky, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Barrick Gold Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Barrick Gold Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2004

/s/ Jamie C. Sokalsky
Name: Jamie C. Sokalsky
Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 7

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ENACTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Barrick Gold Corporation (the "Company") is filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, its annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (the "Report").

I, Gregory C. Wilkins, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as enacted pursuant to section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

a) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

b) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 19, 2004

/s/ Gregory C. Wilkins
Name: Gregory C. Wilkins
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 8

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ENACTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Barrick Gold Corporation (the "Company") is filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, its annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (the "Report").

I, Jamie C. Sokalsky, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as enacted pursuant to section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

a) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

b) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 19, 2004

/s/ Jamie C. Sokalsky
Name: Jamie C. Sokalsky
Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer