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, 2004 **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
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 533,575,185

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, 2004. 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, 2004 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. S. J. Shapiro 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.

Participation on Other Audit Committees

Barrick does not restrict the number of other audit committees on which members of its Audit Committee may serve. H.L. Beck and P.A. Crossgrove each currently serve on the audit committees of three other public companies. Barrick's board of directors has determined that the service of Mr. Beck and Mr. Crossgrove on the audit committees of such other companies does not impair their ability to effectively serve on the Audit Committee, particularly given their experience as directors of public companies and the fact that each is retired from full-time employment.

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 Company — 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 incurred by Barrick in each of the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 for professional services rendered to Barrick:

Fees (amount in millions)	2004	2003
Audit Fees[1]	$ 2.3	$ 2.0
Audit-Related Fees[2]	0.5	0.4
Tax Fees[3]	0.8	1.7
All Other Fees[4]	—	—
Total	**$ 3.6**	**$ 4.1**

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 No other fees were paid in either 2003 or 2004.

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 53 through to 57 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 58 through to 59 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 statements on Form F-3 (No. 333-14148) and Form F-9 (Nos. 333-120133 and 333-106592) and in the registration statements on Form F-9 of Barrick Gold Finance Company (No. 333-120133-01) and Barrick Gold Inc. (Nos. 333-120133-02 and 333-106592-01).

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: March 30, 2005

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibits	Description
1	Annual Information Form dated as of March 30, 2005
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, 2004 and 2003 and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, 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, 2004
4	Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement dated as of March 14, 2005 other than the sections entitled "Report on Executive Compensation" and "Performance Graph" (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 of Barrick Gold Corporation's Form 6-K (Commission file No. 1-9059), excluding such sections, furnished to the Commission on March 25, 2005)
5	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
6	Certification 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
7	Certification 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
8	Certification of Gregory C. Wilkins pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
9	Certification of Jamie C. Sokalsky pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as enacted pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 1

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, 2004

Dated as of March 30, 2005

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Assay

Analysis to determine the amount or proportion of the element of interest contained within a sample.

Autoclave system

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

Ball mill

A horizontal rotating steel cylinder which grinds ore to fine particles. The grinding is carried out by the pounding and rolling of a charge of steel balls carried within the cylinder.

Bench

The horizontal ledge in an excavation or mining operation that is drilled, blasted and excavated separately from other benches.

By-product

A secondary metal or mineral product that is recovered along with the primary metal or mineral product during the ore concentration process.

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 processing product containing the valuable ore mineral from which most of the waste mineral has been eliminated.

Contained ounces

Represents total ounces in a mineral reserve before reduction to account for 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

Breaking of ore from the size delivered from the mine into smaller and more uniform fragments to be then fed to grinding mills or to a leach pad.

Cyanidation

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

Deferred stripping /capitalized mining 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 and/ or waste rock.

Dilution

Sub-economic material that is unavoidably included with the mined ore, lowering the mined 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 within or alongside an ore body and aligned parallel to the long dimension of the ore.

Drilling

Core: a drilling method that uses a rotating barrel and an annular-shaped, diamond-impregnated rock-cutting bit to produce cylindrical rock cores and lift such cores to the surface, where they may be collected, examined and assayed.

Reverse circulation: a drilling method that uses a rotating cutting bit within a double-walled drill pipe and produces rock chips rather than core. Air or water is circulated down to the bit between the inner and outer wall of the drill pipe. The chips are forced to surface through the centre of the drill pipe and are collected, examined and assayed.

Conventional rotary: a drilling method that produces rock chips similar to reverse circulation except that the sample is collected using a single-walled drill pipe. Air or water circulates down through the center of the drill pipe and returns chips to the surface around the outside of the pipe.

In-fill: The collection of additional samples between existing samples, used to provide greater geological detail and to provide more closely-spaced assay data.

Geotechnical: diamond drilling targeted and utilized specifically for the collection of information used for mine engineering, slope stability, and underground ground reinforcement purposes.

Exploration

Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond-drilling and other work involved in locating the presence of economic deposits and establishing their nature, shape and grade.

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 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 material can be economically mined and processed (used in the calculation of ore reserves).

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

Recovered grade: metal content that was extracted from ore by processing.

Reserve grade: estimated metal content of an orebody that satisfies all economic, mining, and other criteria to be considered a reserve.

Grinding (Milling)

Powdering or pulverising of ore, by pressure or abrasion, to liberate valuable minerals for further metallurgical processing.

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 mine, consisting of a number of benches, mined in sequence to expose a portion of 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 may or may not be 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. Also the device used to perform grinding (milling).

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 mine

A mine where materials are removed entirely from a working that is open to 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 is contiguous and can be mined economically.

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 roadway connecting two levels in an open pit or 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, usually containing gold-bearing quartz.

Refining

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

Refractory material

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

Roasting

The treatment of sulphide ore by heat and air, or oxygen enriched air, in order to oxidize sulphides and remove other elements (carbon, antimony or arsenic).

Semi-autogenous grinding (SAG)

A method of grinding rock into fine particles, in which the grinding media consist of 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 underground excavation from which ore is extracted.

Strike length

The distance measured along 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, production taxes and revenue from the sale of by-products such as silver, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, financing, capital 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 2004 and the exchange rate at December 31, 2004 were one Canadian dollar per 0.7683 and 0.8308 U.S. dollars, respectively. For Australian dollars to U.S. dollars, the average exchange rate for 2004 and the exchange rate at December 31, 2004 were one Australian dollar per 0.7362 and 0.7790 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, 2004 (the "Consolidated Financial Statements") 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 any information as to our future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "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 us, 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 markets (such as the Canadian and Australian dollars versus the U.S. dollar); fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as silver, copper, diesel fuel and electricity); changes in U.S. 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, Russia or Barbados or other countries in which we do or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, us; our 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 our 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 our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this 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, 2004" (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 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.

Scientific or technical information in this Annual Information Form describing the geology of particular properties and the exploration programs described in this Annual Information Form are prepared and/or 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". Barrick's head and registered office is located at BCE Place, Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 3700, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2S1.

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 30, 2005 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 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 19.2 million ounces of gold reserves and two producing mines – the Betze-Post ("Goldstrike Open Pit") and Meikle ("Goldstrike Underground") mines. Goldstrike produced 1.94 million ounces of gold in 2004. 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 the trend changed in 2003, exploration spending across the industry, particularly among junior companies, had decreased significantly. During this same period, Barrick increased its exploration activities and 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. Barrick's exploration program continues to focus both on areas around our existing mines and early stage exploration activities in the United States, Canada, Peru, Tanzania, Australia, Argentina, Chile, Russia and Central Asia.

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 a 40% interest in the Veladero project and control of what is now known as the Pascua-Lama property, which now hosts proven and probable reserves of 17.6 million ounces of gold and 643 million ounces of silver contained 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 5.1 million ounces of gold to December 31, 2004.

In 1999, Barrick acquired Sutton Resources Ltd., an exploration company with mineral properties in Tanzania, including the Bulyanhulu gold project and the Kabanga/Kagera nickel concessions. At the time of acquisition, proven and probable gold reserves at Bulyanhulu were 3.6 million ounces. At year-end 2004, proven and probable gold reserves were 10.6 million ounces. Mine construction began in the third quarter of 1999 and production commenced in April 2001. For the year-ended December 31, 2004, the mine produced 349,865 ounces of gold at average total cash costs of $283 per ounce.

The Tulawaka property was obtained by Barrick through the acquisition of Pangea Goldfields Inc. in June 2000. The Tulawaka mine commenced operations in March 2005.

In December 2001, Barrick acquired Homestake 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.

In late 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. Generally, under this new structure, each region has responsibility from development to closure in respect of each property in the region.

In connection with Barrick's plan to develop a business unit in Russia and Central Asia, Barrick acquired a 10% equity interest in Highland Gold Mining Ltd. ("Highland") in October 2003. In January 2004, Barrick acquired an additional equity interest, bringing its total equity interest to approximately 14% at December 31, 2004, in Highland and certain participation and other rights with respect to properties in Russia. In January 2005, Barrick acquired a 9% equity interest in Celtic Resources Holdings PLC ("Celtic"). In addition, Barrick acquired additional subscription rights for shares in Celtic and certain rights with respect to a property in Russia and certain participation rights with respect to properties in Kazakhstan.

In May 2003, Barrick announced a plan to optimize its capital structure through the initiation of a share buyback plan. In 2004, Barrick repurchased 4 million shares at a total cost of $95 million. Including shares purchased in 2003, Barrick repurchased a total of approximately 13 million shares at a total cost of $249 million. The share buyback program expired in 2004 and, given the Company's capital expenditure program, was not renewed.

On March 25, 2005, Barrick entered into a subscription agreement with Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge") in which Falconbridge agreed to purchase an indirect 50% interest in the Kabanga nickel deposit and adjacent areas through the purchase of newly issued shares in a subsidiary of Barrick for $15 million. Upon receipt of approval of the transaction by the Government of Tanzania, Barrick and Falconbridge will, at closing, each control, indirectly, 50% of the equity of Kabanga Nickel Company Limited and Kagera Mining Company Limited, subject to the terms of a shareholders agreement. Falconbridge will be the operator of the joint venture. Initial funding of activities up to a maximum of $145 million will be provided by Falconbridge, with a one time right to withdraw from the joint venture after $50 million has been expended. All expenditures will be made consistent with an approved work plan designed to complete a feasibility study on the Kabanga nickel deposit over the next 36 months.

During the past three fiscal years, production at Barrick's existing mines has decreased and average total cash costs per ounce have increased. In 2005, overall production is expected to increase from 2004 as Barrick's Lagunas Norte and Veladero mines commence operations in the second half of 2005, but expected 2005 average total cash costs of $220-$230 per ounce are higher than 2004 average total cash costs of $212 per ounce.

At December 31, 2004, proven and probable mineral reserves stood at 89.1 million ounces of gold and mineral resources stood at 20.5 million ounces of measured and indicated gold and 13.9 million ounces of inferred gold. For a breakdown of reserves and resources by category, see "Narrative Description of the Business — Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources". For the year-ended December 31, 2004, Barrick produced 4.96 million ounces of gold. Gold production is targeted at between 5.4 and 5.5 million ounces in 2005.

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

		2004	2003	2002
Mines	**Ownership**[1]	(ounces)	(ounces)	(ounces)
North America				
Goldstrike Property, Nevada				
Goldstrike Open Pit	100%	1,381,315	1,559,461	1,409,985

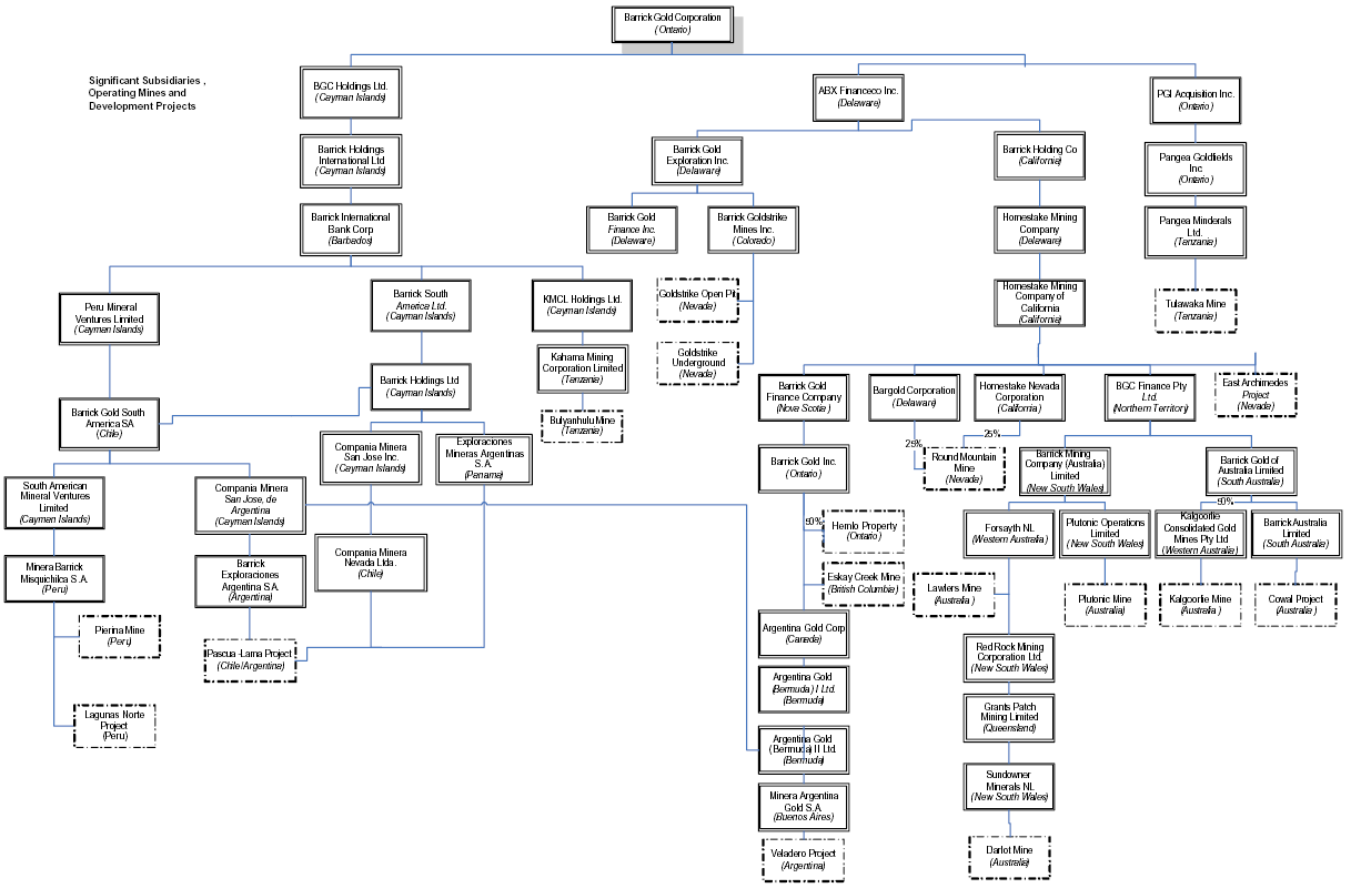
Mines	Ownership[1]	2004 (ounces)	2003 (ounces)	2002 (ounces)
Goldstrike Underground	100%	561,345	551,664	640,336
Goldstrike Property total		1,942,660	2,111,125	2,050,321
Eskay Creek Mine, British Columbia	100%	289,568	352,070	358,718
Round Mountain Mine, Nevada[3]	50%	381,484	392,649	377,747
Hemlo Property, Ontario [3]	50%	247,440	267,888	269,057
Marigold Mine, Nevada [3]	33%	47,101	47,396	27,422
Holt-McDermott Mine, Ontario[2]	100%	54,578	89,515	83,577
		2,962,831	3,260,643	3,166,842
South America				
Pierina Mine, Peru	100%	645,874	911,723	898,228
Australia/Africa				
Plutonic Mine, Western Australia	100%	304,468	333,947	307,377
Darlot Mine, Western Australia	100%	140,235	154,977	145,443
Lawlers Mine, Western Australia	100%	110,374	99,223	113,291
Kalgoorlie Mine, Western Australia [3]	50%	444,242	436,098	360,025
		999,319	1,024,245	926,136
Bulyanhulu Mine, Tanzania	100%	349,865	313,551	356,319
		1,349,184	1,337,796	1,282,455
Other Mines[3]		—	—	347,352
Company total		4,957,889	5,510,162	5,694,877

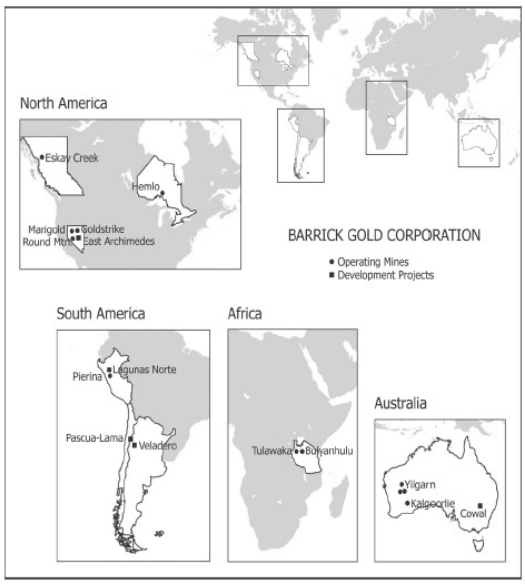
(1) Barrick's interest is subject to royalty obligations at certain mines.

(2) The Holt-McDermott mine was sold in October 2004.

(3) Barrick's proportional share.

See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the "Management's Discussion and Analysis") for further information on the Company's operating and geographic segments.


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


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

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

At December 31, 2004, Barrick's total proven and probable gold mineral reserves were 89.1 million ounces. During 2004, Barrick produced 4.96 million ounces of gold (5.5 million contained ounces) and added approximately 8.6 million contained ounces to reserves for a net increase of approximately 3.1 million contained ounces (see "- Reconciliation of Mineral Reserves"). The addition to reserves of 8.6 million contained ounces is primarily attributable to Goldstrike Open Pit, Lagunas Norte, Veladero, East Archimedes, Pascua-Lama, Round Mountain and Pierina. Except as noted below, 2004 reserves have been calculated using an assumed gold price of $375 per ounce, a silver price of $5.50 per ounce and an exchange rate of $1.45 C$/US$. 2004 reserves at the Australian properties assumed a gold price of A$560 per ounce. Reserves at the Hemlo property assumed a gold price of $350 per ounce and an exchange rate of $1.35 C$/US$. 2004 reserves at Round Mountain are based on pit designs consistent with a gold price of $375 per ounce. Reserves at the Marigold property assumed a gold price of $350 per ounce. Reserve calculations incorporate current and/or expected mine plans and cost levels at each property. Cost estimates at each Australian property assumed an exchange rate of $0.70 US$/A$.

Reserves and resources have been calculated as at December 31, 2004 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. 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, employees under his 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 and for United States reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which (as interpreted by the Staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission) applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve.

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. Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of gold, silver and copper, 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. 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, 2004)

	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	66,943	0.121	8,077	56,391	0.144	8,111	123,334	0.131	16,188
Goldstrike Underground	2,871	0.494	1,419	4,704	0.330	1,551	7,575	0.392	2,970
Goldstrike Property Total	69,814	0.136	9,496	61,095	0.158	9,662	130,909	0.146	19,158
Round Mountain (50%)	50,123	0.017	831	36,860	0.019	707	86,983	0.018	1,538
Hemlo (50%)	8,611	0.103	885	5,335	0.070	375	13,946	0.090	1,260
Eskay Creek	233	1.124	262	252	0.996	251	485	1.058	513
Marigold (33%)	17,777	0.024	421	14,467	0.022	323	32,244	0.023	744
Project									
East Archimedes	7,363	0.061	446	9,730	0.058	565	17,093	0.059	1,011
South America									
Operating Mines									
Pierina	26,234	0.055	1,446	38,792	0.027	1,062	65,026	0.039	2,508
Projects									
Lagunas Norte[7]	4,644	0.044	206	224,805	0.040	8,917	229,449	0.040	9,123
Veladero	21,306	0.038	799	375,211	0.032	12,050	396,517	0.032	12,849
Pascua-Lama	35,124	0.058	2,035	325,635	0.048	15,580	360,759	0.049	17,615
Australia/Africa									
Operating Mines									
Plutonic	358	0.025	9	17,933	0.140	2,503	18,291	0.137	2,512
Lawlers	1,082	0.124	134	2,140	0.127	271	3,222	0.126	405
Darlot	2,798	0.120	337	4,344	0.164	711	7,142	0.147	1,048
Kalgoorlie (50%)	48,079	0.055	2,621	39,815	0.064	2,560	87,894	0.059	5,181
Bulyanhulu	1,915	0.401	767	21,998	0.447	9,829	23,913	0.443	10,596
Tulawaka (70%)	22	0.273	6	1,055	0.356	376	1,077	0.355	382
Project									
Cowal	5,191	0.046	238	58,409	0.039	2,257	63,600	0.039	2,495
OTHER	—	—	—	287	0.411	118	287	0.411	118
TOTAL	300,674	0.070	20,939	1,238,163	0.055	68,117	1,538,837	0.058	89,056

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

Gold Mineral Resources (1), (2), (3), (5)
(as at December 31, 2004)

	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(9) (000's)	Tons (000's)	Grade[8] (oz/ton)	Ounces[9] (000's)
North America										
Operating Mines										
Goldstrike Open Pit	12,119	0.054	651	10,199	0.045	456	1,107	722	0.073	53
Goldstrike Underground	2,114	0.361	764	4,154	0.387	1,609	2,373	6,899	0.346	2,388
Goldstrike Property Total	14,233	0.099	1,415	14,353	0.144	2,065	3,480	7,621	0.320	2,441
Round Mountain (50%)	21,734	0.013	272	23,630	0.017	394	666	43,171	0.013	562
Marigold (33%)	7,500	0.021	154	10,268	0.023	233	387	61,477	0.014	859
Eskay Creek	156	0.558	87	320	0.528	169	256	280	0.496	139
Hemlo (50%)	1,800	0.091	163	3,451	0.125	431	594	4,233	0.144	608
Project										
East Archimedes	979	0.063	62	2,070	0.060	125	187	—	—	—
South America										
Operating Mines										
Pierina	4,305	0.030	128	11,058	0.019	213	341	101	0.010	1
Projects										
Lagunas Norte	277	0.025	7	15,876	0.024	388	395	9,718	0.022	215
Veladero	1,092	0.020	22	20,712	0.021	427	449	63,110	0.017	1,045
Pascua-Lama	5,724	0.058	333	37,744	0.065	2,464	2,797	36,728	0.044	1,613
Australia/Africa										
Operating Mines										
Plutonic	349	0.221	77	12,854	0.156	2,008	2,085	10,349	0.192	1,988
Lawlers	244	0.098	24	4,580	0.162	741	765	1,114	0.139	155
Darlot	1,089	0.148	161	2,895	0.108	312	473	127	0.213	27
Kalgoorlie (50%)	3,907	0.066	258	8,891	0.068	608	866	588	0.056	33
Bulyanhulu	—	—	—	4,253	0.546	2,321	2,321	4,303	0.587	2,526
Tulawaka (70%)	—	—	—	584	0.068	40	40	161	0.075	12
Projects										
Cowal	2,594	0.038	98	44,940	0.033	1,498	1,596	31,053	0.033	1,011
Buzwagi	69	0.072	5	27,058	0.074	2,011	2,016	804	0.056	45
Other Properties	—	—	—	4,702	0.158	744	744	4,802	0.139	669
TOTAL	66,052	0.049	3,266	250,239	0.069	17,192	20,458	279,740	0.050	13,949

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

Reconciliation of Mineral Reserves(7)

Property (000's of ounces)	Mineral Reserves December 31, 2003(6)	Processed in 2004	Increase (decrease)	Mineral Reserves December 31, 2004(4)
North America				
Operating Mines				
Goldstrike Open Pit	15,685	(1,627)	2,130	16,188
Goldstrike Underground	3,460	(626)	136	2,970
Round Mountain (50%)	1,583	(454)	409	1,538
Marigold (33%)	737	(69)	76	744
Eskay Creek	941	(310)	(118)	513
Hemlo (50%)	1,744	(263)	(221)	1,260
Holt-McDermott (12)	55	(55)	—	—
Project				
East Archimedes		—	1,011	1,011
South America				
Operating Mines				
Pierina	2,768	(569)	309	2,508
Projects				
Lagunas Norte	7,155(7)	—	1,968	9,123
Veladero	11,115	—	1,734	12,849
Pascua-Lama	16,862	—	753	17,615
Australia/Africa				
Operating Mines				
Plutonic	2,646	(339)	205	2,512
Lawlers	402	(115)	118	405
Darlot	1,135	(146)	59	1,048
Kalgoorlie (50%)	5,894	(515)	(198)	5,181
Bulyanhulu	10,907	(395)	84	10,596
Tulawaka	368	—	14	382
Project				
Cowal	2,495	—	—	2,495
OTHER	—	—	118	118
Total	**85,952**	**(5,483)**	**8,587**	**89,056**

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 when calculated using mineral reserve assumptions.

(3) Mineral reserves and resources have been calculated as at December 31, 2004.

(4) Mineral reserves have been calculated as at December 31, 2004 using an assumed gold price of $375 per ounce, a silver price of $5.50 per ounce and an exchange rate of $1.45 C$/US$. Reserves at the Australian properties assumed a gold price of A$560 per ounce. Reserves at the Hemlo property assumed a gold price of $350 per ounce and an exchange rate of $1.35 C$/US$. Reserves at Round Mountain are based on pit designs consistent with a gold price of $375 per

ounce. Reserves at the Marigold property assumed a gold price of $350 per ounce. Reserve calculations incorporate current and/or expected mine plans and cost levels at each property. Cost estimates at each Australian property assumed an exchange rate of $0.70 US$/A$.

(5) Resources as at December 31, 2004 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 of $400 and A$600 have been used in estimating resources.

(6) 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$.

(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. For U.S. reporting purposes, as at December 31, 2003, the mineralization at the Lagunas Norte project, located in the Alto Chicama District, was classified as mineralized material. As at May 1, 2004, the mineralization at the Lagunas Norte project was 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 83.9 million tons, containing approximately 4.8 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	12,437	0.035	435
Goldstrike	39,927	0.097	3,874
Round Mountain	29,879	0.013	376

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

	Metallurgical Recovery (%)	Cut-off Grade (oz/ton)
OPERATING MINES		
Goldstrike Property		
Open Pit	83.6	0.050-0.070
Underground	89.7	0.120-0.270
Marigold	72	0.005-0.010
Round Mountain	65.1	0.006-0.018
Eskay Creek	84.9	0.233-0.875
Hemlo Property		

	Metallurgical Recovery (%)	Cut-off Grade (oz/ton)
David Bell	93.0	0.145
Williams	91.9	0.023-0.129
East Archimedes	74.3	0.008-0.088
Pierina	81.5	0.007-0.013
Lagunas Norte	75.0	0.011-0.029
Veladero	72.8	0.017-0.022
Pascua-Lama	81.7	0.028-0.039
Darlot	97.0	0.092-0.116
Lawlers	95.6	0.110
Plutonic	89.9	0.026-0.088
Kalgoorlie	85.6	0.026
Cowal	84.9	0.013-0.019
Bulyanhulu	89.0	0.219-0.241
Tulawaka	95.0	0.047-0.061

(12) The Holt-McDermott mine was sold in October 2004.

Uses of Gold

Product fabrication and bullion investment are two principal uses of gold. The introduction of more readily accessible and more liquid gold investment vehicles (such as gold exchange traded funds) may further facilitate investment in 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 (a portion of Goldstrike production) and Argor-Heraeus S.A. in Mendrisio, Switzerland (a portion of Goldstrike production and Bulyanhulu's gold doré production), by Johnson Matthey Limited in Brampton, Ontario, Canada (Pierina production and a portion of the Hemlo production), by the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (a portion of the Hemlo 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 also 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 30% 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 30% to 70% 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 2005 and 2008.

Employees — Labour Relations

As at December 31, 2004, Barrick had approximately 5,700 full-time employees worldwide, as well as approximately 1,800 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 1,000 persons at the Company's operations. Labour relations at all locations are believed to be good. However, recent increased demand for skilled workers in the resource industry has led to an increase in employee turnover at certain of Barrick's operations. This competition for qualified employees may lead to workforce shortages.

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 $49 million at December 31, 2004 and $51 million at December 31, 2003. 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 $31 million as of December 31, 2004. 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 (see " – Employees – Labour Relations").

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, 2004, Barrick produced 4.96 million ounces of gold at average total cash costs of $212 per ounce. Gold production is targeted at between 5.4 and 5.5 million ounces of gold in 2005 at expected average total cash costs of $220 to $230 per ounce of gold. Expected 2005 gold production and expected average total cash costs for each mine are provided as at the date of this Annual Information Form. This information, to the extent it differs, supersedes and replaces the previous targets provided for such mine(s). Guidance for total 2005 expected gold production and related average total cash costs per ounce remain unchanged from previous guidance.

Cost of Sales

For the years ended December 31,	2004	2003
Total cash costs — per US GAAP [2]	$ 1,062	$ 1,065
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(18)	(14)
Total cash costs — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1]	$ 1,044	$ 1,051
Ounces sold (thousands)	4,936	5,554
Total cash costs per ounce — per US GAAP (dollars) [3]	$ 215	$ 192
Total cash costs per ounce — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) [1, 3]	$ 212	$ 189

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

For the years ended December 31,	2004	2003
Cost of sales at market foreign exchange rates	$ 248	$ 210
Gains realized on currency hedge contracts	(19)	(12)
By-product credits	(30)	(21)
Cash operating costs	199	177
Royalties	11	9
Production taxes	2	3
Total cash costs	$ 212	$ 189

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.

2. Equal to cost of sales and other operating expenses less accretion expense and reclamation costs at non- operating mines.

3. Per ounce weighted average.

Barrick's principal regions are North America, Australia/Africa and South America. For the purposes of this Annual Information Form, Barrick has identified Goldstrike, Round Mountain, Eskay Creek, Kalgoorlie, Pierina and Bulyanhulu as material operating properties and Lagunas Norte, Veladero and Pascua-Lama as material development projects. The following is a summary of Barrick's 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 its 50% interest in the Hemlo property. Barrick's North American development project is its East Archimedes property. The following table summarizes the production and average 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	
	2004	2003	**2004**	2003	**2004**	2003
Goldstrike						
Open Pit	1,381,315	1,559,461	$ 247	$ 233	$ 249	$ 234
Underground	561,345	551,664	255	253	256	253
Goldstrike property total	1,942,660	2,111,125	249	238	251	237
Round Mountain (50% owned)	381,484	392,649	221	173	225	177
Eskay Creek	289,568	352,070	31	52	32	53
Hemlo (50% owned)	247,440	267,888	240	226	241	227
Holt-McDermott (2)	54,578	89,515	197	239	198	240
Marigold (33% owned)	47,101	47,396	197	171	198	172
	2,962,831	3,260,643	$ 221	$ 209	$ 223	$ 211

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

2. The Holt-McDermott mine was sold in October 2004.

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. A total of approximately 1,600 employees work at the Goldstrike Open Pit and Goldstrike Underground mines.

At December 31, 2004, 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 and Meikle – 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 and Meikle 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 outside refineries for processing into gold bullion. Power is currently purchased from Sierra Pacific Power Company pursuant to a contract and applicable tariffs. In 2004, the Nevada Public Utilities Commission approved Barrick's proposal to build a 115 megawatt natural gas-fired power plant that is capable of providing 85 percent of Goldstrike's future power requirements. The plant is expected to commence operations in fourth quarter 2005.

In 2004, Goldstrike processed an average grade of 0.18 ounces per ton, consisting of 0.15 ounces per ton ore from the Goldstrike Open Pit mine and 0.40 ounces per ton ore from the Goldstrike Underground mine.

Environment

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $47 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 2004, Barrick conducted exploration and development drilling programs, focusing on the North and South pit targets. In 2005, Barrick will expand these exploration and development drilling programs and will test other targets identified in 2003 and 2004. Recent exploration on the Goldstrike Property is based on a comprehensive re-evaluation and re-interpretation of mine and exploration data gathered from 1987 to 2003. New exploration drilling programs were initiated in late 2003 and these drilling programs were designed to convert resources to reserves and to add new resources, both north and south of the Goldstrike Open Pit mine. These programs returned positive results in 2004, with open-pit grade intercepts encountered in 80% of the holes completed. A total of 250,000 feet (76,000 meters) of drilling were completed for the year.

In 2005, Barrick plans to advance and expand the North and South pit drilling programs and conduct reserve development drilling at the North Post underground orebody. Barrick also plans to conduct exploration drilling along the Post Fault corridor adjacent to and beneath the Meikle, Griffin and Rodeo orebodies. The goal is to add new resources at Goldstrike in 2005. In addition, Barrick will conduct exploration drilling elsewhere on the Goldstrike property.

Capital Expenditures

In 2004, capital expenditures for the Goldstrike property were $72 million, including expenditures for development work, mobile equipment, systems improvements, tailings storage facility expansion and costs for construction of the power plant. For 2005, capital expenditures at Goldstrike are expected to be $166 million, including costs for construction of the power plant, underground development work, dewatering, tailings dam expansion and equipment replacement.

Goldstrike Open Pit Mine

The Goldstrike Open Pit mine is an open pit truck-and-shovel operation, using standard proven equipment. It produced 1,381,315 ounces of gold in 2004 at average total cash costs of $247 per ounce, and is expected to produce between 1,425,000 and 1,435,000 ounces of gold in 2005 at average total cash costs of between $250 and $260 per ounce. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is approximately 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 average 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 6,500 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 deposits is approximately 100 feet (30 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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	134,212	141,693
Tons of ore processed (000's)	10,779	10,041
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.15	0.19
Recovery rate (%)	85.1	82.0
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	1,381	1,559
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 247	$ 233

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 the 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 5 years.

The underground mine, which originally produced at a rate of approximately 2,000 tons of ore per day, averaged 4,305 tons per day in 2004 and 4,523 tons per day in 2003. Goldstrike Underground produced 561,345 ounces of gold in 2004 and is expected to produce between 540,000 and 555,000 ounces of gold in 2005 at average total cash costs of between $265 and $275 per ounce. In 2004, mining activity took place in five main areas – Main Meikle, Meikle Extension, South Meikle, Griffin and Rodeo. In 2005, 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 1,075,857 feet (328,005 meters) in 4,378 underground holes had been completed in and around the deposit as of December 31, 2004. 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 2004, a total of 1,454 underground holes totaling 448,962 feet (136,879 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 43% of Meikle and 60% 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.

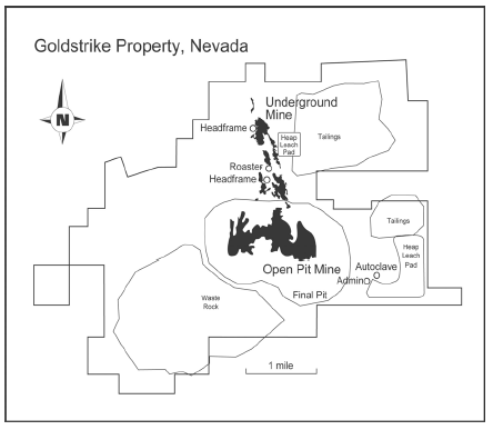
Royalties

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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	1,573	1,631
Tons of ore processed (000's)	1,566	1,622
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.40	0.39
Recovery rate (%)	89.7	88.3
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	561	552
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 255	$ 253



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. 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. The mine employs approximately 650 workers. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 6 years.

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 2004, Round Mountain produced 762,968 ounces of gold, of which the Company's share was 381,484 ounces, at average total cash costs of $221 per ounce. In 2005, the mine is expected to produce between 700,000 and 720,000 ounces of gold, of which between approximately 350,000 and 360,000 ounces would be the Company's share, at average total cash costs of between $245 and $255 per ounce.

Environment

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $28 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

Deep surface drilling had previously identified high grade mineralization occurring northwest of the Round Mountain pit. In 2004, an exploration decline was designed to access this zone for underground drilling. It is expected that the decline will be collared early in second quarter 2005 and will take approximately 16 months to complete.

In 2004, exploration drilling was focused on the Gold Hill area. Drilling totalled 68,000 feet in 76 core and reverse circulation drill holes. Much of the drilling tested blind, gravel-covered targets that had been defined by geophysics. Encouraging disseminated mineralization was intersected in the drilling. In addition, a number of high grade veins were intersected that are being evaluated as underground targets. In addition, 28 core and reverse circulation drill holes were completed on peripheral targets, totalling 34,000 feet. An aggressive exploration program is planned for 2005 to follow up these results and to generate and develop new exploration targets.

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

Approximately 4,400 drill holes have been completed within and around the Round Mountain deposit, the majority of which are drilled by reverse-circulation methods. 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 2004, Barrick’s share of capital expenditures was $4.95 million, which included the continued construction of phase 4 of the west dedicated pad, mine dewatering and new mine equipment. In 2005, capital expenditures are expected to be $4.3 million (of which $2.15 million is the Company’s share), which will include Gold Hill permitting and development, a sample preparation system, housing and a crusher.

Royalties

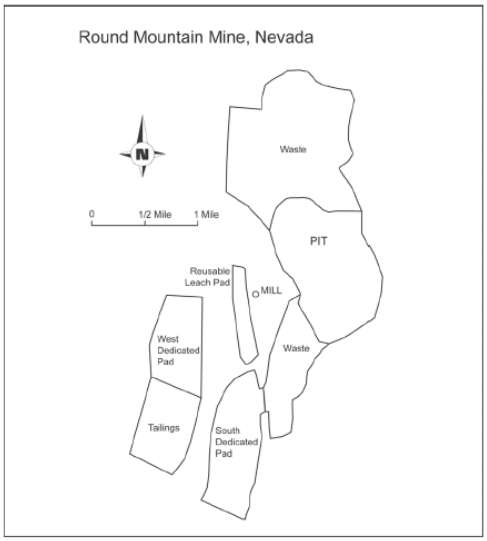
All Round Mountain mine production is subject to a royalty determined by a formula based on the price of gold. The royalties range from approximately 3.5% of gold revenues at prices of $320 per ounce of gold or less to approximately 6.4% of gold revenues at prices of $440 per ounce of gold or more. During 2004, the royalties averaged 5.7% 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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	39,485	49,126
Tons of ore processed (000's)	73,926	62,940
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.02	0.02
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	763	785
Ounces of gold produced (000's) - Barrick's share *(1)*	381	393
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 221	$ 173

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



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. Excluding contractors, approximately 130 people are employed at the Eskay Creek mine.

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 17-21 years, subject to renewal rights. There are aboriginal claims relating to various areas of British Columbia, including a claim by the Tahltan Nation to the area which includes the Eskay Creek mine. The nature, 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 2004, Eskay Creek produced 289,568 ounces of gold and 15.8 million ounces of silver at average total cash costs of $31 per ounce of gold, net of the silver by-product. In 2005, Eskay Creek is expected to produce between 175,000 and 180,000 ounces of gold and approximately 11 million ounces of silver at average total cash costs of between $100 and $110 per ounce of gold. The decrease in production reflects

the lower grade of ore anticipated to be processed in 2005. Actual total cash costs in 2005 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, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $13 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 2004, the Company continued its development/exploration drilling program and the in-fill/definition drilling program. During 2004, 1,838 meters of surface exploration and definition drilling was completed. There also was 16,748 meters of underground definition diamond drilling and 16,945 meters of underground exploration diamond drilling completed. The Company also completed an extensive review of all existing geological data to, among other goals, identify possible exploration targets.

More than 6,800 diamond drill holes or about 603,728 meters have been drilled within and around the Eskay Creek mine. Of this, 1,700 holes or about 347,828 meters of core has been drilled from surface and 5,100 holes or about 255,900 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 gold 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 conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Capital Expenditures

During 2004, $8.7 million was spent on capital expenditures at Eskay Creek, including ventilation, mobile equipment, mine drainage, power upgrades, tailings pond and ramp developments. Capital expenditures for 2005 are expected to be $5.5 million, including ventilation, a new road and ramp development work.

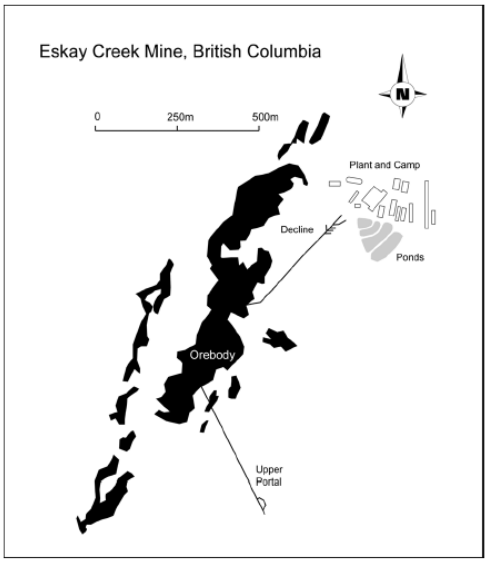
Royalties

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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	269	272
Tons of ore shipped (000's)	139	149
Direct shipped ore grade (ounces per ton)	1.74	1.97
Direct shipped ore recovery (%)	95.2	95.4
Tons of ore milled (000's)	125	127
Mill grade (ounces per ton)	0.55	0.80
Mill recovery (%)	85.8	88.9
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	290	352
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 31	$ 52



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 approximately 4 years and 6 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. Excluding temporary and contract workers, Hemlo employs approximately 650 people.

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 2004, the Company's share of Hemlo gold production was 247,440 ounces at average total cash costs of $240 per ounce. In 2005, the Company's share of Hemlo gold output is expected to be between 225,000 and 230,000 ounces of gold, produced at expected average total cash costs of between $260 and $270 per ounce. In 2004, the average grade milled was 0.13 ounces per ton.

At December 31, 2004, the Company's share of 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $3.7 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".

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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	9,430	8,356
Tons of ore processed (000's)	4,037	3,942
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.13	0.14
Recovery rate (%)	94.0	95.0
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	495	536
Ounces of gold produced (000's) - Barrick's share *(1)*	247	268
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 240	$ 226

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

Projects

East Archimedes Project

The East Archimedes project is located in Eureka, Nevada. The property was acquired in connection with Barrick's merger with Homestake in December 2001. The East Archimedes deposit is located on the same property as the Ruby Hill mine, which closed in 2002.

In September 2004, due, in part, to the rising gold price environment, Barrick made the decision to proceed with its East Archimedes project. The project is an open-pit, heap leach operation exploiting the East Archimedes deposit, a deeper continuation of the ore mined previously at the closed Ruby Hill mine. Oxide ores will be processed at the existing heap leach facility. Higher-grade sulfide ores will be processed at the Goldstrike roaster facility. Construction capital is estimated at approximately $75 million over an expected two-year construction phase that will begin once permitting is secured. The mining fleet has been ordered and permitting work is ongoing. The first gold pour is targeted for mid–2007.

At December 31, 2004, the project had proven and probable gold reserves of 17 million tons at an average grade of 0.059 ounces per ton, for 1 million contained ounces. During 2003 and 2004, feasibility test-work and technical evaluation focused on dewatering, metallurgy and resource definition.

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 operations are its Bulyanhulu mine and its Tulawaka mine (which began operation in March 2005), both in Tanzania. The following table summarizes the production and total cash costs per ounce of the Australian and African mines.

	Production (attributable ounces) For the years ended 12/31		Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard[1] ($/oz) For the years ended 12/31		Total Cash Costs – per US GAAP ($/oz) For the years ended 12/31	
	2004	2003	**2004**	2003	**2004**	2003
Kalgoorlie (50% owned)	444,242	436,098	$ 231	$ 209	$ 234	$ 212
Plutonic	304,468	333,947	223	193	223	193
Darlot	140,235	154,977	210	164	211	165
Lawlers	110,374	99,223	246	249	247	250
	999,319	1,024,245	227	200	229	203
Bulyanhulu	349,865	313,551	283	246	304	260
	1,349,184	1,337,796	$ 241	$ 210	$ 248	$ 216

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 2005. The Super Pit mine commenced operations in 1989 and since then over 11 million ounces of gold have been recovered. Excluding temporary and contract workers, Kalgoorlie employs approximately 500 individuals. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life of the Super Pit mine is 13 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 the 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 off-site 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.

In 2004, the mine produced 888,484 ounces of gold, of which the Company's share was 444,242 ounces, at average total cash costs of $231 per ounce. In 2005, the mine is expected to produce between 870,000 and 880,000 ounces of gold, of which between 435,000 and 440,000 ounces would be the Company's share, at expected average total cash costs of between $250 and $260 per ounce. The average grade processed in 2004 was 0.072 ounces per ton.

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.

Environment

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $22 million. In connection with the reclamation of the mine area, Barrick has provided financial security as required by governmental authorities. See "Environment and Closure".

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

In 2004, the mine exploration program focused on the leases north of the Super Pit, targeting mineralization in close proximity to the Mt. Charlotte underground operations. A total of 12,390 meters was drilled, including 10,690 meters of diamond core holes and 1,700 meters of reverse-circulation holes. Several targets were tested during 2004 around the Mt. Percy open cut, north of the Mt. Charlotte glory hole, and at the Croesus pit for remnant ore.

In 2005, exploration will continue to concentrate on the belt extending from Morrison in the south to Mt. Percy in the north. While the main focus is on the near-mine area, opportunities further out in the Kalgoorlie region are also being considered.

More than 96,000 drill holes have been completed within and around the Fimiston Super Pit, including 24,530 diamond core holes, 15,005 rotary air blast holes and 53,720 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 an 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 2004 was $10 million, primarily for mining equipment, treatment optimization projects and sustaining capital projects. Capital expenditures for 2005

are expected to be $18 million (Barrick's share), primarily for mining equipment, tailing facilities, bore fields and sustaining capital.

Royalties

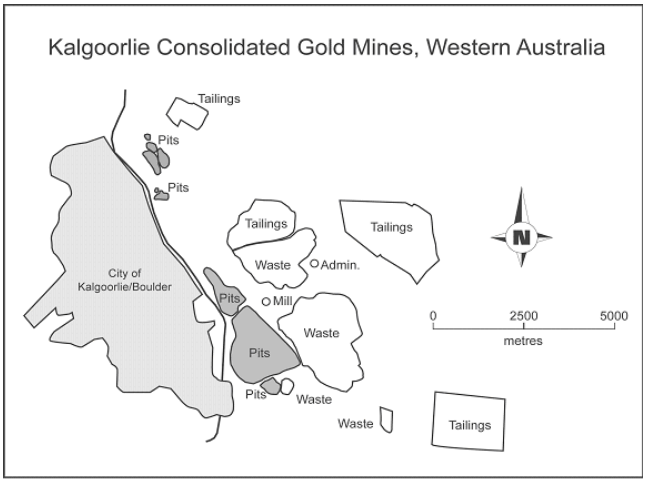
On July 1, 1998 a gold royalty became payable to the State of Western Australia at a rate of 1.25% on the realized value of gold produced, increasing to 2.5% on July 1, 2000 in respect of all of the Company's State of Western Australia properties. The realized value is based on the spot price of gold. 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, 2004, the spot gold price was A$560 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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	90,918	97,354
Tons of ore processed (000's)	14,284	14,342
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.07	0.07
Recovery rate (%)	86.6	85.8
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	888	872
Ounces of gold produced (000's) - Barrick's share *(1)*	444	436
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 231	$ 209

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



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 Resources Limited 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 a fly-in-fly-out rotation basis. Excluding temporary and contract workers, the mine employs approximately 370 people. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 9 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 off-site refiners for refinement into gold bullion.

The mine produced 304,468 ounces of gold during 2004 at average total cash costs of $223 per ounce. In 2005, the mine is expected to produce between 315,000 and 320,000 ounces at expected average total cash costs of between $250 and $260 per ounce. The average grade processed in 2004 was 0.13 ounces per ton.

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $1.6 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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	13,721	14,180
Tons of ore processed (000's)	2,662	3,010
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.13	0.12
Recovery rate (%)	90.0	89.9
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	304	334
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 223	$ 193

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 a rotation basis. Excluding temporary and contract workers, the mine employs approximately 155 workers. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 8 years.

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

In 2004, the mine produced 140,235 ounces of gold at average total cash costs of $210 per ounce. In 2005, the mine is expected to produce between 125,000 and 130,000 ounces of gold at expected average total cash costs of between $245 and $255 per ounce.

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	896	876
Tons of ore processed (000's)	861	879
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.17	0.18
Recovery rate (%)	95.8	96.9
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	140	155
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 210	$ 164

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 rotation basis. Excluding temporary and contract workers, approximately 150 workers are employed at Lawlers. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected remaining mine life is 4 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 110,374 ounces of gold during 2004 at average total cash costs of $246 per ounce. In 2005, the mine is expected to produce between 105,000 and 110,000 ounces of gold at expected average total cash costs of between $270 and $280 per ounce. The average grade processed in 2004 was 0.13 ounces per ton.

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $2.6 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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	3,365	1,152
Tons of ore processed (000's)	866	806
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.13	0.13
Recovery rate (%)	96.1	95.8

	Year ended December 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	110	99
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 246	$ 249

Projects

Cowal Project

General

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick owns the Cowal project, which 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. Barrick acquired Cowal in connection with its acquisition of Homestake. 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. Generally, the climate of the area is not expected to materially impact the mine's operations.

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 west northwest 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

The Company’s Board of Directors approved full project construction in February 2004. Capital expenditures during 2004 totaled $73 million and included the completion of the construction of the water supply pipeline and the drilling of pit dewatering bores. Barrick has also ordered the project’s major mining equipment items. During 2004, Barrick awarded the contract for the project’s electricity transmission line and work on the transmission line has commenced.

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 approximately $305 million. The arrival of major mining equipment and mill components, mine stripping and the completion of the process plant are scheduled for 2005. Capital expenditures for 2005, including capitalized interest, are expected to be approximately $268 million. During the first three full years of production, Cowal is expected to produce approximately 230,000 ounces of gold per year at expected average total cash costs of approximately $240 per ounce, with production expected to commence in the first quarter of 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, 2004, 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. The exploration strategy for the Cowal is to optimize the mining opportunities within the mining lease and develop a geological platform for exploration in the greater region. A total of 20,851 meters of diamond core drilling has been completed. The drilling program was focused on infill drilling of the E42 ore body to a 30-meter by 40-meter pattern, to assist in planning for the start of operations.

More than 1,000 drill holes have been completed in the Cowal project resource area. The majority of these holes are diamond core holes with the remainder being reverse circulation percussion holes. Drill hole samples are collected at one-meter intervals. All samples taken since the acquisition of the property by Barrick have been 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. However, a lack of precipitation can have an impact on the mine's power supply and, as a result, certain of its 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). Excluding temporary and contract workers, the mine employs approximately 1,400 people. Reflecting the general labour shortage in the resource industry, Bulyanhulu competes with other employers over the small pool of qualified staff who are willing to work in remote areas such as where the mine is located.

At the time of acquisition in 1999 by Barrick, proven and probable mineral resources were approximately 3.6 million ounces of gold. At the end of 2004, Bulyanhulu had 10.6 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 approximately 24 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. As a result of delays in customs clearance, the mine has experienced delays in receiving materials for the mine. Barrick is currently working on establishing a customs clearance point at the mine itself.

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 September 2005. The Company expects to renew the power contract in the ordinary course. During the year, a lack of rain has resulted in an occasionally unstable power supply for the mine's operations. The impact of this unstable power supply has been somewhat mitigated, at a higher cost, by the mine's own power generation. Water is supplied through a 48 kilometer pipeline from Lake Victoria to the property.

In 2004, the mine produced 349,865 ounces of gold at average total cash costs of $283 per ounce. In 2005, production is expected to be between 340,000 and 350,000 ounces of gold at expected average total cash costs of between $285 and $295 per ounce. Gold recoveries during 2004 averaged 88%, reflecting improvements made to the flotation circuit of the plant. The average grade processed in 2004 was 0.35 ounces per ton.

Environment

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $7.6 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. During 2004, Barrick re-activated the exploration-drilling program at Bulyanhulu. The objective of the program was to add to the resources and/or reserves of the mine. In July 2004, drilling began on the Reef 1 deep western down-plunge extension; Reef 2 down-dip extension; and Reef 2 eastern strike extension. By November 2004, 16,193 meters of diamond drilling had been completed. The most significant intersections occur in the Reef 2 horizon — east.

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 and 87 degrees. Exceptions are reverse circulation and geotechnical holes, which are drilled vertically. Maximum vertical depth drilled to date is 2,225 meters. The resources/reserves replacement program will continue in 2005. Approximately 17,000 meters of diamond drilling are planned on Reef 1, most of it to be performed from the surface.

Approximately 12,000 meters of diamond drilling are planned for Reef 2, with most of it to be done from underground.

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 exploration program for 2004 consisted 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 and assay protocols followed by Barrick in connection with drilling and sampling on the Bulyanhulu property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

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.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2004, primarily for completing and equipping the shaft, mine development and process plant modifications totalled $46 million. 2005 capital expenditures are expected to total $34 million, mainly for mine development, 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.

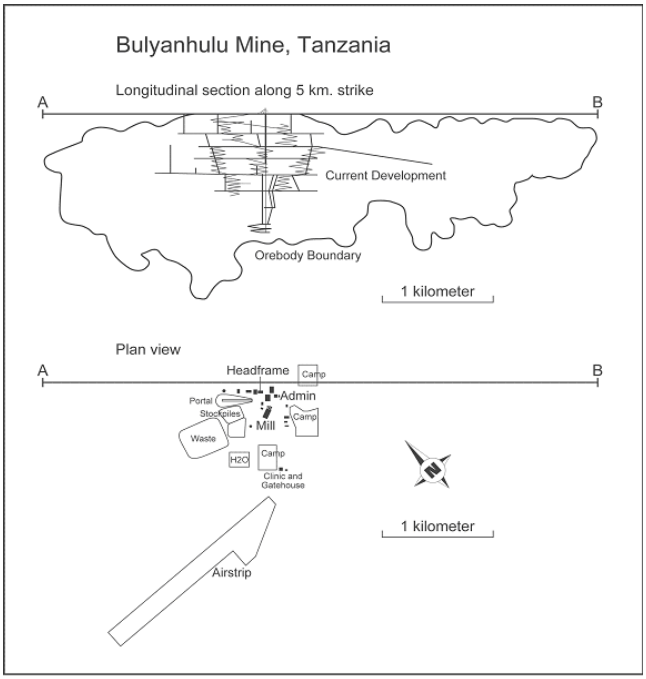
Pledge of Assets

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 paid 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 effective interest rate for 2004 was 8.0%. 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 approximately 7%.

Production Information

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

	Year ended December 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	1,118	945
Tons of ore processed (000's)	1,123	980
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.35	0.36
Recovery rate (%)	88.4	88.1
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	350	314
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 283	$ 246



Tulawaka Mine

The Tulawaka 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 mine's life.

Tulawaka is a 70/30 joint venture between Pangea Goldfields Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick, and Northern Mining Explorations Ltd. The mine is located approximately 1,000 kilometers from Dar es Salaam and 100 kilometers from Barrick's Bulyanhulu mine. Excluding temporary and contract

workers, approximately 150 people were employed at Tulawaka at December 31, 2004. At full capacity, Tulawaka will employ approximately 300 people.

The Tulawaka mine is 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 was substantially completed during 2004. The mine commenced production in March 2005.

Tulawaka contains approximately 382,000 ounces (70% share) of gold in proven and probable reserves with 1.1 million tons of ore at a grade of 0.355 ounces per ton. Its construction cost will be approximately $38 million (70% share). The mine life is currently expected to be four years. During the first three full years of production, gold production is expected to average approximately 90,000 ounces of gold (70% share) annually and average total cash costs are expected to be approximately $180 per ounce. In 2005, production is expected to be between 85,000 and 90,000 ounces (70% share) of gold at expected average total cash costs of between $175 and $185 per ounce.

South America

Barrick's principal South American operation consists of its Pierina mine. Barrick's principal South American development 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 average total cash costs per ounce of the Pierina mine.

	Production (attributable ounces) For the years ended 12/31		Total Cash Costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard [1] ($/oz) For the years ended 12/31		Total Cash Costs - per US GAAP ($/oz) For the years ended 12/31	
	2004	2003	**2004**	2003	**2004**	2003
Pierina	645,874	911,723	$106	$83	$111	$87

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 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. The mine commenced production in November 1998. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the remaining mine life is approximately 4 years. The mine employs approximately 370 people. Barrick is continuing its efforts to strengthen its relationship with the surrounding communities through its community

development programs. Recently, some local interests have engaged in protests in the vicinity of the mine, seeking additional benefits from Barrick's mining activities.

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 approximately 109,905 tons per day in 2004. 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 are designed to ensure that residents downstream of the site are not adversely affected.

Mining activity is focused on three laybacks: layback 2, which will be completed mid-2005; layback 3, which is expected to be mined through mid-2006; and layback 4, which is expected to be mined into 2007. Mining of layback 5 is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2006 and is expected to be mined through to the end of the mine's life. In 2004, the identification of a pit wall instability on the southern/west wall of the pit required a modification to the mine plan to reduce the risk of a pit wall failure.

In 2004, the average grade placed on the heap leach pad was 0.034 ounces per ton. The Pierina mine produced 645,874 ounces of gold at average total cash costs of $106 per ounce in 2004. 2005 production is expected to be between 620,000 and 625,000 ounces of gold at expected average total cash costs of between $140 and $150 per ounce. The increase in expected total cash costs from 2004 is primarily due to longer haul cycles and increased waste tonnage as the ore to waste ratio increases.

Environment

At December 31, 2004, 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 17(a) to the

Consolidated Financial Statements), for the property was $60 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 2004, Barrick continued its development drilling program at Pierina, focusing on the west wall and southeast margin of the main Pierina ore body. As a result of this drilling, over 400,000 ounces of gold were added to reserves. In 2005, Barrick will continue development drilling of certain targets identified in 2002. As at December 31, 2004, over 988 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.

Exploration on the Pierina property has been conducted using surface mapping and sampling, geophysical methods and drilling. Exploration during 2004 focused on targets identified in 2002 and 2003 that are in areas to the northwest and south of the Pierina deposit. This work included surface mapping and sampling, geophysical methods and drilling. Eight diamond drill core holes were completed in the northern area, with 1,620 meters drilled. Assay results were not promising and no further work is planned in 2005. Twelve reverse circulation holes were completed south of the mine, with 2,740 meters drilled. In 2005, exploration will focus on targets near the mine. As with development drilling, some early drill holes were sampled at 2-meter intervals however, the majority have been sampled at 1-meter intervals.

Both development and exploration samples have been prepared and fire assayed for gold by an independent Peruvian laboratory at its facilities in Lima. The quality assurance procedure followed at the Pierina property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Capital Expenditures

In 2004, capital expenditures for the Pierina property were $8 million, including sustaining capital expenditures the leach pad expansions and upgrading certain processing facilities. For 2005, capital expenditures are expected to be $9 million for new equipment and other programs.

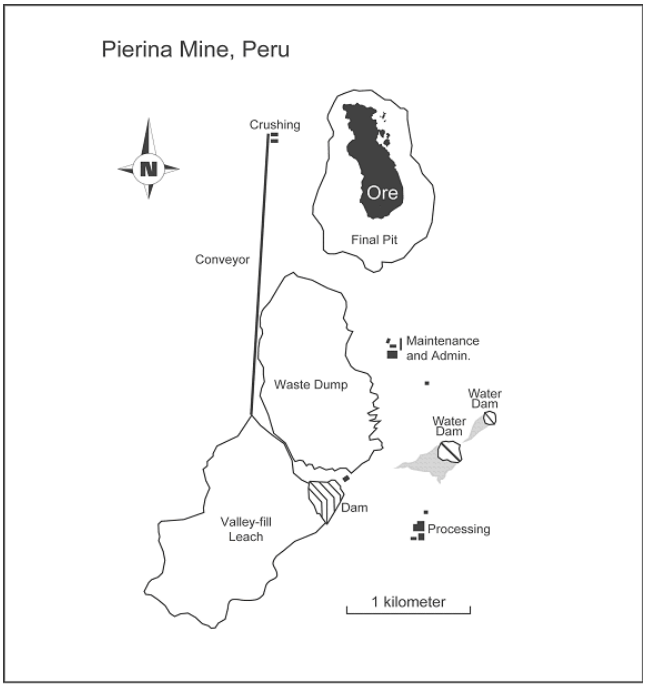
Royalties

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, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Tons mined (000's)	40,225	39,501
Tons of ore processed (000's)	16,746	15,786
Average grade processed (ounces per ton)	0.03	0.07
Ounces of gold produced (000's)	646	912
Average total cash costs per ounce	$ 106	$ 83



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 is located 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. Generally, the climate of the area is not expected to impact on the mine's operations. 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, Minera Barrick Misquichilca S.A. ("MBM") 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. As is the case with the Pierina mine, Barrick has an extensive community development program associated with this project. Still, in the current political environment in Peru, it is expected that Barrick may experience some level of opposition and protest from local interests seeking additional benefits from this development.

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 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 Lagunas Norte deposit.

The Lagunas Norte project is being built 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. Recovered gold will be smelted into doré on-site and shipped to an outside refinery for processing into bullion. Permanent electric power will be supplied from the Peruvian grid by way of a new power line extended from Trujillo to the camp facilities. The fresh water requirements of the project will be supplied by wells, supplemented by surface run-off if required.

With the approval of the EIS and the receipt of the project's principal construction permit, construction began in the second quarter of 2004, with production expected for the third quarter of 2005. The expected construction cost for the project is $340 million. At December 31, 2004, approximately 70% of the project's construction was complete. During 2004, Barrick purchased approximately $40 million of mine equipment. In January 2005, the project's power line was completed and energized.

In 2005, Barrick expects to complete the leach pad and crushing facility. Including capitalized interest, capital expenditures are expected to be approximately $147 million in 2005. In September 2004, MBM established a $56 million capital lease program with Citibank del Peru S.A. to partially finance the construction of certain assets at Lagunas Norte. The lease has a term of five years and is non-recourse to Barrick Gold Corporation. In November 2004, MBM filed an initial shelf prospectus relating to up to $150,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds with CONASEV, the National Supervisory Commission of Companies and Securities in Peru. In March 2005, MBM filed an amended shelf prospectus with CONASEV. MBM expects to use the proceeds from the bond program to finance construction and development costs of Lagunas Norte and for other general corporate purposes.

The Lagunas Norte project is anticipated to produce on average approximately 800,000 ounces of gold annually at expected average total cash costs of approximately $155 per ounce during the first three full years of the project's life. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected mine life is 10 years.

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. 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. In January 2005, Barrick entered into a Legal Stability Agreement with the Peruvian government. The Legal Stability Agreement provides increased certainty with respect to foreign exchange and the fiscal administrative regime for 15 years.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

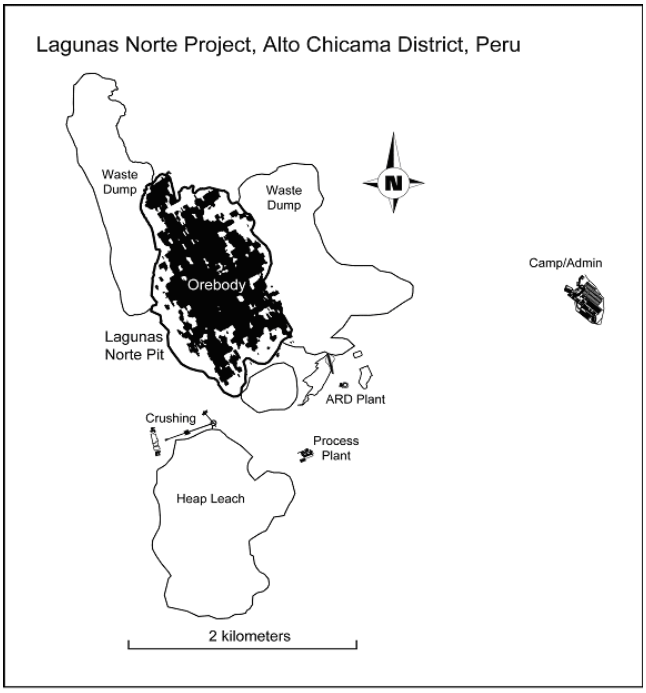
At December 31, 2004, Lagunas Norte had proven and probable reserves of 9.1 million ounces of gold. As of the end of 2004, 767 exploration holes had been drilled, totaling 166,891 meters of drilling. Initial drill hole spacing of 200 meter centers has been reduced to 100 meter centers, and completed 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. Generally, sample lengths vary from 0.3 meters to 4.0 meters. A total of 125,833 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.

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 370 kilometers by road 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. During the winter months, extreme weather may create a challenging operating environment. Recognizing this issue, the potential impact of possible extreme weather conditions, to the extent possible, has been incorporated into the project's operating plan. Access to the property is via a combination of public highways and an upgraded private gravel road.

The Veladero project received environmental impact study approval in 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 deposit is an oxidized, high sulfidation gold-silver deposit hosted by volcaniclastic sediments, tuffs, and volcanic breccias related to a Miocene diatreme-dome complex. Disseminated precious metals mineralization forms a broad, 3-kilometer long tabular blanket localized between the 4,000 and 4,350 meter elevations. The mineralized envelope encompassing greater than 0.4 ppm gold is oriented along a 345°-trending regional structural corridor. Higher grade zones within this envelope occupy northeast-striking faults and fracture zones. Hydrothermal alteration is typical of high sulfidation gold deposits, with a silicified core grading outward into advanced argillic alteration, then into peripheral argillic and propylitic alteration haloes. Gold occurs as fine native grains, and is dominantly associated with silicification and with iron oxide or iron sulfate fracture coatings. Silver mineralization is distinct from gold, and occurs as a broader, more diffuse envelope, probably representing a separate mineralizing event. Copper and other base metals are insignificant, and sulfide mineralization is negligible. Principal controls on gold mineralization are structures, brecciation, alteration, host rocks, and elevation.

The Veladero deposit comprises three main ore bodies: Amable in the south; Cuatro Esquinas in the center; and Filo Federico in the north. Much of the Veladero deposit is covered by up to 170 meters of overburden.

A variety of volcanic explosion breccias and tuffs are the principal host rocks at the two northern ore bodies, where alteration consists of intense silicification. The Amable ore body is hosted within bedded pyroclastic breccias and tuffs, which are affected by silicification and advanced argillic alteration.

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. Recovered gold will be smelted into doré on-site and shipped to an outside refinery for processing into bullion. Full construction commenced in the fourth quarter of 2003, with production expected to commence in fourth quarter 2005. During 2004, construction was completed for the project's internal roads, assay lab and truck shop. Construction of the project's crushers, assay lab and heap leach facility embankment all began in 2004. Veladero's 2005 field program will focus on on-going pre-stripping of the mine and completing construction of the leach pad, crushers, power supply and process plant. Including capitalized interest, capital expenditures for Veladero in 2005 are expected to be approximately $208 million. During the year, Barrick raised the expected construction cost for the project to approximately $540 million. The increase in the expected construction

cost of the mine reflected, among other factors, certain preliminary scope changes in the project, exchange rate variations, increased winter operating costs and increased costs with respect to fuel, steel, concrete and labour. Production at the Veladero project is anticipated to average approximately 700,000 ounces of gold annually at expected average total cash costs of approximately $200 per ounce (based on prevailing exchange rates in effect in late 2004 and excluding any applicable export duties) over the first three full years of the project's life. The various cost increases referred to above may also impact on future total cash costs. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, the expected mine life is 16 years.

Exploration, Drilling and Analysis

At December 31, 2004, Veladero had proven and probable reserves of 12.8 million ounces of gold. A 19-hole program of reverse circulation infill drilling totaling 7,381 meters was completed during 2004, principally within the Filo Federico and Cuatro Esquinas ore bodies. The goal of this program was to convert resources located within designed pit limits to reserves. This infill drilling program succeeded in converting approximately 851,000 ounces of gold resources to reserves. It also encountered ore-grade mineralization in areas previously modeled as waste based on earlier, wider-spaced drilling. Infill drilling will continue during 2005, with plans for at least 7 holes totaling approximately 1,750 meters.

During the fourth quarter 2004, geologic evaluations commenced with the goal of identifying and prioritizing mine-area exploration targets. Evaluation criteria include known mineralization outside of modeled pit limits; projections of mineralized trends; and coincidence of favorable host rocks, geologic structures, hydrothermal alteration, and permissive geophysical anomalies. This work identified at least five high-priority exploration targets within the mine area. Three exploration drill holes totaling 237 meters were completed during the 2004 fourth quarter, and approximately 14,500 meters of core and reverse circulation exploration drilling are planned for the first half of 2005.

At December 31, 2004, the Veladero resource database contained 782 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 208,111 meters; 128 diamond drill holes for 26,557 meters; and 5,153 meters of channel samples from two declines which total 1,147 meters in length. Drill spacing within mineralized zones varies from 30 meters to 100 meters, and averages approximately 35 meters.

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 conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Royalties

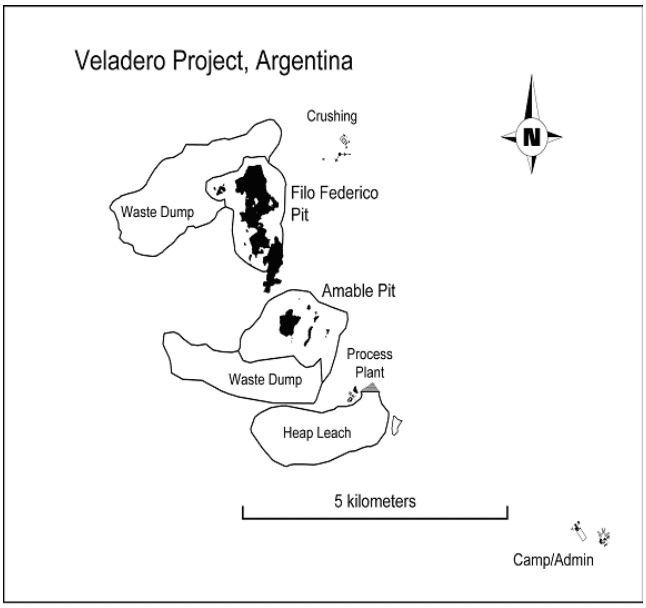
Pursuant to legislation passed by the government of the Province of San Juan, all gold and silver, among other ores, extracted from the property within the Province of San Juan are subject to a royalty, payable to the government of the Province of San Juan, of 3% of the value of the ore at the "mine 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.

Pledge of Assets

During 2004, Barrick's wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera Argentina Gold S.A. ("MAGSA"), secured a variable rate, limited recourse $250 million loan facility for Veladero. As at December 31, 2004, MAGSA had drawndown approximately $198 million under the facility. Barrick has guaranteed the loan

until completion of the project has occurred, after which it will become non-recourse. This facility is insured for political risks by branches of the Canadian government and German government. Substantially all the assets of MAGSA, including the Veladero property and related assets, have been pledged as security under the loan. The effective interest rate for 2004 was 7.5%.

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



Pascua-Lama Project

General

The Pascua-Lama property is located in the Frontera District 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, 380 kilometers by road northwest of the city of San Juan, Argentina and approximately 10 kilometers from the Veladero project. The Chilean part of the deposit, which is at an elevation of approximately 4,300 to 5,250 meters above sea level, was acquired by Barrick in 1994 and is held through a wholly-owned, subsidiary of Barrick, Compañía Minera Nevada Limitada. The Argentinean part of the property was acquired subsequently and is held through 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 Specific Pascua-Lama Protocol under the Mining Treaty was signed into law by both countries in the third quarter of 2004. 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 mountain ranges 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. During the winter months, extreme weather may create a challenging operating environment. Recognizing this issue, the potential impact of possible extreme weather conditions, to the extent possible, will be incorporated into the project's operating plan. 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 property 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 will 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 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.

In the first of half of 2004, work on the Pascua-Lama project focused on updating its 2001 feasibility study. Barrick made the decision to proceed with the project in July 2004. The Company filed for its principal environmental permits in both Chile and Argentina in 2004 and is finalizing fiscal and taxation matters, which are expected to be resolved by the end of 2005, at which time a three-year construction schedule is expected to begin. Production is anticipated in 2009, subject to obtaining the necessary permits, approvals and fiscal regimes. In 2005, Barrick will continue its efforts with respect to community/government relations, permitting, protocol implementation and tax stability. Factors such as permitting, protocol implementation, tax stability, export duties, other fiscal and taxation matters, royalties, rising costs of materials and currency fluctuations may impact on the timing and the cost of development and operation of the project. In addition to the $1.4-$1.5 billion in construction capital, a further investment of about $250 million is anticipated in the first three years after production start-up for a plant expansion to increase capacity from 33,000 tons per day to 44,000 tons per day and for a flotation plant. During the first decade of production, annual production is estimated at between 750,000 and 775,000 ounces of gold at estimated average total cash costs of approximately $130-$140 (subject to exchange rate fluctuations and applicable export duties) per ounce. Based on existing reserves and production capacity, mine life is expected to be 21 years.

The Pascua-Lama project received Environmental Impact Study (“EIS”) approval from appropriate authorities in Chile in May 2001 and, in December 2004, Barrick submitted a second EIS in respect of modifications of the project. The EIS prepared for the portion of the mine, mill and tailings storage facility for the project located in Argentina was updated to incorporate the cumulative impacts of the construction and development of the nearby Veladero project. This EIS was submitted in late 2004, with approval anticipated by the end of 2005. 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, 2004, Pascua-Lama had proven and probable reserves of 17.6 million ounces of gold and 643 million ounces of silver contained 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 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". 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 9.8% 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 products 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 and development 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 were 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 modeling 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 $141 million on its exploration, development and business development activities in 2004 (2003 – $137 million) and is expected to spend approximately $150 million in 2005. Of the $96 million spent on exploration in 2004, approximately $30 million was spent in North America, approximately $20 million was spent in South America, approximately $40 million was spent in the Australia/Africa region and approximately $5 million was spent in Russia and Central Asia.

Development expenditures totaled approximately $14 million, of which $9 million was spent at the Lagunas Norte project in the Alto Chicama District. Business development costs totaled approximately $18 million. In connection with its exploration strategy and goal of establishing a business unit in respect of Russia and Central Asia, Barrick acquired a 10% equity interest in Highland Gold Mining PLC ("Highland") in October 2003. In January 2004, Barrick acquired an additional equity interest, bringing its total interest in Highland to approximately 14% at December 31, 2004, and certain participation and other rights with respect to properties in Russia. In January 2005, Barrick acquired a 9% equity interest in

Celtic Resources Holdings PLC ("Celtic"). In addition, Barrick acquired additional subscription rights for shares in Celtic, certain rights with respect to the Nezhdaninskoye deposit in Russia and certain participation rights with respect to properties Celtic acquires in Kazakhstan.

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, 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 2004, 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. As part of Barrick's goal to minimize the impact on the environment, it develops closure and reclamation plans as part of its initial project planning and design. The Company has estimated future site reclamation and closure obligations, which it believes will meet current regulatory requirements. See Notes 2 and 17 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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. In order to prevent and control spills and protect water quality, Barrick utilizes multiple levels of spill containment procedures and routine inspection and monitoring of its facilities. The Company also has various programs to reuse and conserve water at its operations. In order to mitigate the impact of dust produced by its operations, Barrick uses several different dust suppression techniques at its properties. The Company has also implemented safeguards at its properties that are designed to protect wildlife in the surrounding areas. Such safeguards include fencing and netting or other coverings of ponds and tanks, the establishment of water sources for wildlife and small mammal refuges.

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, Kalgoorlie and Yilgarn) or produce mercury as a co-product of the production process (Goldstrike, Pierina 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 US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") imposes liabilities on persons who own or operate facilities from which hazardous substances have been released. Pursuant to CERCLA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") 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 2004, Barrick's expenditures at the Grants facility were $1.48 million. For 2005, Barrick's expenditures are planned at $1.46 million.

Title X of the US 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. For additional information regarding this matter, see "Legal Matters – Litigation".

FINANCIAL RISK-MANAGEMENT

Forward Sales Program

The Company has operations in six 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 began to take steps to simplify and reduce the size of its gold forward sales hedge program. With the Company's positive outlook for the gold price, interest rates near 40-year lows (which may lead 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 gold reserves. In late 2003, Barrick adopted a "no-new-hedge" gold policy such that it will not add new ounces to its gold forward sales hedge program and will pursue opportunities to reduce its gold forward sales hedge position. Barrick continues to enter into other financial and commodity 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 gold and silver forward sales contracts represent agreements to sell gold and silver on a delivery date in the future. Barrick has the flexibility to choose a delivery date in advance of the master trading agreement's termination date (2014 in most cases). Barrick may, in its discretion, choose to settle any gold forward sales hedge contract in advance of the contract's termination date. Barrick manages its gold and silver forward sales hedge contracts such that Barrick is able to physically deliver gold and silver against the contracts on these dates. For currencies, fuel and interest rates contracts, Barrick sets the contract terms with the intention of receiving hedge accounting treatment.

The rights and obligations under Barrick's fixed-price gold forward sales hedge contracts are set out in 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 we believe 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. Generally, though not always, the future price for the sale of gold under the contract is higher than the spot 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 the greater the contract price compared to the spot price at the start of the contract. In some cases, the "premium" becomes negative (known as "backwardation"). However, this occurrence is relatively uncommon, and, historically, any periods of "backwardation" have been relatively 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 fixed-price forward sales hedge 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. At December 31, 2004, Barrick had fixed-price gold forward sales hedge contracts with one counterparty that represented 11% of Barrick's total commitment to deliver gold ounces under its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge contracts.

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, 2004, it was $3.6 billion – and a long-term debt to consolidated net worth ratio of 2:1 or lower – at December 31, 2004, it was 0.51:1. 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.

Prior to 2003, as a result of the Company's fixed-price forward sales hedge 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 fixed-price gold forward sales hedge contracts rather than into the spot market. During 2004, the Company delivered 2 million ounces of its gold production into its gold forward sales hedge program and delivered its remaining gold production into the spot market. In 2004, the Company realized an average price of $391 per ounce compared with the average London P.M. Fix for the year of $409 per ounce. In comparison, for 2003, the Company realized an average gold price of $366 per ounce compared with the average London P.M. Fix for the year of $363 per ounce.

At December 31, 2004, the Company had outstanding commitments to deliver approximately 13.5 million ounces of its future gold production under its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge program. The Company also had floating-price gold forward sales contracts under which, at year end, Barrick is committed to deliver 0.5 million ounces of gold over the next ten years at spot prices, less an average fixed-price adjustment of $52 per ounce.. In anticipation of building the Pascua-Lama project and in support of any related third party financing, in 2004, the Company allocated 6.5 million ounces of existing fixed-price gold forward sales hedge contracts specifically to Pascua–Lama's future gold production. The Company believes that the allocation of these contracts will help reduce gold price risk at Pascua–Lama and should facilitate the financing for its construction. The Company expects the allocation of these contracts to eliminate requirements by lenders to add incremental gold sales hedge contracts in the future to support the financing of Pascua–Lama. The designated contracts represent just over 35% of the 17.6 million ounces of current gold reserves at Pascua–Lama, and do not impact any of the 643 million ounces of silver contained in gold reserves at Pascua–Lama. The remaining 7.0 million ounces of existing fixed-price gold forward sales hedge contracts represent slightly over one year of expected future gold production and approximately 10% of Barrick's reserves, excluding Pascua–Lama.

Barrick plans to continue to explore and evaluate various strategies to reduce the size of its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge position. In general, the Company will endeavor to make use of gold market volatility or other opportunities in reducing its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge position. Depending on market conditions and other factors, Barrick may choose to deliver a portion of its gold production into its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge program at prices that are below the spot price, or Barrick may choose to pursue any of a number of alternative methods of reducing its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge position, including, but not restricted to, restructuring, transferring, converting or otherwise settling contracts. 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 fixed-price gold forward sales hedge program. If Barrick chooses to deliver a portion of its gold production into its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge program at prices that are below the spot price, it will incur an opportunity loss on those contracts.

For a summary of the Company's future gold sale and delivery commitments, derivative financial instruments used in the gold forward sales hedge program and associated risks, see Notes 4 and 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2004, pages 36 to 38 and 53 to 57 of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2004 and "Risk Factors".

Currency, Interest Rate and Commodity Hedge Programs

The Company also monitors and manages exposures related to currencies, interest rates and commodity prices. Currency risk mainly arises on non-US dollar 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. Commodity price risk arises in respect of commodities such as diesel fuel and natural gas consumed at each of the Company's operations. The Company mainly uses forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts to mitigate the impact of volatility in currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices on its business. For a summary of the derivative instruments used in the Company's currency, interest rate and commodity hedge programs, see Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 forward sales hedge 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 gold sales, hedging and risk-management strategies is delegated to the Company's treasury function. A report on Barrick's gold sales and 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 and overall risk-management position at each of their regularly scheduled meetings.

Barrick maintains a separate compliance function to independently monitor and verify gold sales and 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 gold sales and 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 gold sales and 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.

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. To date, no legislation or regulation has been passed in respect of the recommendations made in the Cooke Report.

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. In February 2005, the Court granted Blanchard's motion to amend their complaint to add an allegation of a violation of the Commodity Exchange Act and amend its allegation of Barrick's violation of anti-trust laws. A trial date has been tentatively set for July 2005. Barrick has and will continue to vigorously defend the action.

On September 21, 2004, a putative class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against Barrick and J.P. Morgan. The plaintiffs, Dr. Gregg McKenzie and others are alleged purchasers of gold and gold derivatives. The complaint alleges violations of the U.S. anti-trust laws and also of the Commodity Exchange Act, based upon the same conduct as alleged in the Blanchard complaint. The complaint seeks damages and an injunction terminating certain of Barrick's trading agreements with J.P. Morgan. On December 17, 2004, a second and substantially identical complaint was filed in the same court against the same defendants. Barrick has not yet been served with this second complaint. Barrick has and will continue to vigorously defend the action.

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 ongoing and are required to be completed by May 31, 2005. 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. On September 29, 2004, the Court issued an order granting in part and denying in part Barrick's motion to dismiss the action. The Court granted the plaintiffs leave to file a Second Amended Complaint, which was filed on October 20, 2004. The plaintiffs filed a Third Amended Complaint on January 6, 2005. Barrick has and will continue to vigorously defend the action.

On September 8, 2004, two of Barrick's U.S. subsidiaries, Homestake Mining Company of California ("Homestake California") and Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake") were served with a First Amended Complaint by persons alleging to be current or former residents of a rural area near the former Grants Uranium Mill. The Complaint, which was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico, identifies 26 plaintiffs. Homestake and Homestake California, along with an unspecified number of unidentified defendants, are named as defendants. The plaintiffs allege that they have suffered a variety of physical, emotional and financial injuries as a result of exposure to radioactive and other hazardous substances. The Complaint seeks an unspecified amount of damages. A motion to dismiss the claim was filed with the Court, but the Court has not yet ruled on the motion. Barrick has and will continue to vigorously defend the action.

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.

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 and development projects, such as diesel fuel, electricity, steel, concrete and cyanide. 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. An increase in the cost, or decrease in the availability, of construction materials such as steel and concrete may affect the timing and cost of Barrick's development projects. If Barrick's proceeds from the sale of by-products were to decrease significantly, or the costs of certain commodities consumed or otherwise used in connection with Barrick's operations and development projects 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, 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, silver and copper, as well as increased production and capital 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, cash costs and capital 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 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. 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), general inflationary pressures 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

Barrick has invested resources to document and analyze its system of internal controls over financial reporting and it is continuing its evaluation of such 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; future gold prices; and, in certain circumstances, future silver and copper 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 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. In addition, Barrick's ability to successfully obtain key permits and approvals to explore for, develop and operate mines and to successfully operate in communities around the world will likely depend on our ability to develop, operate and close mines in a manner that is consistent with the creation of social and economic benefits in the surrounding communities. Barrick's ability to obtain permits and approvals and to successfully operate in particular communities may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with Barrick's activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, human health and safety or the surrounding communities. 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 and, to the extent possible, create social and economic benefit in the surrounding communities. 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 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, such as the Canadian and Australian dollar. The appreciation of non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar can increase the costs of gold production at Barrick's mines, 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) unrealized 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 incurring an unrealized mark-to-market 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 fixed-price gold forward sales hedge 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 fixed-price

forward sales hedge program. Barrick has announced a “no-new-hedge” gold policy such that it will not add any new ounces to its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge program and it will pursue opportunities to reduce its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge position. Barrick may voluntarily deliver gold production into its fixed-price gold forward sales hedge program, resulting in an opportunity loss. 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 gold forward sales hedge 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, fixed-rate and 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 labour 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. See "Legal Matters – Litigation".

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, 2004 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, 2004 (US GAAP) which is incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Set forth below is a description of Barrick's share capital. The following statements are brief summaries of, and are subject to the provisions of, the articles of amalgamation and by-laws of Barrick and the relevant provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario).

General

Barrick's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Barrick common shares, an unlimited number of first preferred shares issuable in series and an unlimited number of second preferred shares issuable in series.

Common Shares

The holders of Barrick common shares are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. The holders of Barrick common shares are entitled to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the Board of Directors of Barrick in respect of the Barrick common shares. Subject to the prior rights of the holders, if any, of the first preferred shares and second preferred shares then outstanding and of the shares then outstanding of any other class ranking senior to the Barrick common shares, the holders of Barrick common shares are entitled to share ratably in any distribution of the assets of Barrick upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, after satisfaction of all debts and other liabilities.

The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of Barrick common shares are subject to the rights of the holders of shares of any series of first preferred shares (the "First Preferred Shares") or second preferred shares (the "Second Preferred Shares") or any other class ranking senior to the Barrick common shares that Barrick may issue in the future.

There are no limitations contained in the articles or by-laws of Barrick or the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on the ability of a person who is not a Canadian resident to hold Barrick common shares or exercise the voting rights associated with Barrick common shares.

Preferred Shares

First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares may be issued from time to time in series. The board of directors of the Company determines by resolution the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions to be attached to each such series.

The Company is entitled to redeem all or any part of the First Preferred Shares or Second Preferred Shares of any series on payment for each share of the amount equal to the result obtained when the stated capital account for the series is divided by the number of issued and outstanding shares of such series together with such premium, if any, as may be determined by the board of directors in connection with its determination of the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions to be attached to the applicable series, and all declared and unpaid dividends thereon. The Company is also entitled to purchase for cancellation all or any part of the First Preferred Shares of any series.

The First Preferred Shares and the Second Preferred Shares of each series are entitled to a preference over the common shares of the Company and any other shares ranking junior to the First Preferred Shares or Second Preferred Shares, as the case may be, with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Any series of First Preferred Shares or Second Preferred Shares may also be given such other preferences over the common shares and any other shares ranking junior to the First Preferred Shares or Second Preferred Shares, as the case may be, as may be determined. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of the First Preferred Shares are entitled to receive, in the aggregate, the amount of the stated capital account of the First Preferred Shares plus all declared and unpaid dividends plus, if the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up is voluntary, any premium to which the shares would be entitled on a redemption, before any amount is paid or property or assets are distributed to the holders of common shares or any other shares ranking junior to the First Preferred Shares. After payment of such amount, the holders of the First Preferred Shares are not entitled to share in any further distribution of the property or assets of the Company. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of the Second Preferred Shares are entitled to receive, in the aggregate, the amount of the stated capital account of the Second Preferred Shares plus all declared and unpaid dividends plus, if the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up is voluntary, any premium to which the shares would be entitled on a redemption, before any amount is paid or property or assets are distributed to the holders of common shares or any other shares ranking junior to the Second Preferred Shares. After payment of such amount, the holders of the Second Preferred Shares are not entitled to share in any further distribution of the property or assets of the Company.

The holders of First Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares are entitled to receive fixed, non-cumulative preferential quarterly cash dividends at such rate and on such dates as may be determined by the board of directors in connection with its determination of the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions to be attached to the applicable series.

The approval of the holders of the First Preferred Shares or the Second Preferred Shares is required to delete or vary any right, privilege, restriction or condition attaching to the First Preferred Shares or Second Preferred Shares, as the case may be, as a class and any other matter requiring the approval or consent of the holders of the First Preferred Shares or the Second Preferred Shares, as the case may be, as a class.

The first series of First Preferred Shares is designated as "$0.114 Non-cumulative Redeemable Convertible First Preferred Shares, Series A" (the "First Preferred Shares, Series A"), consisting of 10,000,000 First Preferred Shares. In addition to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the First Preferred Shares as a class, the First Preferred Shares, Series A are entitled to fixed non-cumulative preferential cash dividends of C$0.114 per year, payable quarterly and can be converted into common shares on a one for one basis (subject to adjustment) if called for redemption. The redemption price for the First Preferred Shares, Series A is initially C$1.90 per share, but it may change if the Company gives notice that it has determined that the market price of the First Preferred Shares, Series A is a stipulated price. On or after the day that is 30 days after such notice is given, a holder of First Preferred Shares, Series A can require the Company to redeem his or her First Preferred Shares, Series A. The approval of the holders of the First Preferred Shares, Series A is required in respect of certain changes to the provisions relating to the First Preferred Shares or the First Preferred Shares, Series A. As of March 30, 2005 there were no First Preferred Shares, Series A issued and outstanding.

The second series of First Preferred Shares is designated as "$0.126 Non-cumulative Redeemable Convertible First Preferred Shares, Series B" (the "First Preferred Shares, Series B"), consisting of 10,000,000 First Preferred Shares. In addition to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the First Preferred Shares as a class, the First Preferred Shares, Series B are entitled to fixed non-cumulative preferential cash dividends of C$0.126 per year, payable quarterly and can be converted into common shares on a one for one basis (subject to adjustment) if called for redemption. The redemption price for each First Preferred Share, Series B is its stated capital (being C$2.10 per share) plus a premium of C$0.2625 per share, together with all declared and unpaid dividends. The approval of the holders of the First Preferred Shares, Series B is required in respect of certain changes to the provisions relating to the First Preferred Shares or the First Preferred Shares, Series B. No class of shares may be created or issued ranking as to capital or dividends prior to or on parity with the First Preferred Shares except with the prior approval of the holders of the First Preferred Shares, Series B. As of March 30, 2005 there were no First Preferred Shares, Series B issued and outstanding.

The third series of First Preferred Shares is designated as "First Preferred Shares, Series C Special Voting Share" (the "Special Voting Share"), consisting of one Special Voting Share. The Special Voting Share was issued to effect the assumption by Barrick of the BGI exchangeable share structure in connection with the acquisition of Homestake. In connection with a prior merger transaction, BGI, a subsidiary of Homestake, issued a class of exchangeable shares to investors resident in Canada and, to a lesser extent, the United States that allowed the holders of those shares to exchange their shares for shares of Homestake on a share-for-share basis. On the completion of the acquisition of Homestake by Barrick, those holders became entitled to exchange their BGI exchangeable shares for Barrick common shares on the basis of 0.53 Barrick common shares for each BGI exchangeable share.

In addition to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the First Preferred Shares as a class, except as otherwise required by applicable law, the holder of record of the Special Voting Share has a number of votes equal to the number of BGI exchangeable shares outstanding from time to time, which are not owned by Barrick or its subsidiaries or affiliates, multiplied by 0.53. The holder of the Special Voting Share will vote together with the holders of Barrick common shares as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of the holders of the Barrick common shares, except as may be required by applicable law. The holder of the Special Voting Share is entitled to receive, in any distribution of

property or assets of Barrick upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Barrick, an amount equal to the stated capital of the share plus all declared and unpaid dividends on the share, before any amount is paid or distributed in respect of the Barrick common shares or any other Barrick shares ranking junior to the Special Voting Share. The holder of the Special Voting Share is entitled to receive a dividend of C$0.04 per year. At such time as no BGI exchangeable shares (other than BGI exchangeable shares owned by Barrick or any subsidiary or affiliate of Barrick) are outstanding and there are no shares, securities, debt obligations, options or other agreements that could give rise to the issuance of any BGI exchangeable shares to any person (other than to Barrick or any subsidiary or affiliate of Barrick), the Special Voting Share will be redeemed by Barrick for C$1.00 plus all declared and unpaid dividends. As of March 30, 2005 there was one Special Voting Share issued and outstanding.

The first series of Second Preferred Shares is designated as "$0.222 Non-cumulative Redeemable Convertible Second Preferred Shares, Series A" (the "Second Preferred Shares, Series A"), consisting of 15,000,000 Second Preferred Shares. In addition to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the Second Preferred Shares as a class, the Second Preferred Shares, Series A are entitled to fixed non-cumulative preferential cash dividends of C$0.222 per year, payable quarterly and can be converted into common shares on a one for one basis (subject to adjustment) if called for redemption. The redemption price for each Second Preferred Share, Series A is C$2.43 per share, together with all declared and unpaid dividends. A holder of Second Preferred Shares, Series A can require the Company to redeem his or her Second Preferred Shares, Series A at the redemption price. The approval of the holders of the Second Preferred Shares, Series A is required in respect of certain changes to the provisions relating to the Second Preferred Shares or the Second Preferred Shares, Series A. No class of shares may be created or issued ranking as to capital or dividends prior to or on parity with the Second Preferred Shares (with the exception of the First Preferred Shares) except with the prior approval of the holders of the Second Preferred Shares, Series A. As of March 30, 2005 there were no Second Preferred Shares, Series A issued and outstanding.

RATINGS

The following table sets out the ratings of Barrick's corporate debt by the rating agencies indicated:

Rating Agency	Moody's Investor Service	Standard & Poor's Rating Services	Dominion Bond Rating Service
Senior, unsecured debt 2034	Baa1	A	A
Senior, unsecured debt due 2014	Baa1	A	A
Senior, unsecured debt due 2007	Baa1	A	A
Municipal bonds, due 2029 (1)	Aa1/VMIG1	AA+/A-1+	Not Rated
Municipal bonds, due 2032 (1)	Aa2/P-1	Not Rated	Not Rated

1. Barrick, through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, issued a total of $63 million of tax exempt, solid waste disposal bonds. The bonds are guaranteed by Barrick and no principal payments are required until cancellation, redemption or maturity. A portion of such bonds mature in 2029, with the remainder maturing in 2032.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") credit ratings for long-term debt are on a rating scale that ranges from Aaa to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to Moody's, a rating of Baa is the fourth highest of nine major categories. Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa to Caa in its corporate bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the issue ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category, the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating system is assigned by Moody's, a long or short-term rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand, using a variable municipal investment grade rating. Moody's credit ratings for long-term aspect of VRDOs are on a rating scale that ranges from Aaa to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to Moody's, a rating of Aa is the second highest of nine major categories. Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa to Caa in its municipal bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the issue ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category, the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category. Moody's credit ratings for the short-term or demand aspect of VRDOs are on a rating scale that ranges from VMIG 1 to SG, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to Moody's, a rating of VMIG 1 is the highest of four categories.

Moody's also uses credit ratings for the short-term or demand aspect of VRDOs on a rating scale that ranges from P-1 to NP, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to Moody's, a rating of P-1 is the highest of four categories.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") credit ratings for long-term debt are on a rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to S&P, the A rating is the third highest of ten major categories. The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (–) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

S&P assigns a dual rating to debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. S&P's long-term debt rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and its short term debt (including commercial paper) rating symbols are used for the put option. According to S&P, the AA rating is the second highest of ten major categories. S&P's credit ratings for short-term debt are on a rating scale that ranges from A-1 to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to S&P, the A-1 rating is the highest of six major categories. Within the A-1 category, certain obligations are designated with a plus (+) sign. This indicates that the obligors capacity to meet is financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("DBRS") credit ratings are on a long-term debt rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated. According to DBRS, a rating of A by DBRS is in the middle of three subcategories within the third highest of ten major categories. The assignment of a "(high)" or "(low)" modifier within each rating category indicates relative standing within such category. The "(high)" and "(low)" grades are not used for the AAA category.

Barrick understands that the ratings are based on, among other things, information furnished to the above ratings agencies by Barrick and information obtained by the ratings agencies from publicly available sources. The credit ratings given to Barrick's debt instruments by the rating agencies are not recommendations to buy, hold or sell such debt instruments since such ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. There is no assurance that any rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Barrick's common shares are listed and posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange, the Swiss Stock Exchange and La Bourse de Paris. The majority of trading of Barrick's common shares take place on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ABX. The following table outlines the closing share price trading range and volume of shares traded by month in 2004.

	Toronto Stock Exchange			New York Stock Exchange		
	Share Price Trading Range		Share	Share Price Trading Range		Share
	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume
2004	(C$ per share)		(millions)	($ per share)		(millions)
January	29.95	25.64	40.8	23.40	19.34	58.3
February	28.10	26.30	37.7	21.50	19.67	45.8
March	31.00	26.85	44.9	23.78	20.02	64.1
April	31.56	26.00	39.6	24.10	19.02	57.9
May	28.53	25.45	29.8	20.99	18.38	46.6
June	28.08	25.80	33.2	20.67	18.76	35.0
July	27.65	24.70	29.3	20.99	18.61	30.8
August	26.30	24.25	27.2	20.30	18.22	29.4
September	26.60	25.00	27.4	21.04	19.37	32.3
October	27.60	25.58	32.3	22.55	20.34	42.0
November	30.15	26.22	36.0	25.39	21.40	56.1
December	29.50	28.10	29.9	24.90	23.03	43.4

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

On November 12, 2004, Barrick entered into an Indenture with Barrick Gold Inc., Barrick Gold Finance Company and JPMorgan Chase Bank. Pursuant to such Indenture, (a) Barrick issued $200,000,000 principal amount of 5.80% notes due 2034 (the "Barrick 2034 Notes"), (b) Barrick Gold Finance Company issued $200,000,000 principal amount of 5.80% notes due 2034 (the "BGFC 2034 Notes"), and (c) Barrick Gold Finance Company issued $350,000,000 principal amount of 4.875% notes due 2014 (the "2014 Notes") on November 12, 2004. The Indenture sets out the terms and conditions pertaining to the Barrick 2034 Notes, the BGFC 2034 Notes and the 2014 Notes. Each of the BGFC 2034 Notes and the 2014 Notes are unconditionally guaranteed by Barrick.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

Barrick's transfer agent and registrar for its common shares is CIBC Mellon Trust Company, Toronto, Ontario. Barrick's transfer agent and registrar for the BGI exchangeable shares is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, Toronto, Ontario.

DIVIDEND POLICY

In each of 2002, 2003 and 2004, 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 to 12 of the Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement of the Company dated March 14, 2005 for information regarding directors of the Company and the Committees of the Board which pages are incorporated herein by reference. The Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement of the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. As of March 24, 2005, directors and executive officers of Barrick as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, approximately 0.4% 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 March 30, 2004:

Name (age) and municipality of residence	**Office (date became an Officer)**	**Principal occupations during past 5 years**
Peter Munk *(77)* 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 (*49*) 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 *(55)* 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).

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Alexander J. Davidson *(53)* Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice President, Exploration and Corporate Development *(1993)*	Executive Vice President, Exploration and Corporate Development of the Company; prior to March 2005, Executive Vice President, Exploration of the Company; prior to May 2003, Senior Vice President, Exploration of the Company.
Patrick J. Garver *(53)* Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice President and General Counsel *(1993)*	Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company.
Peter J. Kinver *(49)* 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 *(47)* 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 *(46)* 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 *(40)* 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.
Ramon Araneda *(56)* La Molina, Lima, Peru	Vice President, Exploration, South America *(2004)*	Vice President, Exploration, South America of the Company; prior to July 2004, Exploration Manager, Peru of the Company.
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 *(36)* 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.
M. Vincent Borg *(48)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Corporate Communications *(1992)*	Vice President, Corporate Communications of the Company.
Michael J. Brown *(47)* Alexandria, Virginia	Vice President, United States Public Affairs *(1995)*	Vice President, United States Public Affairs of the Company.
Edward L. Cope *(50)* Spring Creek, Nevada	Vice President, Exploration, United States *(2004)*	Vice President, Exploration, United States of the Company; prior to July 2004, Manager, USA Exploration of the Company.
Brad L. Doores *(54)* 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 *(41)* 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 *(50)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President and Controller *(1988)*	Vice President and Controller of the Company.
Igor Gonzales *(50)* 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.
Rich Haddock *(46)* Bountiful, Utah	Vice President, Environment	Vice President, Environment of the Company; prior to February 2005, Senior Counsel, US Operations of the Company.

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Rob Krcmarov *(40)* North Perth, Australia	Vice President, Exploration	Vice President, Exploration of the Company; prior to March 2005, Vice President, Exploration, Australia, Tanzania and Asia of the Company; prior to July 2004, Executive General Manager, Australia/Africa of the Company; prior to March 2004, General Manager, Exploration, Australia of the Company; prior to January 2002, Manager, Project Development of the Company; prior to January 2001, district geologist of the Company.
Gregory A. Lang *(50)* 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).
René L. Marion *(42)* 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 *(58)* Santiago, Chile	Vice President, Chile/Argentina *(1994)*	Vice President, Chile Argentina, prior to October 2004, Vice President, Environment of the Company.
Calvin F. Pon *(48)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Tax *(2004)*	Vice President, Tax of the Company; prior to February 2004, Director, Tax of the Company.
George Potter *(48)* Toronto, Ontario	Vice President, Capital Projects *(2004)*	Vice President, Capital Projects of the Company; prior to October 2004, Managing Director of Projects, Metallurgy and Supplies for Ashanti Goldfields and Anglogold Ashanti Ltd.
John Shipp *(58)* Perth, Australia	Vice President, Australia/Africa (*2004)*	Vice President, Australia/Africa of the Company; prior to September 2004, General Manager at Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines.

Name (age) and municipality of residence	Office (date became an Officer)	Principal occupations during past 5 years
Sybil E. Veenman *(41)* 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 *(54)* 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 *(39)* 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 *(37)* 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 included in this Annual Information Form because these statistics are a key performance measure that Barrick's management uses to monitor performance. Barrick uses these statistics to assess how well its producing mines are performing compared to plan and also to assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of its mining operations. The inclusion of these statistics in this Annual Information Form helps an investor to assess performance "through the eyes of management". Barrick understand that certain investors also use these statistics 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 profitability and the ability to generate operating cash flow for use in investing and other activities. Barrick reports 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 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 (as part of the Consolidated Financial Statements) and mine site operating costs such as mining, processing, administration, royalties, production taxes and from the sale of by-products such as silver, but exclude amortization, reclamation costs, financing costs, and capital, development and exploration costs. A US GAAP measure of costs per ounce has also been presented as required by securities regulations that govern non-GAAP performance measures. Information within this Annual Information Form is focused on the "total cash costs" measure as defined by the Standard.

The data is 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. As can be seen from the following tables reconciling the GAAP and non–GAAP measures, the GAAP and non–GAAP measures are not significantly different.

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except per ounce information)	2004	2003
Total cash costs — per US GAAP [1]	$ 1,062	$ 1,065
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at the operating mines	(18)	(14)
Total cash costs per ounce — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$ 1,044	$ 1,051
Ounces sold (thousands)	4,936	5,554
Total cash costs per ounce — per US GAAP (dollars) [2]	$ 215	$ 192
Total cash costs — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) [2]	$ 212	$ 189

Reconciliation of Total Cash Costs Per Ounce to Financial Statements

	Goldstrike - Open Pit		Goldstrike - Underground		Eskay Creek[2]		Round Mountain	
For the years ended December 31	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total cash production costs — per US GAAP[1]	$ 336.5	$ 380.6	$ 141.2	$ 152.1	$ 9.3	$ 18.6	$ 84.5	$ 67.2
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.2)	—	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.6)	(1.6)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$ 334.0	$ 378.1	$ 141.0	$ 152.1	$ 9.1	$ 18.3	$ 82.9	$ 65.6
Ounces sold (thousands)	1,352	1,625	554	600	290	354	375	379
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)[3]	$ 249	$ 234	$ 256	$ 253	$ 32	$ 53	$ 225	$ 177
Total cash costs per ounce sold — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)[4]	$ 247	$ 233	$ 255	$ 253	$ 31	$ 52	$ 221	$ 173

	Hemlo		Holt-McDermott		Marigold		Total North America	
For the years ended December 31	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total cash production costs — per US GAAP[1]	$ 57.6	$ 60.4	$ 12.1	$ 20.9	$ 9.1	$ 8.1	$ 650.3	$ 707.9
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(4.9)	(4.8)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$ 57.4	$ 60.2	$ 12.0	$ 20.8	$ 9.0	$ 8.0	$ 645.4	$ 703.1
Ounces sold (thousands)	239	266	62	87	46	47	2,918	3,358
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)[3]	$ 241	$ 227	$ 195	$ 240	$ 198	$ 172	$ 223	$ 211
Total cash costs per ounce sold — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)[4]	$ 240	$ 226	$ 197	$ 239	$ 197	$ 171	$ 221	$ 209

	Pierina		Total South America		Plutonic		Darlot	
For the years ended December 31	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total cash production costs — per US GAAP[1]	$ 72.2	$ 78.9	$ 72.2	$ 78.9	$ 69.2	$ 62.6	$ 30.0	$ 25.4
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$ 68.7	$ 75.7	$ 68.7	$ 75.7	$ 69.1	$ 62.4	$ 29.9	$ 25.3
Ounces sold (thousands)	649	911	649	911	310	324	142	154
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars)[3]	$ 111	$ 87	$ 111	$ 87	$ 223	$ 193	$ 211	$ 165
Total cash costs per ounce sold — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)[4]	$ 106	$ 83	$ 106	$ 83	$ 223	$ 193	$ 210	$ 164

1 Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization and accretion expense and reclamation costs for non-operating mines).

2 Eskay Creek's total cash costs in 2004 are impacted by higher silver prices which the Company treats as a by-product. Total cash costs on a co-product basis are: 2004 - gold $202 per ounce, silver $3.36 per ounce (2003 - gold $175 per ounce, silver $2.37 per ounce).

3 Represents total cash production costs per US GAAP divided by ounces sold.

4 Represents total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard divided by ounces sold.

	Lawlers		Kalgoorlie		Bulyanhulu		Total Australia/Africa	
For the years ended December 31	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total cash production costs — per US GAAP [1]	$ 28.3	$ 23.8	$ 108.5	$ 88.1	$ 103.2	$ 77.1	$ 339.2	$ 277.0
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(7.5)	(4.1)	(9.3)	(6.0)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	$ 28.2	$ 23.7	$ 107.0	$ 86.6	$ 95.7	$ 73.0	$ 329.9	$ 271.0
Ounces sold (thousands)	115	95	463	415	339	297	1,369	1,285
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP (dollars) [2]	$ 247	$ 250	$ 234	$ 212	$ 304	$ 260	$ 248	$ 216
Total cash costs per ounce sold — per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars)[3]	$ 246	$ 249	$ 231	$ 209	$ 283	$ 246	$ 241	$ 210

1 Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization and accretion expense and reclamation costs for non-operating mines).

2 Represents total cash production costs per US GAAP divided by ounces sold.

3 Represents total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard divided by ounces sold.

Reconciliation of Amortization Costs per Ounce to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31	2004	2003	2002
Amortization expense per consolidated financial statements	$ 452	$ 522	$ 519
Amortization expense recorded on property, plant and equipment not at operating mine sites	(27)	(25)	(26)
Amortization expense for per ounce calculation	$ 425	$ 497	$ 493
Ounces sold (thousands)	4,936	5,554	5,805
Amortization per ounce (dollars)	$ 86	$ 90	$ 85

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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 14, 2005. As well, additional financial information is provided in the Company's 2004 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, 2004 (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).

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
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer
Toronto, Canada
March 15, 2005

To the Shareholders of Barrick Gold Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Barrick Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the consolidated statements of income, cash flows, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004. 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 Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (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 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, 2004 and 2003 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004 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, and during 2002 the Company changed its policy on deferred stripping costs.

On March 15, 2005 we reported separately to the shareholders of Barrick Gold Corporation on the financial statements for the same periods, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
Toronto, Canada
March 15, 2005

Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Gold Corporation *For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars, except per share data)*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Gold sales (notes 3 and 4)	**$ 1,932**	$ 2,035	$ 1,967
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales[1] (note 5)	**1,071**	1,072	1,070
Amortization (note 3)	**452**	522	519
Administration	**71**	73	50
Exploration, development and business development	**141**	137	104
Other (income) expense (note 6)	**158**	(4)	16
	1,893	1,800	1,759
Interest income	**25**	31	26
Interest expense (note 16b)	**(19)**	(44)	(57)
Income before income taxes and other items	**45**	222	177
Income tax recovery (expense) (note 7)	**203**	(5)	16
Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	**248**	217	193
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles (note 2b)	**—**	(17)	—
Net income for the year	**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Earnings per share data (note 8)			
Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles			
Basic	**$ 0.47**	$ 0.40	$ 0.36
Diluted	**$ 0.46**	$ 0.40	$ 0.36
Net income			
Basic	**$ 0.47**	$ 0.37	$ 0.36
Diluted	**$ 0.46**	$ 0.37	$ 0.36

1. Exclusive of amortization (note 5).

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

Barrick Gold Corporation *For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Operating Activities			
Net income	**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Amortization	**452**	522	519
Deferred income taxes (note 18)	**(225)**	(49)	(75)
Inmet litigation settlement (note 6)	**—**	(86)	—
Gains on sale of long-lived assets (note 6)	**(34)**	(34)	(4)
Other items (note 9)	**65**	(34)	(45)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**506**	519	588
Investing Activities			
Property, plant and equipment			
Capital expenditures (note 3)	**(824)**	(322)	(228)
Sales proceeds	**43**	40	8
Investments (note 10)			
Purchases	**(47)**	(60)	—
Sales proceeds	**9**	8	3
Proceeds on maturity of term deposits	**—**	—	159
Net cash used in investing activities	**(819)**	(334)	(58)
Financing Activities			
Capital stock			
Proceeds from shares issued on exercise of stock options	**49**	29	83
Repurchased for cash (note 19a)	**(95)**	(154)	—
Long-term debt (note 16b)			
Proceeds	**974**	—	—
Repayments	**(41)**	(23)	(25)
Dividends (note 19a)	**(118)**	(118)	(119)
Other items	**(28)**	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**741**	(266)	(61)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	**—**	7	1
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	**428**	(81)	469
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year (note 16a)	**970**	1,044	574
Cash and equivalents at end of year (note 16a)	**$ 1,398**	$ 970	$ 1,044

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)

	2004	2003
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents (note 16a)	**$ 1,398**	$ 970
Accounts receivable (note 11)	**58**	56
Inventories (note 11)	**215**	164
Other current assets (note 11)	**286**	178
	1,957	1,368
Investments (note 10)	**134**	130
Property, plant and equipment (note 12)	**3,391**	3,128
Capitalized mining costs (note 13)	**226**	235
Other assets (note 14)	**566**	497
Total assets	**$ 6,274**	$ 5,358
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	**$ 335**	$ 245
Other current liabilities (note 15)	**83**	119
	418	364
Long-term debt (note 16b)	**1,655**	719
Other long-term obligations (note 17)	**499**	464
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 18)	**139**	317
Total liabilities	**2,711**	1,864
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (note 19)	**4,129**	4,115
Deficit	**(624)**	(694)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (note 20)	**58**	73
Total shareholders' equity	**3,563**	3,494
Contingencies and commitments (notes 12d, 16 and 23)		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 6,274**	$ 5,358

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)

	2004	*2003*	*2002*
Common shares (number in millions)			
At January 1	**535**	542	536
Issued on exercise of stock options (note 21a)	**3**	2	6
Repurchased (note 19a)	**(4)**	(9)	—
At December 31	**534**	535	542
Common shares			
At January 1	**$ 4,115**	$ 4,148	$ 4,062
Issued on exercise of stock options (note 21a)	**49**	34	86
Repurchased (note 19a)	**(35)**	(67)	—
At December 31	**$ 4,129**	$ 4,115	$ 4,148
Deficit			
At January 1	**$ (694)**	$ (689)	$ (763)
Net income	**248**	200	193
Adjustment on repurchase of common shares (note 19a)	**(60)**	(87)	—
Dividends (note 19a)	**(118)**	(118)	(119)
At December 31	**$ (624)**	$ (694)	$ (689)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (note 20)	**$ 58**	$ 73	$ (125)
Total shareholders' equity at December 31	**$ 3,563**	$ 3,494	$ 3,334

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	2004	*2003*	*2002*
Net income	**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax (note 20)	**(15)**	198	(18)
Comprehensive income	**$ 233**	$ 398	$ 175

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

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

1. Nature of Operations

Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick" or the "Company") engages in the production and sale of gold from underground and open-pit mines, including related activities such as exploration and mine development. Our operations are mainly located in North America, South America, Australia and Africa.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements are prepared under United States generally accepted accounsting principles ("US GAAP"). We also include financial statements prepared under Canadian GAAP in our Proxy Statement that we file with various Canadian regulatory authorities. To ensure comparability of financial information, certain prior-year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Consolidation policy

These financial statements reflect consolidation of the accounts of Barrick and other entities in which we have a controlling financial interest. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority of the voting interests of an entity. However, a controlling financial interest may also exist in entities through arrangements that do not involve voting interests, where the entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) under the principles of FIN 46R. Inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

A VIE is defined as an entity that by design either lacks enough equity investment at risk to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties; has equity owners who are unable to make decisions about the entity; or has equity owners that do not have the obligation to absorb the entity's expected losses or the right to receive the entity's expected residual returns. VIEs can arise from a variety of entities or legal structures.

FIN 46R requires a variable interest holder (i.e. a counterparty to a VIE) to consolidate the VIE if that party will absorb a majority of the expected losses of the VIE, receive a majority of the residual returns of the VIE, or both. This party is considered the primary beneficiary of the entity. The determination of whether a variable interest holder meets the criteria to be considered the primary beneficiary of a VIE requires an evaluation of all transactions by the entity. The foundation for this evaluation is a calculation prescribed by FIN 46R.

We hold our interests in the Round Mountain, Hemlo, Marigold and Kalgoorlie mines through unincorporated joint ventures. Under long-standing practice for extractive industries, we use the proportionate consolidation method to account for our interests in these unincorporated joint ventures.

Our 70% interest in the Tulawaka development project is held through an unincorporated joint venture. In years prior to 2004 we used the proportionate consolidation method to account for our interest. In 2004, we entered into an agreement to finance the other joint venture partner's share of mine construction costs, which caused us to reconsider whether this joint venture is a VIE. We concluded that the joint venture is in fact a VIE, and that Barrick is the primary beneficiary. From June 2004 onwards, we consolidated this joint venture using the principles of FIN 46R. The creditors of this VIE have no recourse to the general credit of Barrick.

Foreign currency translation

In 2003, various changes in economic facts and circumstances led us to conclude that the functional currency of our Argentinean operations is the United States dollar rather than the Argentinean Peso. These changes included the completion of the Veladero mine feasibility study, the expected denomination of selling prices for future gold production and the occurrence of higher amounts of US dollar expenditures.

Following this change the functional currency of all our operations is the US dollar. We re-measure non-US dollar balances 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 balances and transactions are recorded in earnings.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions. The most significant estimates and assumptions are quantities of proven and probable gold reserves; expected value of mineral resources not considered proven and probable reserves; expected future costs and expenses to produce proven and probable reserves; expected future commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates; and expected costs to meet asset retirement obligations. Critical estimates and assumptions include:

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

> assessments of whether groups of long-lived assets are impaired and the fair value of those groups of assets that are the basis for measuring impairment charges;

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

> the useful lives of long-lived assets and the measurement of amortization recorded in earnings; and

> the fair value of asset retirement obligations.

We regularly review estimates and assumptions that affect our financial statements; however, actual outcomes could differ from estimates and assumptions.

b) Accounting changes

Effect of accounting changes on earnings

Earnings increase (decrease)

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Changes in accounting policies			
Cumulative effect			
Adoption of FAS 143[1] (note 17a)	**$ —**	$ 4	$ —
Amortization of underground development costs[2] (note 12a)	**—**	(21)	—
	—	(17)	—
Pro forma effect (excluding tax effects)			
Adoption of FAS 143[3]	**—**	—	(4)
Total	**$ —**	$ (17)	$ (4)

1. On adoption of FAS 143 in first quarter 2003 (see note 17a), we recorded on our balance sheet an increase in property, plant and equipment of $39 million; an increase in other long-term obligations of $32 million; and an increase in deferred income tax liabilities of $3 million; as well as a $4 million credit in earnings for the cumulative effect of this change.

2. On January 1, 2003, we changed our accounting policy for amortization of underground mine development costs to exclude estimates of future underground development costs (see note 12a). On adoption of this change, 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.

3. FAS 143 was followed in the preparation of financial results for 2004 and 2003. For 2002, because prior years were not restated, the amount disclosed is the pro forma effect of following FAS 143.

Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 04-2: Whether Mineral Rights are Tangible or Intangible Assets (EITF 04-2)

EITF 04-2 was issued in 2004 and concludes that mineral rights, which are defined as the legal right to explore, extract and retain at least a portion of the benefits from mineral deposits, are tangible assets. EITF 04-2 was effective in third quarter 2004, and had no impact on the classification of such assets in our financial statements.

EITF Issue No. 04-3, Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations (EITF 04-3)

EITF 04-3 was issued in 2004 and establishes guidance for the inclusion of the expected value of mineralization not considered proven and probable reserves when allocating the purchase price in a business combination and also when testing a mining asset for impairment. The principles of EITF 04-3 are required to be adopted prospectively and were effective in second quarter 2004.

c) Accounting developments

EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments (EITF 03-1)

EITF 03-1 was issued in 2004 and establishes guidance to be used in determining when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. Under the application of our previous accounting policy for impairment of investments, an impairment on a specific investment was recorded in earnings on determination that the impairment was other than temporary or after an investment had been impaired for six months, whichever is the earlier. Under EITF 03-1, there is no requirement to automatically record an impairment loss in earnings after a six-month period; instead the recognition of impairment losses in earnings is based on the assessment of whether the loss is other than temporary. The adoption of the measurement requirements of EITF 03-1 in third quarter 2004 had no effect on impairment charges recorded in earnings.

EITF 03-1 also provides the guidance on accounting subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment and requires certain disclosures about impairment losses included in other comprehensive income that have not been recorded in earnings. The measurement requirements of EITF 03-1 were effective for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2004, but the disclosure requirements are not effective until fiscal 2005.

EITF Issue No. 04-6, Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred during Production in the Mining Industry (EITF 04-6)

In the mining industry, companies may be required to remove overburden and other mine waste materials to access mineral deposits. The costs of removing overburden and waste materials are often referred to as "stripping costs." During the development of a mine (before production begins), it is generally accepted in practice that stripping costs are capitalized as part of the depreciable cost of building, developing, and constructing the mine. Those capitalized costs are typically amortized over the productive life of the mine using the units-of-production method. A mining company may continue to remove overburden and waste materials, and therefore incur stripping costs, during the production phase of the mine. Questions have been raised about the appropriate accounting for stripping costs incurred during the production phase, and diversity in practice exists. In response to these questions, the EITF has undertaken a project to develop an Abstract to address the questions and clarify the appropriate accounting treatment for stripping costs under US GAAP. The EITF is in the process of deliberating these questions and upon completion of their deliberations they are expected to issue EITF 04-6, which will represent an authorative US GAAP pronouncement for stripping costs. Our accounting policy for stripping costs is disclosed in note 13. EITF 04-6 may require us to change our accounting policy for stripping costs in future periods.

FAS 123R, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (FAS 123R)

In December 2004, the FASB issued FAS 123R. FAS 123R is applicable to transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods and services.

It focuses primarily on transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. FAS 123R requires that the fair value of such equity instruments is recorded as an expense as services are performed. Prior to FAS 123R, only certain pro forma disclosures of accounting for these transactions at fair value were required. FAS 123R will be effective for our third quarter 2005 financial statements, and permits varying transition methods including: retroactive adjustment of prior periods as far back as 1995 to give effect to the fair value based method of accounting for awards granted in those prior periods; retrospective application to all interim periods in 2005; or prospective application to future periods beginning in third quarter 2005. We are presently evaluating the effect of the varying methods of adopting FAS 123R. We expect to adopt FAS 123R using the modified prospective method effective July 1, 2005. Under this method we will begin recording stock option expense based on a similar method to the one used for pro forma purposes that is disclosed in note 21, starting in the third quarter of 2005.

FAS 151, Inventory Costs (FAS 151)

FAS 151 was issued in November 2004 as an amendment to ARB No. 43. FAS 151 specifies the general principles applicable to the pricing and allocation of certain costs to inventory. Under FAS 151, abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials are recognized as current period charges rather than capitalized to inventory. FAS 151 also requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to the cost of inventory be based on the normal capacity of production facilities. FAS 151 will be effective for inventory costs incurred beginning in our 2006 fiscal year. We are presently evaluating the impact of FAS 151 on our financial statements.

FAS 153, Exchanges of Non-Monetary Assets (FAS 153)

FAS 153 was issued in December 2004 as an amendment to APB Opinion No. 29. FAS 153 provides guidance on the measurement of exchanges of non-monetary assets, with exceptions for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. Under FAS 153, a non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if, as a result of the exchange, the future cash flows of an entity are expected to change significantly.

Under FAS 153, a non-monetary exchange is measured based on the fair values of the assets exchanged. If fair value is not determinable, the exchange lacks commercial substance or the exchange is to facilitate sales to customers, a non-monetary exchange is measured based on the recorded amount of the non-monetary asset relinquished. FAS 153 will be effective for non-monetary exchanges that occur in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

d) Other significant accounting policies

	Note	Page
Segment information	3	*p.* 84
Revenue and gold sales contracts	4	*p.* 86
Cost of sales	5	*p.* 88
Other (income) expense	6	*p.* 89
Income tax (recovery) expense	7	*p.* 90
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3. Segment Information

Our operations are managed on a regional basis. Our three regional business units are North America, Australia/Africa and South America. Financial information for each of our operating mines, development projects and our exploration group is reviewed regularly by our chief operating decision maker.

Segment income for operating segments comprises segment revenues less segment operating costs and segment amortization in the format that internal management reporting is presented to the chief operating decision maker. For internal management reporting purposes, we measure segment revenues and income using the average consolidated realized gold selling price for each period. Segment operating costs represent our internal presentation of costs incurred to produce gold at each operating mine, and exclude the following costs that we do not allocate to operating segments: accretion expense; environmental remediation costs at closed mines; regional business unit overhead; amortization of corporate assets; business development costs; administration costs; other income/expense; and the costs of financing their activities. Segment operating costs for development projects and the exploration group represent expensed exploration, mine development and mine start-up costs.

Income statement information

	Gold sales			Segment operating costs			Segment income (loss)		
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Goldstrike	**$ 745**	$ 813	$ 678	**$ 475**	$ 531	$ 436	**$ 121**	$ 122	$ 95
Round Mountain	**148**	139	132	**83**	66	73	**48**	53	38
Eskay Creek	**112**	130	121	**9**	18	14	**52**	65	59
Hemlo	**93**	98	97	**57**	60	64	**24**	27	23
Other operating segments	**42**	50	177	**21**	29	96	**11**	7	56
North America	**1,140**	1,230	1,205	**645**	704	683	**256**	274	271
Plutonic	**122**	120	105	**69**	62	57	**42**	48	37
Kalgoorlie	**183**	153	124	**107**	87	82	**56**	46	23
Cowal	**—**	—	—	**1**	—	—	**(1)**	—	—
Bulyanhulu	**135**	109	134	**96**	73	78	**5**	(1)	16
Tulawaka	**—**	—	—	**—**	2	3	**—**	(2)	(3)
Other operating segments	**101**	91	89	**60**	53	45	**27**	26	33
Australia/Africa	**541**	473	452	**333**	277	265	**129**	117	106
Pierina	**251**	332	303	**69**	76	72	**75**	90	70
Veladero	**—**	—	—	**5**	18	20	**(5)**	(18)	(20)
Pascua-Lama	**—**	—	—	**4**	—	—	**(4)**	—	—
Lagunas Norte	**—**	—	—	**12**	29	29	**(12)**	(29)	(29)
Other operating segments	**—**	—	7	**3**	—	5	**(3)**	—	2
South America	**251**	332	310	**93**	123	126	**51**	43	23
Exploration group	**—**	—	—	**96**	67	42	**(96)**	(67)	(42)
Segment total	**$1,932**	$2,035	$1,967	**$1,167**	$1,171	$1,116	**$ 340**	$ 367	$ 358

Geographic information

	Assets		Gold sales		
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
United States	**$ 1,976**	$ 1,835	**$ 911**	$ 970	$ 906
Canada	**492**	480	**229**	260	299
North America	**2,468**	2,315	**1,140**	1,230	1,205
Australia	**838**	552	**406**	364	318
Tanzania	**774**	707	**135**	109	134
Australia/Africa	**1,612**	1,259	**541**	473	452
Peru	**811**	757	**251**	332	303
Argentina	**645**	219	**—**	—	—
Chile	**120**	90	**—**	—	—
South America	**1,576**	1,066	**251**	332	303
Other	**618**	718	**—**	—	7
	$ 6,274	$ 5,358	**$ 1,932**	$ 2,035	$ 1,967

Reconciliation of segment income

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Segment income	**$ 340**	$ 367	$ 358
Accretion expense at producing mines	**(11)**	(10)	—
Environmental remediation costs	**—**	—	(34)
Other expenses at producing mines	**(16)**	(11)	(14)
Amortization of corporate assets	**(27)**	(25)	(26)
Business development costs	**(18)**	(17)	(10)
Administration	**(71)**	(73)	(50)
Interest income	**25**	31	26
Interest expense	**(19)**	(44)	(57)
Other income (expense)	**(158)**	4	(16)
Income before income taxes and other items	**$ 45**	$ 222	$ 177

Asset information

	Segment assets		Amortization			Segment capital expenditures		
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Goldstrike	**$ 1,290**	$1,372	**$ 149**	$ 160	$ 147	**$ 72**	$ 51	$ 46
Round Mountain	**67**	75	**17**	20	21	**5**	6	8
Eskay Creek	**91**	203	**51**	47	48	**7**	5	8
Hemlo	**63**	65	**12**	11	10	**8**	10	6
Other operating segments	**28**	29	**10**	14	25	**12**	8	19
North America	**1,539**	1,744	**239**	252	251	**104**	80	87
Plutonic	**92**	84	**11**	10	11	**15**	44	20
Kalgoorlie	**277**	250	**20**	20	19	**10**	14	14
Cowal	**130**	49	**—**	—	—	**73**	24	13
Bulyanhulu	**566**	539	**34**	37	40	**46**	36	56
Tulawaka	**70**	22	**—**	—	—	**48**	1	—
Other operating segments	**89**	84	**14**	12	11	**12**	21	14
Australia/Africa	**1,224**	1,028	**79**	79	81	**204**	140	117
Pierina	**269**	434	**107**	166	161	**8**	17	5
Veladero	**456**	88	**—**	—	—	**284**	68	—
Pascua-Lama	**273**	236	**—**	—	—	**35**	9	11
Lagunas Norte	**220**	9	**—**	—	—	**182**	4	5
South America	**1,218**	767	**107**	166	161	**509**	98	21
Segment total	**3,981**	3,539	**425**	497	493	**817**	318	225
Cash and equivalents	**1,398**	970	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—
Other items not allocated to segments	**895**	849	**27**	25	26	**7**	4	3
Enterprise total	**$ 6,274**	$5,358	**$ 452**	$ 522	$ 519	**$ 824**	$ 322	$ 228

4. Revenue and Gold Sales Contracts

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Gold bullion sales			
Gold sales contracts	**$ 709**	$ 1,504	$ 1,401
Spot market sales	**1,111**	426	460
	1,820	1,930	1,861
Concentrate sales	**112**	105	106
	$ 1,932	$ 2,035	$ 1,967

We record revenue 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.

Bullion sales

We record revenue from gold and silver bullion sales at the time of delivery and transfer of title to the gold or silver to counterparties. Incidental revenues from the sale of by-products such as silver are classified within cost of sales.

At December 31, 2004, we had fixed-price gold sales contracts with various counterparties for a total of 13.5 million ounces of future gold production and floating-price forward gold sales contracts for 0.5 million ounces. In 2004, we allocated 6.5 million ounces of fixed-price gold sales contracts specifically to Pascua-Lama. The allocation of these contracts will help reduce gold price risk at Pascua-Lama and will help secure financing for its construction. In addition to the gold sales contracts allocated to Pascua-Lama, we have 7.0 million ounces of corporate gold sales contracts that we intend to settle through delivery of future gold production from our operating mines and development projects, excluding Pascua-Lama. The terms of the contracts are governed by master trading agreements (MTAs) 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 this period. Contract prices are established at inception through to an interim date. 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 MTAs which have contractually agreed price adjustment mechanisms based on the market gold price. The MTAs 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. If at an interim date we opt for a floating price, the floating price represents the spot market price at the time of delivery of gold plus or minus the difference between the previously fixed price and the market gold price at that interim date. The final realized selling price under a contract primarily depends upon 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. The mark-to-market on the fixed-price gold sales contracts (at December 31, 2004) was negative $966 million for the Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts and negative $949 million for the Corporate Gold Sales Contracts.

The difference between the forward price of gold and the current market price, referred to as contango, can be expressed as a percentage that is closely correlated to the difference between US dollar interest rates and gold lease rates. Historically short-term gold lease rates have been lower than longer-term rates. We use gold lease rate swaps to achieve a more economically optimal term structure for gold lease rates implicit in contango. Under the swaps we receive a fixed gold lease rate, and pay a floating gold lease rate, on a notional 2.1 million ounces of gold spread from 2005 to 2013. The swaps are associated with fixed-price gold sales contracts with expected delivery dates beyond 2006. Lease rate swaps are classified as non-hedge derivatives (note 16c).

Floating spot price sales contracts were previously fixed-price forward sales contracts for which, in accordance with the terms of our MTAs, we have elected to receive floating spot gold and silver prices, adjusted by the difference between the spot price and the contract price at the time of such election. Floating prices were elected for these contracts so that we could economically regain spot gold price leverage under the terms of delivery into these contracts. Furthermore, floating price mechanisms were elected for these contracts at a time when the then current market price was higher than the fixed price in the contract. The mark-to-market on these contracts (at December 31, 2004) was negative $25 million, which equates to an average reduction to the future spot sales price of approximately $52 per ounce, when we deliver gold at spot prices against these contracts.

At December 31, 2004, one counterparty made up 11% of the ounces committed under gold bullion sales contracts.

Concentrate sales

Our Eskay Creek and Bulyanhulu mines produce gold in concentrate form. Our Pascua-Lama mine will also produce gold in concentrate form. Under the terms of our concentrate sales contracts with independent smelting companies, gold sales prices are set on a specified future date after shipment based on market prices. We record revenues under these contracts at the time of shipment, which is when title passes to the smelting companies, using forward market gold prices on the expected date that final sales prices will be set. Variations between the price recorded at the shipment date and the actual final price set under the smelting contracts are caused by changes in market gold prices, and result in an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable. The embedded derivative is recorded at fair value each period until final settlement occurs, with changes in fair value classified as a component of revenue.

Impact of derivative embedded in concentrate sales receivables

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Gains included in revenue	$ —	$ —	$ 1

5. Cost of Sales

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Cost of goods sold[1,3]	**$ 1,136**	$ 1,110	$ 1,133
By-product revenues[2]	**(146)**	(114)	(119)
Royalty expense	**53**	50	37
Mining taxes	**12**	15	5
Other expenses at producing mines[4]	**16**	11	14
	$ 1,071	$ 1,072	$ 1,070

1. *The presentation of cost of goods sold includes accretion expense at producing mines of $11 million (2003 – $10 million; 2002 – $nil). The cost of inventory sold in the period reflects the components described in note 11, except that for presentation purposes the component of inventory cost relating to amortization of property, plant and equipment is classified in the income statement under "amortization". Some companies present this amount under "cost of sales". The amount presented in amortization rather than cost of sales is $425 million in 2004; $497 million in 2003 and $493 million in 2002.*

2. *We use silver sales contracts to sell a portion of silver produced as a by-product. Silver sales contracts have similar delivery terms and pricing mechanisms as gold sales contracts. At December 31, 2004, we had fixed-price commitments to deliver 12.4 million ounces of silver at an average price of $5.50 per ounce and floating spot price sales contracts for 12 million ounces over periods primarily of up to 10 years.*

3. *Cost of goods sold includes environmental remediation costs of $34 million in 2002.*

4. *Includes the reversal of $15 million of accrued costs on resolution of the Peruvian tax assessment (see note 7).*

Royalties

Certain of our properties are subject to royalty arrangements 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 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.

Royalty expense is recorded at the time of sale of gold production, measured using the applicable royalty percentage for NSR royalties or estimates of NPI amounts.

6. Other (Income) Expense

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Non-hedge derivative (gains) losses (note 16c)	**$ (5)**	$ (71)	$ 6
Gains realized on sale of assets	**(34)**	(34)	(4)
Environmental remediation costs[2]	**43**	55	—
Impairment of long-lived assets			
Eskay Creek	**58**	—	—
Peruvian exploration properties	**67**	—	—
Other	**14**	5	11
Impairment charges on investments (note 10)	**5**	11	—
World Gold Council fees	**9**	10	12
Litigation costs	**—**	16	—
Currency translation (gains) losses	**1**	(2)	(1)
Pension expense (note 22b)	**—**	4	2
Other items[1]	**—**	2	(10)
	$ 158	$ (4)	$ 16

1. *In 2004, includes the reversal of $6 million of accrued costs on resolution of the Peruvian tax assessment (see note 7) and $4 million in severance costs related to the sale of the Holt McDermott mine.*

2. *Includes costs at development projects and closed mines.*

Gains realized on sale of assets

In 2004 we sold various assets, including the Holt McDermott mine in Canada and certain land positions around our inactive mine sites in the United States. These land positions were fully amortized in prior years and therefore any proceeds generate gains on sale, before selling costs and taxes.

Environmental remediation costs at closed mines

During the production phases of a mine, we incur and expense the cost of various activities connected with environmental aspects of normal operations, including compliance with and monitoring of environmental regulations; disposal of hazardous waste produced from normal operations; and operation of equipment designed to reduce or eliminate environmental effects. In limited circumstances, costs to acquire and install plant and equipment are capitalized during the production phase of a mine if the costs are expected to mitigate risk or prevent future environmental contamination from normal operations.

When a contingent loss arises from the improper use of an asset, a loss accrual is recorded if the loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Amounts recorded are measured on an undiscounted basis, and adjusted as further information develops or if circumstances change. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recorded as assets when receipt is deemed probable.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Eskay Creek

The asset group that comprises the Eskay Creek mine was tested for impairment effective December 31, 2004. The principal factors that caused us to test this asset group for impairment included: downward revisions to proven and probable reserves; the impact of the continued strengthening of the C$ against the US$ and upward revisions to expected asset retirement costs in the fourth quarter of 2004. An impairment charge of $58 million was recorded, which represents the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its estimated fair value. Fair value was estimated using the method described in note 12c.

Peruvian exploration properties

At the end of 2004, upon completion of the exploration program for the year, we assessed the results and updated our future plans for various exploration properties in Peru that were originally acquired through the Arequipa acquisition in 1996. We concluded that the results and future potential did not merit any further investment for these properties. The assets were tested for impairment, and an impairment charge of $67 million was recorded that reflects the amounts by which their carrying amounts exceed their estimated fair values. The fair value of this group of assets was judged to be minimal due to the unfavorable results of exploration work in the properties.

Litigation costs

In November 2003, we paid Inmet C$111 million (US$86 million), in full settlement of the Inmet litigation. The settlement resulted in an expense of US$14 million in fourth quarter 2003, combined with post-judgment interest of $2 million in the first nine months of 2003.

7. Income Tax (Recovery) Expense

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Current			
Canada	**$ 19**	$ 40	$ 44
International	**24**	14	15
	$ 43	$ 54	$ 59
Deferred			
Canada	**$ (26)**	$ (32)	$ (45)
International	**7**	45	(8)
	$ (19)	$ 13	$ (53)
Income tax expense before elements below [1]	**$ 24**	$ 67	$ 6
Release of beginning of year valuation allowances	**(5)**	(62)	—
Outcome of tax uncertainties	**(141)**	—	(22)
Change in tax status in Australia	**(81)**	—	—
Total (recovery) expense	**$ (203)**	$ 5	$ (16)

1. *All amounts are deferred tax items except for a $21 million portion of the $141 million recovery on resolution of the Peruvian tax assessment in 2004, which is a current tax item.*

Release of beginning of year valuation allowances

In 2004, we released valuation allowances totaling $5 million in Australia following the consolidated tax return election described above. 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.

Outcome of tax uncertainties

Peruvian tax assessment

On September 30, 2004, the Tax Court of Peru issued a decision in our favor in the matter of our appeal of a 2002 income tax assessment of $32 million, excluding interest and penalties. The Peruvian tax agency, SUNAT, had until mid-January 2005 to appeal the decision.

The 2002 income tax assessment related to a tax audit of our Pierina Mine for the 1999 and 2000 fiscal years. The assessment mainly related to the validity of a revaluation of the Pierina mining concession, which affects its tax basis. Under the valuation proposed by SUNAT, the tax basis of the Pierina mining concession would have changed from what we previously assumed with a resulting increase in current and deferred income taxes. The full life of mine effect on our current and deferred income tax liabilities, totaling $141 million, was recorded at December 31, 2002, as were other related costs of about $21 million for periods through 2003.

In January 2005, we received confirmation in writing that there would be no appeal of the September 30, 2004 Tax Court of Peru decision. The confirmation concluded the administrative and judicial appeals process with resolution in Barrick's favor. As a result, we recorded a $141 million reduction in current and deferred income tax liabilities and a $21 million reduction in other accrued costs in 2004; $15 million of which is classified in "other expenses at producing mines" within cost of sales and $6 million of which is classified in other (income) expense.

Other uncertainties

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.

Changes in tax status in Australia

A new tax law has been enacted in Australia that allows wholly owned groups of companies resident in Australia to elect to be treated as a single entity and to file consolidated tax returns. This new regime is elective and the election is irrevocable. Under certain circumstances, the rules governing the election allow for a choice to reset the tax cost basis of certain assets within a consolidated group. This election will be effective for us for the 2004 fiscal year. This election results in an estimated upward revaluation of the tax basis of our assets in Australia, by $110 million, with a corresponding $33 million adjustment to deferred taxes.

In 2004, we filed an election to use US dollars as the functional currency for Australian tax calculations and tax returns, whereas previously Australian dollars were used. Prior to this election, the favorable impact of changes in the tax basis of non-monetary assets caused by changes in the US$:A$ exchange rate were not recorded, as their realization was not certain. The election in 2004 created certainty about the realization of these favorable tax temporary differences and resulted in our recognition of these as deferred tax assets amounting to $48 million. The impact of the change in tax status was to increase the amount of deductible temporary differences relating to non-monetary assets by $160 million.

Reconciliation to Canadian federal rate

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
At 38% statutory federal rate	**$ 17**	$ 84	$ 67
Increase (decrease) due to:			
Allowances and special tax deductions [1]	**(34)**	(17)	(12)
Impact of foreign tax rates [2]	**(5)**	(42)	(67)
Expenses not tax-deductible	**10**	11	9
Release of beginning of year valuation allowances	**(5)**	(62)	—
Recognition of deferred tax assets [3]	**(81)**	—	—
Valuation allowances set up against current year tax losses	**29**	23	3
Outcome of tax uncertainties	**(141)**	—	(22)
Withholding taxes on intercompany interest	**1**	1	11
Mining taxes	**5**	8	3
Other items	**1**	(1)	(8)
Income tax expense (recovery)	**$ (203)**	$ 5	$ (16)

1. *We are able to claim certain allowances and tax deductions unique to extractive industries that result in a lower effective tax rate.*

2. *We operate in multiple foreign tax jurisdictions that have different tax rates than the Canadian federal rate.*

3. *In 2004, we recognized a $81 million deferred tax asset in Australia due to a change in tax status.*

Income tax returns

Our income tax returns for the major jurisdictions where we operate have been fully examined through the following years: Canada – 2000, United States – 2001, and Peru – 2000.

American Jobs Creation Act of 2004

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (“the Act”) was signed into law on October 22, 2004. The Act creates an elective incentive for U.S. multinationals to repatriate accumulated earnings from controlled foreign corporations. The repatriation incentive is only available for 2004 or 2005. We are currently evaluating the application of the repatriation incentive; however, we cannot complete our analysis until additional legislation and/or IRS guidance is provided to clarify key elements of the legislation.

8. Earnings per Share

For the years ended December 31 *($ millions, except shares in millions and per share amounts in dollars)*	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Income available to common stockholders			
Basic	**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Effect of dilutive stock options	**—**	—	—
Diluted	**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	**533**	539	541
Effect of dilutive stock options	**1**	—	—
Diluted	**534**	539	541
Earnings per share			
Basic	**$ 0.47**	$ 0.37	$ 0.36
Diluted	**$ 0.46**	$ 0.37	$ 0.36

9. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Income statement items:			
Currency translation losses	**$ 1**	$ 5	$ —
(Gains) losses on investments (note 10)	**(1)**	7	3
Accounting changes (note 2b)	**—**	17	—
Accretion expense (note 17a)	**18**	17	—
Non-hedge derivative (gains) losses (note 16c)	**(5)**	(71)	6
Inmet litigation	**—**	16	—
Current income tax expense (note 7)	**22**	54	59
Impairment charges on long-lived assets (note 6)	**139**	5	11
Revisions to expected cost of AROs at closed mines (note 17a)	**22**	10	—
Amortization of debt issue costs	**3**	1	1
Losses on write-down of inventory to market value (note 11)	**9**	3	6
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable	**(2)**	3	(12)
Inventories	**(51)**	(1)	26
Accounts payable	**4**	4	(25)
Capitalized mining costs	**9**	37	29
Other assets and liabilities	**(25)**	6	(12)
Cash payments:			
Merger and related costs	**—**	—	(50)
Asset retirement obligations	**(33)**	(40)	(70)
Current income taxes	**(45)**	(111)	(52)
Other items	**—**	4	35
Other net operating activities	**$ 65**	$ (34)	$ (45)
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	**$ 19**	$ 44	$ 57

10. Investments

Available-for-sale securities

At December 31	***2004***		*2003*	
	Fair value	**Gains in OCI**	Fair value	Gains in OCI
Benefit plans:[1]				
Fixed-income securities	**$ 11**	**$ —**	$ 6	$ —
Equity securities	**19**	**10**	26	8
Strategic investments:				
Equity securities[2]	**104**	**—**	98	30
Total	**$ 134**	**$ 10**	$ 130	$ 38

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 with a fair value of $75 million at December 31, 2004.*

Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in OCI. Realized gains and losses are recorded in earnings when investments mature or on sale, calculated using the average cost of securities sold. We recognize in earnings any unrealized declines in fair value judged to be other than temporary (2004 – $5 million; 2003 – $11 million; 2002 – $nil). Total proceeds from the sale of investments were $9 million in 2004 (2003 – $8 million; 2002 – $3 million).

Gains (losses) on investments recorded in earnings

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Realized on sale			
Gains	**$ 6**	$ 5	$ —
Losses	**—**	(1)	(3)
Impairment charges	**(5)**	(11)	—
	$ 1	$ (7)	$ (3)

Investment in Highland Gold Mining PLC ("Highland")

In 2004, we acquired a further 9.3 million common shares of Highland for $40 million in cash. Combined with the purchase of 11.1 million common shares for $46 million in October 2003, we held a 14% interest in Highland common shares at December 31, 2004.

We have also formed a strategic partnership with Highland under which:

> We have the right to participate on an exclusive basis for up to 50% on any acquisition made by Highland in Russia; and a similar right extends to Highland for any acquisition made by us in certain regions in Russia, excluding Irkutsk.

> We have a right of first refusal with respect to third-party investment in Highland's Mayskoye property in the Chutotka region, Russia, and plan to pursue discussions with Highland on establishing a joint venture at Mayskoye.

Investment in Celtic Resources Holdings PLC ("Celtic")

On December 2, 2004, Barrick and Celtic entered into a subscription agreement under which we agreed to subscribe for 3,688,191 units of Celtic for $7.562 per unit. Each unit consists of one ordinary share of Celtic and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles us to acquire one ordinary share of Celtic for $7.562, expiring on December 31, 2005. In the event that Celtic does not acquire 100% of the license to the Nezhdaninskoye deposit before June 1, 2005, the number of warrants will automatically increase by 50%. Completion of the subscription occurred on January 5, 2005 upon which we held a 9% interest in Celtic's outstanding ordinary shares.

In connection with the completion of the subscription, Barrick and Celtic entered into the following agreements:

> We have the pre-emptive right to subscribe for up to $75 million of Celtic shares at $7.562 per share.

> *Nezhdaninskoye Right of First Refusal.* Celtic has granted us the right of first refusal on any proposed sale of its direct or indirect interest in Nezhdaninskoye.

> *Nezhdaninskoye Purchase Option.* Celtic has granted us the right to indirectly purchase 51% of its interest in Nezhdaninskoye for $195 million, exercisable for a period of six months starting if and when Celtic indirectly acquires 100% of Nezhdaninskoye.

> *Kazakhstan Participation.* Celtic has granted to us the right to acquire 50% of any interest in any mineral property in Kazakhstan that Celtic acquires. We have 12 months to elect to participate in any such acquisitions by Celtic. To participate, we must pay Celtic 50% of the cost to Celtic of its interest in the mineral property.

11. Accounts Receivable, Inventories and Other Current Assets

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Accounts receivable		
Amounts due from concentrate sales	**$ 29**	$ 26
Other	**29**	30
	$ 58	$ 56
Inventories		
Gold in process and ore in stockpiles	**$ 198**	$ 163
Mine operating supplies	**82**	58
	280	221
Non-current ore in stockpiles[1]	**(65)**	(57)
	$ 215	$ 164
Other current assets		
Derivative assets (note 16c)	**$ 165**	$ 154
Taxes recoverable	**104**	9
Prepaid expenses	**17**	15
	$ 286	$ 178

1.Ore that we do not expect to process in the next 12 months is classified in other assets (note 14).

Inventories

Material extracted from our mines is classified as either ore or waste. Ore represents material that can be mined, processed into a saleable form and sold at a profit. Ore, which represents material included in proven and probable reserves, is recorded as an asset that is classified within inventory at the point it is extracted from the mine. Ore is accumulated in stockpiles that are subsequently processed into gold in a saleable form under a mine plan that takes into consideration optimal scheduling of production of our reserves, present plant capacity, and the market price of gold.

We record gold in process and ore in stockpiles at cost, less provisions required to reduce inventory to market value. Costs capitalized to inventory include direct and indirect materials and consumables; direct labor; repairs and maintenance; utilities; amortization of property, plant and equipment; amortization of capitalized mining costs; and local mine administrative expenses. Costs are removed from inventory and recorded in cost of sales based on the average cost per ounce of gold in inventory. Average cost is calculated based on the cost of inventory at the beginning of a period, plus the cost of inventory produced in a period.

Significant ore in stockpiles

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Goldstrike		
Ore that requires roasting	**$ 23**	$ 22
Ore that requires autoclaving	**17**	19
Kalgoorlie	**46**	32

At Goldstrike, we expect to fully process the autoclave stockpile by 2009 and the roaster stockpile by 2016. At Kalgoorlie, we expect to process the stockpile by 2017.

Mine operating supplies are recorded at purchase cost, less provisions to reduce slow-moving and obsolete supplies to market value.

Cost of sales includes losses recorded to reduce inventory cost to market value as follows: 2004 – $9 million; 2003 – $3 million; 2002 – $6 million.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Acquired mineral properties and capitalized mine development costs	**$ 4,489**	$ 4,242
Buildings, plant and equipment	**3,289**	2,831
	7,778	7,073
Accumulated amortization	**(4,387)**	(3,945)
	$ 3,391	$ 3,128

a) Acquired mineral properties and capitalized mine development costs

Exploration and development stage properties

We capitalize the cost of acquisition of land and mineral rights. The cost is allocated between proven and probable reserves and mineralization not considered proven and probable reserves at the date of acquisition, based on relative fair values. If we later establish that some mineralization meets the definition of proven and probable gold reserves, we classify a portion of the capitalized acquisition cost as relating to reserves.

After acquisition, various factors can affect the recoverability of the capitalized 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. If we conclude that the carrying amount of land and mineral rights is impaired, we reduce this carrying amount to estimated fair value through an impairment charge.

We capitalize costs incurred at development projects that meet the definition of an asset after mineralization is classified as proven and probable gold reserves (as defined by United States reporting standards). Before classifying mineralization as proven and probable gold reserves, costs incurred at development projects are considered exploration costs, and are expensed as incurred. Effective May 1, 2004, we determined that mineralization at Lagunas Norte met the definition of proven and probable reserves for United States reporting purposes. Following this determination, we began capitalizing costs that meet the definition of an asset at Lagunas Norte prospectively for future periods. The cost of start-up activities at new mines such as recruiting and training is expensed as incurred.

At December 31, 2004 the following assets were in an exploration, development or construction stage and amortization of the capitalized costs had not yet begun.

	Carrying amount at December 31, 2004	Targeted timing of production start-up
Development stage projects		
Veladero	$ 362	2005
Lagunas Norte	196	2005
Tulawaka	70	2005
Cowal	128	2006
Pascua-Lama	230	2009
Buzwagi	102	—
Nevada Power Plant	18	2005
Total	$ 1,106	

Interest cost is considered an element of the historical cost of an asset when a period of time is necessary to prepare it for its intended use. We capitalize interest costs to assets under development or construction while activities are in progress. We stop capitalizing interest costs when construction of an asset is substantially complete and it is ready for its intended use. We measure the amount capitalized based on cumulative capitalized costs, exclusive of the impact, if any, of impairment charges on the carrying amount of an asset.

Producing mines

We start amortizing capitalized mineral property acquisition and mine development costs when production begins. Amortization is capitalized as a component of the cost of inventory. Amortization is calculated using the “units-of-production” method, where the numerator is the number of ounces produced and the denominator is the estimated recoverable ounces of gold contained in proven and probable reserves.

During production at underground mines, we incur development costs to build new shafts, drifts and ramps that will enable us to physically access ore underground.

The time over which we will continue to incur these costs depends on the mine life, and in some cases could be up to 25 years. These underground development costs are capitalized as incurred. In years prior to 2003 we amortized the aggregate total of historically capitalized costs, and estimated costs that will be incurred to enable access to the ore body over the remaining mine life, using the units-of-production method. In 2003, we changed the method of amortizing these costs to better attribute these costs to ounces of gold produced, as well as to remove the uncertainty inherent in using estimates of future underground development costs in the measurement of amortization.

Under our revised method of measuring amortization for underground development costs, the cost incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas of the mine, which only provides an economic benefit over the period of mining that ore block or area, is attributed to earnings using the units-of-production method where the denominator is estimated recoverable ounces of gold contained in proven and probable reserves within that ore block or area. If capitalized costs provide an economic benefit over the entire mine life, the costs are attributed to earnings using the units-of-production method, where the denominator is the estimated recoverable ounces of gold contained in total accessible proven and probable reserves.

b) Buildings, plant and equipment

We record buildings, plant and equipment at cost. We capitalize costs that extend the productive capacity or useful economic life of an asset. Repairs and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred. We amortize the cost less estimated residual value, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful economic life of the asset. The longest estimated useful economic life for buildings and equipment at ore processing facilities is 25 years and for mining equipment is 15 years.

c) Impairment evaluations – operating mines and development projects

We review and test the carrying amounts of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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 operating mines and development projects, all assets are included in one group. If there are indications that an impairment may have occurred, we prepare estimates of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows are based on a probability-weighted approach applied to potential outcomes.

Estimates of expected future cash flow reflect:

> Estimated sales proceeds from the production and sale of recoverable ounces of gold contained in proven and probable reserves;

> Expected future commodity prices and currency exchange rates (considering historical and current prices, price trends and related factors). In impairment assessments conducted in 2004 we used an expected future market gold price of $400 per ounce, and an expected future market A$:US$ exchange rate of $0.70 and C$:US$ exchange rate of $0.82;

> Expected future operating costs and capital expenditures to produce proven and probable gold reserves based on mine plans that assume current plant capacity, but exclude the impact of inflation;

> Expected cash flows associated with value beyond proven and probable reserves, which includes the expected cash outflows required to develop and extract the value beyond proven and probable reserves; and

> Environmental remediation costs excluded from the measurement of asset retirement obligations.

We record a reduction of a group of assets to fair value as a charge to earnings if expected future cash flows are less than the carrying amount. We estimate fair value by discounting the expected future cash flows using a discount factor that reflects the risk-free rate of interest for a term consistent with the period of expected cash flows.

d) Capital commitments

At December 31, 2004, we had capital commitments of $322 million for 2005/2006 in connection with construction at our development projects and of a power plant in Nevada for the Goldstrike mine.

13. Capitalized Mining Costs

We capitalize and amortize certain costs relating to the removal of waste rock at open-pit mines, commonly referred to as “stripping costs”. We include in 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 and amortizing these costs, some mining companies capitalize them to inventory as incurred, which may result in the reporting of greater volatility in period-to-period results. If we followed a policy of capitalizing these costs to inventory as incurred, rather than using our present policy, our reported cost of sales would have been $9 million lower in 2004 (2003 – $37 million lower, 2002 – $29 million lower).

Stripping ratios[1]

For the years ended December 31	Mine life (years)[2]	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Goldstrike Open Pit	14	**109:1**	112:1	112:1
Pierina	4	**60:1**	48:1	48:1

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.

2. Costs capitalized will be fully amortized by the end of the mine lives. The carrying amount of capitalized mining costs is grouped with property, plant and equipment for impairment evaluation purposes.

14. Other Assets

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Derivative assets (note 16c)	**$ 257**	$ 256
Ore in stockpiles (note 11)	**65**	57
Taxes recoverable	**50**	52
Deferred income tax assets (note 18)	**97**	59
Debt issue costs	**38**	11
Deferred stock-based compensation (note 21b)	**5**	6
Other	**54**	56
	$ 566	$ 497

Debt issue costs

Additions to debt issue costs in 2004 principally relate to new debt financings put in place during the year. Amortization of debt issue costs is calculated on a straight-line basis or using the interest method over the term of each debt obligation, and classified as a component of interest cost.

15. Other Current Liabilities

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Asset retirement obligations (note 17a)	**$ 33**	$ 36
Current part of long-term debt (note 16b)	**31**	41
Derivative liabilities (note 16c)	**11**	3
Post-retirement benefits (note 22)	**2**	5
Deferred revenue	**5**	17
Other	**1**	17
	$ 83	$ 119

16. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include cash; evidence of ownership in an entity; or a contract that imposes an obligation on one party and conveys a right to a second entity to deliver/receive cash or another financial instrument. Information on certain types of financial instruments is included in these financial statements as follows: accounts receivable – note 11; investments – note 10; restricted stock units – note 21.

a) Cash and equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash, term deposits and treasury bills with original maturities of less than 90 days.

b) Long-term debt

	At December 31		For the years ended December 31					
			2004		2003		2002	
	2004	2003	**Interest cost**	**Effective rate[1]**	Interest cost	Effective rate[1]	Interest cost	Effective rate[1]
7 1/2% debentures[2]	**$ 495**	$ 501	**$ 31**	**6.1%**	$ 31	6.1%	$ 38	5.7%
5 4/5% notes[3]	**397**	—	**3**	**6.0%**	—	—	—	—
4 7/8% notes[4]	**348**	—	**2**	**5.0%**	—	—	—	—
Veladero financing[5]	**198**	—	**4**	**7.5%**	—	—	—	—
Bulyanhulu financing[6]	**150**	174	**14**	**8.0%**	15	7.7%	15	7.2%
Variable-rate bonds[7]	**63**	80	**1**	**1.2%**	1	1.1%	1	1.4%
Capital leases	**5**	5	**—**	**7.8%**	—	8.2%	1	7.9%
Construction debt under build to suit lease[8]	**30**	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—
Other interest	**—**	—	**5**	**—**	2	—	4	—
	1,686	760	**60**	**6.1%**	49	6.3%	59	6.8%
Less: current part/ interest capitalized	**(31)**	(41)	**(41)**		(5)		(2)	
	$ 1,655	$ 719	**$ 19**		$ 44		$ 57	

1. The effective rate includes the stated interest rate under the debt agreement, amortization of debt issue costs, and the impact of interest rate contracts designated in a hedging relationship with long-term debt.

2. On April 22, 1997, we issued $500 million of debentures that mature on May 1, 2007.

3. On November 12, 2004, we issued $400 million of debentures that mature on November 15, 2034. The debentures were issued at a $3 million discount.

4. On November 12, 2004, we issued $350 million of debentures that mature on November 15, 2014. The debentures were issued at a $2 million discount.

5. One of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Minera Argentina Gold S.A. in Argentina has a variable-rate limited recourse amortizing loan facility for $250 million. At December 31, 2004, a total of $198 million had been drawn down under this facility. We have guaranteed the loan until completion occurs, after which it will become non-recourse. The loan is insured for political risks by branches of the Canadian and German governments.

6. One of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Kahama Mining Corporation Ltd. in Tanzania, has a variable-rate non-recourse amortizing loan for $150 million. The loan is insured for political risks equally by branches of the Canadian government and the World Bank.

7. Certain of our wholly owned subsidiaries have issued variable-rate, tax-exempt bonds of $25 million (due 2029) and $38 million (due 2032) for a total of $63 million.

8. One of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Minera Barrick Misquichilca, has entered into a $56 million build to suit lease facility to finance the construction of the leach pad and process facilities at the Lagunas Norte project. The five year lease term begins on October 1, 2005. Amounts reimbursed for construction costs at December 31, 2004 have been presented as "construction debt" until the lease term begins. Obligations under the lease will be repayable in 20 equal quarterly installments over the term of the lease.

We also 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. The credit facility, 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 facility.

Scheduled debt repayments[1]

	2005	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009 and thereafter*
7 1/2% debentures	$ —	$ —	$ 500	$ —	$ —
5 4/5% notes	—	—	—	—	400
4 7/8 % notes	—	—	—	—	350
Veladero financing	—	24	46	38	90
Bulyanhulu financing	31	34	34	34	17
Variable-rate bonds	—	—	—	—	63
	$ 31	$ 58	$ 580	$ 72	$ 920

1. Excludes capital leases and build to suit lease facility.

Minimum payments under capital leases[1]

Years ending December 31	
2005	$ 12
2006	15
2007	12
2008	11
2009	11
Capital lease obligations	$ 61

1. Includes the $56 million build to suit lease facility.

c) Use of derivative instruments ("derivatives") in risk management

In the normal course of business, our assets, liabilities and forecasted transactions are impacted by various market risks including:

Item	**Impacted by**
> Cost of sales	
• Consumption of oil and propane	> Prices of oil and propane
• Local currency denominated expenditures	> Currency exchange rates – US dollar versus A$ and C$
> Administration costs in local currencies	> Currency exchange rates – US dollar versus A$ and C$
> Capital expenditures in local currencies	> Currency exchange rates – US dollar versus A$, C$ and €
> Interest earned on cash	> US dollar interest rates
> Interest payments on variable-rate debt	> US dollar interest rates
> Fair value of fixed-rate debt	> US dollar interest rates

Under our risk management policy we seek to mitigate the impact of these market risks to control costs and enable us to plan our business with greater certainty. The timeframe and manner in which we manage these risks varies for each item based upon our assessment the risk and available alternatives for mitigating risk. For these particular risks, we believe that derivatives are an effective means of managing risk.

The primary objective of the hedging elements of our derivative positions is that changes in the values of hedged items are offset by changes in the values of derivatives. Most of the derivatives we use meet the FAS 133 hedge effectiveness criteria and are designated in a hedge accounting relationship. Some of the derivative positions are effective in achieving our risk management objectives but they do not meet the strict FAS 133 hedge effectiveness criteria, and they are classified as "non-hedge derivatives".

Our use of derivatives is based on established practices and parameters, which are subject to the oversight of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors. A Compliance Function independent of the Corporate Treasury Group monitors derivative transactions and has responsibility for recording and accounting for derivatives.

Accounting policy for derivatives

We record derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value except for gold and silver sales contracts, which are excluded from the scope of FAS 133, because the obligations will be met by physical delivery of our gold and silver production and they meet the other requirements set out in paragraph 10(b) of FAS 133. In addition, our past sales practices, productive capacity and delivery intentions are consistent with the definition of a normal sales contract. Accordingly, we have elected to designate our gold and silver sales contracts as “normal sales contracts” with the result that the principles of FAS 133 are not applied to them. Instead we apply revenue recognition accounting principles as described in note 4.

On the date we enter into a derivative that is accounted for under FAS 133, we designate it as either a hedging instrument or a non-hedge derivative. A hedging instrument is designated in either:

> a fair value hedge relationship with a recognized asset or liability; or

> a cash flow hedge relationship with either a forecasted transaction or the variable future cash flows arising from a recognized asset or liability.

At the inception of a hedge, we formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, including the related risk-management strategy. This documentation includes linking all hedging instruments to either specific assets and liabilities, specific forecasted transactions or variable future cash flows. It also includes the method of assessing retrospective and prospective hedge effectiveness. In cases where we use regression analysis to assess prospective effectiveness, we consider regression outputs for the coefficient of determination (R-squared), the slope coefficient and the t-statistic to assess whether a hedge is expected to be highly effective. Each period, using a dollar offset approach, we retrospectively assess whether hedging instruments have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of hedged items and we measure the amount of any hedge ineffectiveness. We also assess each period whether hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in the future. If a hedging instrument is not expected to be highly effective, we stop hedge accounting prospectively. In this case accumulated gains or losses remain in other comprehensive income (“OCI”) until the hedged item affects earnings. We also stop hedge accounting prospectively if:

> a derivative is settled;

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

> we de-designate a hedging relationship.

If we conclude that it is probable 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 immediately transferred to earnings. In all situations when hedge accounting stops, a derivative is classified as a non-hedge derivative prospectively. Cash flows from derivative transactions are included under operating activities, except for derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge of forecasted capital expenditures, which are included under investing activities.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives each period are recorded as follows:

> Fair value hedges: recorded in earnings as well as changes in fair value of the hedged item.

> Cash flow hedges: recorded in OCI until earnings are affected by the hedged item, except for any hedge ineffectiveness which is recorded in earnings immediately.

> Non-hedge derivatives: recorded in earnings.

Summary of derivatives at December 31, 2004 [1]

	Notional amount by term to maturity				Accounting classification by notional amount			
	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Cash flow hedge	Fair value hedge	Non-hedge	Fair value
US dollar interest rate contracts								
Receive-fixed swaps (millions)	$ 75	$ 725	$ —	$ 800	$ 300	$ 500	$ —	(5)
Pay-fixed swaps (millions)	—	150	125	275	150	—	125	(24)
Net notional position	$ 75	$ 575	$(125)	$ 525	$ 150	$ 500	$(125)	$ (29)
Currency contracts								
C$:US $ contracts (C$ millions)	C$ 350	C$ 600	C$ —	C$ 950	C$ 935	C$ —	C$ 15	$ 99
A$:US $ contracts (A$ millions)	A$ 844	A$1,291	A$ —	A$2,135	A$2,125	A$ —	A$ 10	$ 198
€:US$ contracts (€ millions)	€ 26	€ —	€ —	€ 26	€ 26	€ —	€ —	$ 1
Commodity contracts								
Fuel (WTI) (thousands of barrels)	738	1,618	—	2,356	1,946	—	410	$ 7
Propane contracts (millions of gallons)	11	18	—	29	29	—	—	$ (3)

1. Excludes normal sales contracts.

US dollar interest rate contracts

Cash flow hedges – cash balances

Receive-fixed swaps have been designated against the first $300 million of our cash balances as a hedge of the variability of forecasted interest receipts on the balances caused by changes in Libor.

Prior to December 2004, prospective and retrospective hedge effectiveness was assessed using the hypothetical derivative method under FAS 133. The prospective test involves comparing the effect of a theoretical shift in the forward interest rate curve on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative. The retrospective test involves comparing the effect of actual changes in interest rates in each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative using a dollar offset approach. In December 2004, we de-designated these swaps and immediately re-designated them in a new hedging relationship in order to adopt a new method of assessing prospective and retrospective effectiveness. At the time of the redesignation these swaps had a fair value near zero. From December 2004 onwards, under the new method, prospective and retrospective hedge effectiveness is assessed using the change in variable cash flows method. This involves a comparison of the floating-rate leg of the swap to the variable-rate cash flows from interest receipts on cash.

Each period the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the swaps, which relates to future interest receipts, is recorded in OCI. Also, as interest is received and recorded in earnings, an amount equal to the difference between the fixed-rate interest earned on the swaps and the variable-rate interest earned on cash is recorded in earnings as a component of interest income.

Cash flow hedges – Bulyanhulu financing

Pay-fixed swaps totaling $150 million have been designated against the Bulyanhulu financing, as a hedge of the variability in forecasted interest payments caused by changes in Libor. We have concluded that the hedges are 100% effective under FAS 133, because the conditions of FAS 133 for the assumption of no hedge ineffectiveness have been met. Changes in fair value of the swaps, which relate to future interest payments, are recorded

in OCI. Also, as interest payments on the financing are recorded in earnings, an amount equal to the difference between the fixed-rate interest paid on the swap and the variable-rate interest paid on the financing is recorded in earnings as a component of interest costs.

Fair value hedges

Receive-fixed swaps totaling $500 million have been designated against the 7 1/2% debentures as a hedge of the variability in the fair value of the debentures caused by changes in Libor. We have concluded that the hedges are 100% effective under FAS 133, because the critical terms (including: notional amount, maturity date, interest payment and underlying interest rate – i.e. Libor) of the swaps and the debentures are the same. Changes in fair value of the swaps, together with an equal corresponding change in fair value of the debentures, caused by changes in Libor, are recorded in earnings each period. Also, as interest payments on the debentures are recorded in earnings, an amount equal to the difference between the fixed-rate interest received under the swap less the variable-rate interest paid under the swap is recorded in earnings as a component of interest costs.

Non-hedge contracts

We use gold lease rate swaps as described in note 4. The valuation of gold lease rate swaps is impacted by market US dollar interest rates. Our non-hedge pay-fixed swap position mitigates the impact of changes in US dollar interest rates on the valuation of gold lease rate swaps.

Currency contracts

Cash flow hedges

Currency contracts totaling C$935 million, A$2,125 million and €26 million have been designated against forecasted local currency denominated expenditures as a hedge of the variability of the US dollar amount of those expenditures caused by changes in currency exchange rates. Hedged items are identified as the first stated quantity of dollars of forecasted expenditures in a future month. For a C$730 million and A$1,671 million portion of the contracts, we have concluded that the hedges are 100% effective under FAS 133 because the critical terms (including: notional amount and maturity date) of the hedged items and currency contracts are the same. For €26 million, and the remaining C$205 million and A$454 million portions, prospective and retrospective hedge effectiveness is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method under FAS 133. The prospective test involves comparing the effect of a theoretical shift in forward exchange rates on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative. The retrospective test involves comparing the effect of historic changes in exchange rates each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative using a dollar offset approach. The effective portion of changes in fair value of the currency contracts is recorded in OCI until the forecasted expenditure impacts earnings. For expenditures capitalized to the cost of inventory, this is upon sale of inventory, and for capital expenditures, this is when amortization of the capital assets is recorded in earnings.

If it is probable that a hedged item will no longer occur, the accumulated gains or losses in OCI for the associated currency contract are reclassified to earnings immediately. The identification of which currency contracts are associated with these hedged items uses a last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) approach, based on the order in which currency contracts were originally designated in a hedging relationship.

Commodity contracts

Cash flow hedges

Commodity contracts totaling 1,946 thousand barrels of diesel fuel and 29 million gallons of propane have been designated against forecasted purchases of the commodities for expected consumption at our mining operations. The contracts act as a hedge of the impact of variability in market prices on the cost of future commodity purchases. Hedged items are identified as the first stated quantity in millions of barrels/gallons of forecasted purchases in a future month. Prospective

and retrospective hedge effectiveness is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method under FAS 133. The prospective test is based on regression analysis of the month-on-month change in fair value of both the actual derivative and a hypothetical derivative caused by actual historic changes in commodity prices over the last three years. The retrospective test involves comparing the effect of historic changes in commodity prices each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative using a dollar offset approach. The effective portion of changes in fair value of the commodity contracts is recorded in OCI until the forecasted transaction impacts earnings. The cost of commodity consumption is capitalized to the cost of inventory, and therefore this is upon the sale of inventory.

If it is probable that a hedged item will no longer occur, the accumulated gains or losses in OCI for the associated commodity contract are reclassified to earnings immediately. The identification of which commodity contracts are associated with these hedged items uses a LIFO approach, based on the order in which commodity contracts were originally designated in a hedging relationship.

Non-hedge contracts

Non-hedge fuel contracts are used to mitigate the risk of oil price changes on consumption at the Pierina, Eskay Creek and Lagunas Norte mines. On completion of regression analysis, we concluded that the contracts do not meet the “highly effective” criterion in FAS 133 due to currency and basis differences between contract prices and the prices charged to the mines by oil suppliers. Despite not qualifying as an accounting hedge, the contracts protect the Company to a significant extent from the effects of oil price changes.

Derivative assets and liabilities

		2004		*2003*
At January 1	**$**	**337**	$	29
Derivatives settled		**(120)**		(91)
Change in fair value of:				
Non-hedge derivatives		**3**		52
Cash flow hedges				
Effective portion		**147**		348
Ineffective portion		**—**		1
Fair value hedges		**(8)**		(2)
At December 31	**$**	**359**[1]	$	337[1]
Classification:				
Other current assets	**$**	**165**	$	154
Other assets		**257**		256
Other current liabilities		**(11)**		(3)
Other long-term obligations		**(52)**		(70)
	$	**359**	$	337

1. Derivative assets and liabilities are presented net and related amounts due to/from counterparties if the conditions of FIN No. 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts, are met. Amounts receivable from counterparties netted against derivative liabilities totaled $16 million at December 31, 2004.

Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)[1]

For the years ended December 31		***2004***		*2003*		*2002*
Non-hedge derivatives						
Commodity contracts	**$**	**(9)**	$	3	$	(2)
Currency contracts		**(4)**		17		8
Interest rate contracts		**16**		32		(12)
		3		52		(6)
Hedge ineffectiveness						
Ongoing hedge inefficiency		**—**		1		—
Due to changes in timing of hedged items		**2**		18		—
	$	**5**	$	71	$	(6)

1. Non-hedge derivative gains (losses) are classified as a component of other (income) expense.

Cash Flow Hedge Gains (losses) in OCI

	Commodity price hedges		Currency hedges			Interest rate hedges		
	Gold/ Silver	Fuel	Oper- ating costs	Admin- istration costs	Capital expen- ditures	Cash balances	Long- term debt	Total
At December 31, 2001	$ 25	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 25
Effective portion of change in fair value of hedging instruments	(4)	—	33	—	—	37	(17)	49
Transfers to earnings:								
On recording hedged items in earnings	(12)	—	(7)	—	—	(11)	5	(25)
At December 31, 2002	9	—	26	—	—	26	(12)	49
Effective portion of change in fair value of hedging instruments	4	(1)	251	32	54	9	(1)	348
Transfers to earnings:								
On recording hedged items in earnings	(13)	—	(58)	(7)	—	(18)	5	(91)
Hedge ineffectiveness due to changes in timing of hedged items	—	—	—	—	(18)[1]	—	—	(18)
At December 31, 2003	—	(1)	219	25	36	17	(8)	288
Effective portion of change in fair value of hedging instruments	—	7	117	19	19	5	(20)	147
Transfers to earnings:								
On recording hedged items in earnings	—	(4)	(96)	(11)	(5)	(19)	3	(132)
Hedge ineffectiveness due to changes in timing of hedged items	—	—	—	—	(2)[1]	—	—	(2)
At December 31, 2004	$ —	$ 2	$ 240	$ 33	$ 48	$ 3	$ (25)	$ 302

Hedge gains/losses classified within	Gold sales	Cost of sales	Cost of sales	Admin- istration	Amorti- zation	Interest income	Interest cost	
Portion of hedge gain (loss) expected to affect 2005 earnings[2]	$ —	$ 3	$ 110	$ 18	$ 2	$ 7	$ (4)	$ 136

1. On determining that certain forecasted capital expenditures were no longer likely to occur within two months of the originally specified time frame.

2. Based on the fair value of hedge contracts at December 31, 2004.

d) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the value at which a financial instrument 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. Fair value is based on quoted market prices, where available. If market quotes are not available, fair value is based on internally developed models that use market-based or independent information as inputs. These models could produce a fair value that may not be reflective of future fair value.

Fair value information

At December 31	**2004**		2003	
	Carrying amount	**Estimated fair value**	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and equivalents[1]	**$ 1,398**	**$ 1,398**	$ 970	$ 970
Accounts receivable[1]	**58**	**58**	56	56
Investments[2]	**134**	**134**	130	130
Derivative assets[3]	**422**	**422**	410	410
	$ 2,012	**$ 2,012**	$ 1,566	$ 1,566
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable[1]	**$ 335**	**$ 335**	$ 245	$ 245
Long-term debt[4]	**1,686**	**1,731**	760	841
Derivative liabilities[3]	**63**	**63**	73	73
Restricted stock units[5]	**6**	**6**	10	10
	$ 2,090	**$ 2,135**	$ 1,088	$ 1,169

1. Recorded at cost. Fair value approximates the carrying amounts due to the short-term nature and generally negligible credit losses.

2. Recorded at 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. Recorded at fair value using liquid market pricing based on exchange traded prices, broker-dealer quotations or related input factors which assume all counterparties have the same credit rating.

4. Long-term debt is generally recorded at cost except for obligations that are designated in a fair value hedge relationship, which are recorded at fair value in periods where a hedge relationship exists. The fair value of long-term debt is based on current market interest rates, adjusted for our credit quality.

5. Recorded at fair value based on the period end market stock price.

e) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party might fail to fulfill its performance obligations under the terms of a financial instrument. For cash and equivalents and accounts receivable, credit risk represents the carrying amount on the balance sheet.

For derivatives, when the fair value is positive, this creates credit risk. When the fair value of a derivative is negative, we assume no credit risk. In cases where we have a legally enforceable master netting agreement with a counterparty, credit risk exposure represents the net amount of the positive and negative fair values for

similar types of derivatives. For a net negative amount, we regard credit risk as being zero. A net positive amount for a counterparty is a reasonable measure of credit risk when there is a legally enforceable master netting agreement. We mitigate credit risk by:

> entering into derivatives with high credit-quality counterparties;

> limiting the amount of exposure to each counter-party; and

> monitoring the financial condition of counterparties.

Credit quality of financial assets

At December 31, 2004	S&P credit rating			
	AA - or higher	A - or higher	B to BBB	Total
Cash and equivalents	$ 744	$ 654	$ —	$ 1,398
Derivatives[1]	303	71	—	374
Accounts receivable	—	—	58	58
	$ 1,047	$ 725	$ 58	$ 1,830
Number of counterparties[2]	14	5	—	
Largest counterparty (%)	31.5	35.1	—	

Concentrations of credit risk

At December 31, 2004				
	United States	Canada	Other international	Total
Cash and equivalents	$ 1,172	$ 69	$ 157	$ 1,398
Derivatives[1]	145	193	36	374
Accounts receivable	7	22	29	58
	$ 1,324	$ 284	$ 222	$ 1,830

1. The amounts presented reflect the net credit exposure after considering the effect of master netting agreements.

2. For cash and equivalents and derivatives combined.

f) Risks relating to the use of derivatives

By using derivatives, in addition to credit risk, we are affected by market risk and market liquidity risk. Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a derivative 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 derivatives. Our counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative.

Market liquidity risk is the risk that a derivative cannot be eliminated quickly, by either liquidating it or by establishing an offsetting position. Under the terms of our trading agreements, counterparties cannot require us to immediately settle outstanding derivatives, except upon the occurrence of customary events of default such as covenant breaches, including financial covenants, insolvency or bankruptcy. We generally mitigate market liquidity risk by spreading out the maturity of our derivatives over time.

17. Other Long-Term Obligations

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Asset retirement obligations	**$ 334**	$ 282
Pension benefits (note 22)	**49**	48
Post-retirement benefits (note 22)	**26**	26
Derivative liabilities (note 16c)	**52**	70
Restricted stock units (note 21b)	**6**	10
Other	**32**	28
	$ 499	$ 464

a) Asset retirement obligations (AROs)

	2004	*2003*
At January 1	**$ 318**	$ 334
AROs incurred in the period	**14**	—
Impact of revisions to expected cash flows		
Adjustments to carrying amount of assets	**32**	—
Charged to earnings	**22**	10
Settlements		
Cash payments	**(33)**	(40)
Settlement gains	**(4)**	(3)
Accretion	**18**	17
At December 31	**367**	318
Current part	**(33)**	(36)
	$ 334	$ 282

In 2003 we adopted FAS 143 and changed our accounting policy for reclamation and closure costs. Previously we accrued estimated reclamation and closure costs over the life of our mines using the units-of-production method based on the estimated recoverable ounces of gold in proven and probable reserves.

AROs arise from the acquisition, development, construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations that protect the environment on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. Under FAS 143 we record the fair value of an ARO when it is incurred. At operating mines the effect is recorded as an adjustment to the corresponding asset carrying amount. At closed mines, the adjustment is charged directly to earnings. The fair value of AROs are measured by discounting the expected cash flows using a discount factor that reflects the risk-free rate of interest. We prepare estimates of timing and amount of expected cash flows when an ARO is incurred, which are updated to reflect changes in facts and circumstances, or if we are required to submit updated mine closure plans to regulatory authorities. The principal factors that can cause expected cash flows to change are: the construction of new processing facilities; changes in the quantities of material in reserves and a corresponding change in the life of mine plan; changing ore characteristics can impact required environmental protection measures and related costs; changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required; and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, as the end of the mine life becomes nearer, the reliability of expected cash flows increases. AROs are adjusted to reflect the passage of time (accretion) calculated by applying the discount factor implicit in the initial fair value measurement to the beginning of period carrying amount of the AROs. Accretion is recorded in earnings as an operating expense. Upon settlement of an ARO we record a gain or loss if the actual cost differs from the carrying amount of the ARO. Settlement gains are classified in other (income) expense. Other environmental remediation costs that are not AROs as defined by FAS 143 are expensed as incurred (see note 6).

The major parts of the carrying amount of AROs at the end of 2004 relate to: tailing and heap leach pad closure/rehabilitation – $69 million; demolition of buildings/mine facilities – $29 million; ongoing water treatment – $93 million; ongoing care and maintenance – $89 million; and other activities – $87 million.

18. Deferred Income Taxes

Recognition and measurement

We record deferred income tax assets and liabilities where temporary differences exist between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in our balance sheet and their tax bases. The measurement and recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities takes into

account: enacted rates that will apply when temporary differences reverse; interpretations of relevant tax legislation; tax planning strategies; estimates of the tax bases of assets and liabilities; and the deductibility of expenditures for income tax purposes. We recognize the effect of changes in our assessment of these estimates and factors when they occur. Changes in deferred income tax assets, liabilities and valuation allowances are allocated between net income and other comprehensive income based on the source of the change.

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.

Sources of deferred income tax assets and liabilities

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*[1]
Deferred tax assets		
Tax loss carry forwards	**$ 295**	$ 388
Capital tax loss carry forwards	**48**	52
Alternative minimum tax ("AMT") credits	**121**	120
Foreign tax credits	**3**	3
Asset retirement obligations	**106**	85
Property, plant and equipment	**158**	129
Post-retirement benefit obligations	**18**	21
Other	**9**	40
Gross deferred tax assets	**758**	838
Valuation allowances	**(578)**	(554)
Net deferred tax assets	**180**	284
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	**(127)**	(443)
Derivatives	**(95)**	(99)
	$ (42)	$ (258)
Classification:		
Non-current assets (note 14)	**$ 97**	$ 59
Non-current liabilities	**(139)**	(317)
	$ (42)	$ (258)

1. *2003 deferred tax asset balances for property, plant and equipment and other have been restated with a corresponding restatement of valuation allowances.*

Expiry dates of tax losses and AMT credits

	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09+	No expiry date	Total
Tax losses[1]							
Chile	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 670	$ 670
Tanzania	—	—	—	—	—	152	152
U.S.	—	—	—	—	224	—	224
Other	28	23	6	14	109	24	204
	$ 28	$ 23	$ 6	$ 14	$ 333	$ 846	$ 1,250
AMT credits[2]	—	—	—	—	—	$ 121	$ 121

1. *Represents the gross amount of tax loss carry forwards translated at closing exchange rates at December 31, 2004.*

2. *Represents the amounts deductible against future taxes payable in years when taxes payable exceeds "minimum tax" as defined by United States tax legislation.*

Valuation allowances

We consider the need to record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets on a country-by-country basis, taking into account the effects of local tax law. A valuation allowance is not recorded when we conclude that sufficient positive evidence exists to demonstrate that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. The main factors considered are:

> historic and expected future levels of future taxable income;

> opportunities to implement tax plans that affect whether tax assets can be realized; and

> the nature, amount and expected timing of reversal of taxable temporary differences.

Levels of future taxable income are mainly affected by: market gold and silver prices; forecasted future costs and expenses to produce gold reserves; quantities of proven and probable gold reserves; market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. If these factors or other circumstances change, we record an adjustment to the valuation allowances to reflect our latest assessment of the amount of deferred tax assets that will more likely than not be realized.

A valuation allowance of $34 million has been set up against certain deferred tax assets in Argentina. Historically, we have had no income generating

operations in Argentina, but following the production start-up at Veladero in 2005, various factors will affect future levels of taxable income in Argentina, including the volume of gold produced and sold, gold selling prices and costs incurred to produce gold. It is reasonably possible that an adjustment will be made to this valuation allowance in the near term. A valuation allowance of $189 million has been set up against certain deferred tax assets in the United States. A majority of this valuation allowance relates to AMT credits which have an unlimited carry forward period. Increasing levels of future taxable income due to gold selling prices and other factors and circumstances may result in an adjustment to this valuation allowance.

Source of changes in deferred tax balances

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Temporary differences			
Property, plant and equipment	**$ (86)**	$ 26	$ (30)
Asset retirement obligations	**(21)**	(2)	4
Tax loss carry forwards	**93**	(10)	(22)
Derivatives	**(4)**	82	13
Other	**(5)**	4	(5)
	$ (23)	$ 100	$ (40)
Adjustment to deferred tax balances due to change in tax status [1]	**(81)**	—	—
Release of beginning of year valuation allowances	**(5)**	(62)	—
Outcome of tax uncertainties	**(120)**	—	(22)
	$ (229)	$ 38	$ (62)
Intraperiod allocation to:			
Income before income taxes	**$ (225)**	$ (49)	$ (75)
Cumulative accounting changes	**—**	5	—
OCI	**(4)**	82	17
Balance sheet reclassifications	**13**	23	(17)
	$ (216)	$ 61	$ (75)

1. *Relates to change in tax status in Australia (note 7).*

19. Capital Stock

a) Common shares

Our authorized capital stock includes an unlimited number of common shares (issued 533,575,185 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).

During 2004, we repurchased 4.47 million common shares (2003: 8.75 million) for $95 million (2003: $154 million), at an average cost of $21.20 per share (2003: $17.56). This resulted in a reduction of common share capital by $35 million (2003: $67 million) and a $60 million charge (being the difference between the repurchase cost and the average historic book value of shares repurchased) to retained earnings (2003: $87 million).

In 2004, we declared and paid dividends in US dollars totaling $0.22 per share (2003 – $0.22 per share, 2002 – $0.22 per share).

b) Exchangeable Shares

In connection with a 1998 acquisition, Barrick Gold Inc. (“BGI”), issued 11.1 million BGI exchangeable shares, which are each exchangeable for 0.53 of a Barrick common share at any time at the option of the holder, and have 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, 2004, 1.4 million (2003 – 1.5 million) BGI exchangeable shares were outstanding, which are equivalent to 0.7 million Barrick common shares (2003 – 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.

Summarized financial information for BGI

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Total revenues and other income	**$ 216**	$ 226	$ 203
Less: costs and expenses	**287**	238	191
Income (loss) before taxes	**$ (71)**	$ (12)	$ 12
Net loss	**$ (41)**	$ (31)	$ (1)

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Assets		
Current assets	**$ 67**	$ 81
Non-current assets	**119**	236
	$ 186	$ 317
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Other current liabilities	**24**	20
Intercompany notes payable	**395**	545
Other long-term liabilities	**36**	9
Deferred income taxes	**20**	67
Shareholders' equity	**(289)**	(324)
	$ 186	$ 317

20. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ("OCI")

	2004	*2003*	*2002*
Accumulated OCI at January 1			
Cash flow hedge gains, net of tax of $99, $17, $nil	**$ 189**	$ 32	$ 25
Investments, net of tax of $nil, $nil, $nil	**38**	(6)	(4)
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax of $nil, $nil, $nil	**(147)**	(144)	(123)
Additional pension liability, net of tax of $nil, $nil, $nil	**(7)**	(7)	(5)
	$ 73	$ (125)	$ (107)
OCI for the year:			
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	**147**	348	49
Changes in fair value of investments	**(27)**	37	(5)
Currency translation adjustments	**1**	(3)	(21)
Adjustments to pension liability	**(5)**	—	(2)
Less: reclassification adjustments for gains/losses recorded in earnings			
Transfers of cash flow hedge gains to earnings:			
On recording hedged items in earnings	**(132)**	(91)	(25)
Hedge ineffectiveness due to changes in timing of hedged items	**(2)**	(18)	—
Investments:			
(Gains) losses realized on sale	**(6)**	(4)	3
Other than temporary impairment charges	**5**	11	—
OCI, before tax	**(19)**	280	(1)
Income tax recovery (expense) related to OCI	**4**	(82)	(17)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**$ (15)**	$ 198	$ (18)
Accumulated OCI at December 31			
Cash flow hedge gains, net of tax of $95, $99, $17	**206**	189	32
Investments, net of tax of $nil, $nil, $nil	**10**	38	(6)
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax of $nil, $nil, $nil	**(146)**	(147)	(144)
Additional pension liability, net of tax of $nil, $nil, $nil	**(12)**	(7)	(7)
	$ 58	$ 73	$ (125)

21. Stock-Based Compensation

a) Stock options

Employee stock option activity (number of shares in millions) [2]

	2004		***2003***		***2002***	
	Shares	**Average price**	Shares	Average price	Shares	Average price
C$ options						
At January 1	**22**		19		19	
Granted	**1**	**$ 28**	5	$ 29	6	$ 25
Exercised[1]	**(2)**	**$ 25**	(1)	$ 24	(4)	$ 25
Cancelled/expired	**(2)**	**$ 28**	(1)	$ 28	(2)	$ 34
At December 31	**19**		22		19	
US $ options						
At January 1	**2**		3		6	
Granted	**5**	**$ 24**	—	—	—	
Exercised[1]	**(1)**	**$ 15**	(1)	$ 13	(2)	$ 12
Cancelled/expired	—	**—**	—	—	(1)	$ 25
At December 31	**6**		2		3	

1. *The exercise price of the options is the closing share price on the day before the grant date. They vest evenly over four years, beginning in the year after granting, and are exercisable over 7 – 10 years. At December 31, 2004, 13 million (2003 – 1 million, 2002 – 5 million) common shares, in addition to those currently outstanding, were available for granting options.*

2. *We are also obliged to issue about 0.3 million common shares (2003 – 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$20 (2003 – C$20) and an average remaining term of one year.*

Stock options outstanding (number of shares in millions)

	Outstanding			Exercisable	
Range of exercise prices	Shares	Average price	Average life (years)	Shares	Average price
C$ options					
$22 – $31	17	$ 27	7	10	$ 26
$32 – $43	2	$ 39	2	2	$ 39
	19		6	12	
US$ options					
$9 – $18	1	$ 12	5	—	—
$22 – $37	5	$ 24	6	1	$ 30
	6		6	1	

We record compensation cost for stock options based on the excess of the market price of the stock at the grant date of an award over the exercise price.

Historically, the exercise price for stock options has equaled the market price of stock at the grant date, resulting in no compensation cost.

Option information

For the years ended December 31 (per share and option amounts in dollars)	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Fair value per option	**$ 6.87**	$ 8.50	$ 6.40
Valuation assumptions:			
Expected term (years)	**5**	6	6
Volatility	**30%**	40%	40%
Dividend yield	**1.0%**	1.0%	1.4%
Risk-free interest rate	**3.8%**	4.5%	5.0%
Pro forma effects			
Net income, as reported	**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Stock-option expense	**(29)**	(24)	(21)
Pro forma net income	**$ 219**	$ 176	$ 172
Net income per share:			
As reported - Basic	**$ 0.47**	$ 0.37	$ 0.36
As reported - Diluted	**$ 0.46**	$ 0.37	$ 0.36
Pro forma[1]	**$ 0.41**	$ 0.33	$ 0.32

1. Basic and diluted.

b) Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) and Deferred Share Units (DSUs)

Under our RSU Plan, selected employees are granted RSUs, where each RSU has a value equal to one Barrick common share. RSUs vest and will be settled on the third anniversary of the grant date. Additional RSUs are credited to reflect dividends paid on Barrick common shares. RSUs are recorded at 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 value of the RSUs are recorded, with a corresponding adjustment to deferred compensation. Compensation expense for 2004 was $4 million (2003 - $4 million). At December 31, 2004, the weighted average remaining contractual life of RSUs was 2 years.

Under our DSU plan, Directors receive 50% of their basic annual retainer in the form of DSUs, with the option to elect to receive 100% of such retainer in DSUs. Each DSU has the same value as one Barrick common share. DSUs must be retained until the Director leaves the Board, at which time the cash value of the DSUs will be paid out. Additional DSUs are credited to reflect dividends paid on Barrick common shares. DSUs are recorded at fair value on the grant date and are adjusted for changes in fair value. Director's fee expense for DSUs for 2004 was $0.6 million (2003: $0.2 million).

DSU and RSU activity

	DSUs *(in thousands)*	Fair value per unit *(in dollars)*	RSUs *(in thousands)*	Fair value per unit *(in dollars)*
At December 31, 2001	—	$ —	515	$ 16
Canceled	—	—	(30)	20
Dividends	—	—	4	17
At December 31, 2002	—	$ —	489	$ 15
Canceled	—	—	(171)	17
Granted	8	21	130	22
Dividends	—	—	4	20
At December 31, 2003	8	$ 23	452	$ 23
Canceled	—	—	(58)	23
Settled	—	—	(293)	25
Granted	23	22	131	24
Dividends	—	—	3	20
At December 31, 2004	31	$ 24	235	$ 24

22. Post-Retirement Benefits

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 $19 million in 2004, $16 million in 2003 and $13 million in 2002.

b) Defined benefit pension plans

We have one qualified defined benefit pension plan that covers certain of our United States employees and provides benefits based on employees' years of service. Our policy is to fund 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 and equity securities. On December 31, 2004, the qualified defined benefit plan was amended to freeze benefit accruals for all employees, resulting in a curtailment gain of $2 million.

As well as the qualified plan, we have nonqualified defined benefit pension plans covering certain employees and former directors of the Company. An irrevocable trust ("rabbi trust") was set up to fund these plans. The fair value of assets held in this trust was $31 million in 2004 (2003 – $32 million), and is recorded in our consolidated balance sheet under Investments.

Actuarial gains and losses arise when the actual return on plan assets differs from the expected return on plan assets for a period, or when the expected and actuarial accrued benefit obligations differ at the end of the year. We amortize actuarial gains and losses over the average remaining life expectancy of plan participants, in excess of a 10% corridor.

Pension expense

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Return on plan assets	**$ (11)**	$ (11)	$ (17)
Service cost	**—**	—	3
Interest cost	**12**	14	16
Actuarial gains (losses)	**1**	—	(1)
Gain (loss) on curtailment/settlement	**(2)**	1	1
	$ —	$ 4	$ 2

c) Pension plan information

Fair value of plan assets

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Balance at January 1	**$ 166**	$ 170
Actual return on plan assets	**14**	19
Company contributions	**6**	8
Benefits paid	**(16)**	(31)
Balance at December 31	**$ 170**	$ 166

At December 31	***2004***		*2003*
	Target	**Actual**	**Actual**	Actual
Composition of plan assets:				
Equity securities	**50%**	**46%**	**$ 78**	$ 66
Debt securities	**50%**	**54%**	**92**	100
	100%	**100%**	**$ 170**	$ 166

Projected benefit obligation (PBO)

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Balance at January 1	**$ 221**	$ 227
Interest cost	**12**	14
Actuarial losses	**3**	11
Benefits paid	**(16)**	(31)
Curtailments/settlements	**(2)**	—
Balance at December 31	**$ 218**	$ 221
Funded status[1]	**$ (48)**	$ (55)
Unrecognized actuarial losses	**11**	11
Net benefit liability recorded	**$ (37)**	$ (44)
ABO[2,3]	**$ 217**	$ 217

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 $31 million at December 31, 2004). In the year ending December 31, 2005, we do not expect to make any further contributions.

2. For 2004 we used a measurement date of December 31, 2004 to calculate accumulated benefit obligations.

3. Represents the ABO for all plans. The ABO for plans where the PBO exceeds the fair value of plan assets was $49 million (2003: $217 million).

Investment strategy

We employ a total return investment approach, whereby a mix of equities and fixed-income investments is used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets. Risk is diversified through a blend of equity and fixed-income investments, and also 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.

Rate of return on plan assets

In estimating the long-term rate of return for plan assets, historical markets are studied and long-term historical returns on equities and fixed-income investments reflect 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 finalized.

Expected future benefit payments

For the years ending December 31	
2005	$ 16
2006	15
2007	16
2008	16
2009	16
2010 – 2014	$ 89

Total recorded benefit liability

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Current	**$ —**	$ 3
Non-current	**37**	41
Benefit plan liability	**$ 37**	$ 44
Additional minimum liability (note 20)	**12**	7
	$ 49	$ 51

d) Actuarial assumptions

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Discount rate[1]			
Benefit obligation	**5.50%**	6.25%	6.50%
Pension cost	**6.25%**	6.50%	6.75%
Return on plan assets[1]	**7.00%**	7.00%	8.50%
Wage increases	**5.00%**	5.00%	5.00%

1. *Effect of a one-percent change: Discount rate: $22 million change in ABO and change in pension cost; Return on plan assets: $2 million change in pension cost.*

e) 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. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from variances between actual results and economic estimates or actuarial assumptions are deferred and amortized over the average remaining life expectancy of participants when the net gains or losses exceed 10% of the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation. In 2004, we recorded a benefit expense of $2 million (2003 – $nil, 2002 – $nil).

Other post-retirement benefits expense

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Interest cost	**$ 2**	$ 1	$ 2
Prior service cost	**—**	—	(1)
Curtailments/settlements	**—**	(1)	(1)
	$ 2	$ —	$ —

Fair value of plan assets

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Balance at January 1	**$ —**	$ —
Contributions	**2**	2
Benefits paid	**(2)**	(2)
Balance at December 31	**$ —**	$ —

Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation (APBO)

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Balance at January 1	**$ 24**	$ 28
Interest cost	**2**	1
Actuarial losses	**5**	(3)
Benefits paid	**(2)**	(2)
Balance at December 31	**$ 29**	$ 24
Funded status	**(29)**	(24)
Unrecognized actuarial losses	**1**	(4)
Net benefit liability recorded	**$ (28)**	$ (28)

We have assumed a health care cost trend of 10% in 2004, decreasing ratability to 5% in 2009 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, 2004 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 2004.

Expected future benefit payments

For the years ending December 31	
2005	$ 2
2006	2
2007	2
2008	2
2009	2
2010 – 2014	$ 9

23. 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. 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 a loss is probable, and the amount can be reliably estimated, then a loss is recorded. When a contingent loss is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but the amount of loss cannot be reliably estimated, then details of the contingent loss are disclosed. Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case we disclose the nature of the guarantee. Legal fees incurred in connection with pending legal proceedings are expensed as incurred.

Bre-X Minerals

In 1998, we were added as a defendant in a class action lawsuit initiated against Bre-X Minerals Ltd., and certain 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 March 31, 2003, the Court denied all of the Plaintiffs' motions to certify the case as a class action. The 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. The amount of potential loss, if any, which we may incur arising out of the Plaintiffs' claims is not determinable.

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 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, which has been amended several times, alleges that we and bullion banks with whom we entered into spot deferred gold sales contracts have manipulated the price of gold, in violation of U.S. anti-trust laws and the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law. Blanchard and Davies both allege that they have been injured as a seller of gold due to reduced interest in gold as an investment. 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 July 2005. We intend to defend the action vigorously.

McKenzie complaint

On September 21, 2004, a putative class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against Barrick and J.P. Morgan. The plaintiffs, Dr. Gregg McKenzie and others are alleged purchasers of gold and gold derivatives. The complaint alleges violations of the U.S. anti-trust laws and also of the Commodity Exchange Act, based upon the same conduct as alleged in the Blanchard complaint. The complaint seeks damages and an injunction terminating certain of our trading agreements with J.P. Morgan. On December 17, 2004, a second and substantially identical complaint was filed in the same court against the same defendants. Barrick has not yet been served with this second complaint. Barrick intends to defend both actions vigorously.

Wagner complaint

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 complaint. On September 29, 2004, the Court issued an order granting in part and denying in part Barrick's motion to dismiss the action. The Court granted the

plaintiffs leave to file a Second Amended Complaint, which was filed on October 20, 2004. The plaintiffs filed a Third Amended Complaint on January 6, 2005. We intend to defend the action vigorously.

Wilcox complaint

On September 8, 2004, two of our U.S. subsidiaries, Homestake Mining Company of California ("Home-stake California") and Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake") were served with a First Amended Complaint by persons alleging to be current or former residents of a rural area near the former Grants Uranium Mill. The Complaint, which was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico, identifies 26 plaintiffs. Homestake and Homestake California, along with an unspecified number of unidentified defendants, are named as defendants. The plaintiffs allege that they have suffered a variety of physical, emotional and financial injuries as a result of exposure to radioactive and other hazardous substances. The Complaint seeks an unspecified amount of damages. A motion to dismiss the claim was filed with the Court, but the Court has not yet ruled on the motion. We intend to defend the action vigorously.

24. Joint Ventures

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

Summary financial information (100%)

Income statement and cash flow information

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Revenues	**$ 889**	$ 775	$ 650
Costs and expenses	**663**	638	582
Net income	**$ 226**	$ 137	$ 68
Operating activities[1]	**$ 291**	$ 127	$ 175
Investing activities[1]	**$ (46)**	$ (60)	$ (54)
Financing activities[1]	**$ —**	$ —	$ —

1.Net cash inflow (outflow).

Balance sheet information

At December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Assets		
Inventories	**$ 102**	$ 99
Property, plant and equipment	**506**	543
Other assets	**93**	64
	$ 701	$ 706
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	**$ 87**	$ 77
Long-term obligations	**110**	104
	$ 197	$ 181

25. 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 Ltd. ("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, cash flow 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 these 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 their 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, inventories, and goodwill.

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 as well as on some properties where we have found non-reserve material that does not meet all the criteria required for classification as proven or probable reserves. The determination as to whether the existence of non-reserve material should result in the capitalization of mine development costs is based on various factors, including: 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); 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 mineralization is expected to be 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 proven and probable mineral reserves and non-reserve material (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 for historical capitalized costs incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas using 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 compared to US GAAP.

In addition, a difference in the amount of amortization expense results 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).

d) Goodwill

Under Canadian GAAP, on the acquisition of Home-stake, 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 in the reporting unit.

Under Canadian GAAP, we test goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year, however, if there is indication of an impairment in goodwill during the year, we will do an assessment at that time. This impairment assessment involves estimat-

ing 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.

e) Future income taxes

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 difference. Under the transition provisions of CICA 3465, that was adopted effective January 1, 2000, 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 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.

f) Impairment evaluations for long-lived assets

Under US GAAP, financing costs are excluded from the evaluation of long-lived assets for impairment purposes. Under Canadian GAAP, in years 2003 and prior, financing costs were included in impairment evaluations, but where an asset was impaired, the asset was reduced to its net recoverable amount, calculated as the estimated future 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 estimated by discounting the expected future net cash flows using a discount factor. The adoption of CICA 3063 under Canadian GAAP on January 1, 2004 conformed the measurement of impairment with US GAAP prospectively for future periods.

g) Investments

Under US GAAP available for sale securities are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included in other comprehensive income. Under Canadian GAAP, the concept of comprehensive income does not exist and these investments are recorded at cost.

h) Derivatives

Under Canadian GAAP, derivatives 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 derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value with a corresponding charge or credit recorded in other comprehensive income.

i) 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.

j) Asset retirement obligations

Under US GAAP, FAS 143 was adopted effective January 1, 2003 relating to asset retirement obligations. Under Canadian GAAP, a similar standard was effective for our 2004 fiscal year, CICA 3110 – Asset Retirement Obligations. CICA 3110 required retroactive restatement of financial statements for prior periods, and accordingly comparative information for Canadian GAAP now reflects the requirements of CICA 3110. Both of 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. Under US GAAP, the effect of the adoption of FAS 143 was recorded in the income statement for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Under Canadian GAAP, the cumulative effect was recorded as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings for the earliest period presented. Due to the difference in timing of adoption of FAS 143 and CICA 3110, the amount of amortization and accretion recorded differ under US and Canadian GAAP.

k) 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".

l) Revenue

Under Canadian GAAP purchase accounting rules, Homestake gold 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.

m) Stock-based compensation

Under US GAAP, through the end of 2004 we continued to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method under APB 25. Under Canadian GAAP, effective January 1, 2004, CICA 3870, Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments became effective, and required us to record a compensation expense in our income statement based on the fair value of options granted. We elected to adopt CICA 3870 retroactively with restatement of prior periods to include an expense of the type that was previously included under the pro forma note disclosure. The cumulative amount of compensation expense under Canadian GAAP was recorded within contributed surplus in the balance sheet. The adoption of FAS 123R under US GAAP in 2005 will conform the accounting treatment with Canadian GAAP for future stock option grants, but some differences will remain between US and Canadian GAAP for stock option grants in 2004 and prior years due to the differing transition rules under CICA 3870 and FAS 123R.

n) Consolidated Balance Sheets

For the years ended December 31		***2004***			2003		
	Notes	**US GAAP**	**Adjustments**	**Canadian GAAP**	US GAAP	Adjustments	Canadian GAAP
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and equivalents		**$ 1,398**	**$ —**	**$ 1,398**	$ 970	$ —	$ 970
Accounts receivable		**58**	**—**	**58**	56	—	56
Inventories	a	**215**	**2**	**217**	164	3	167
Other current assets	h, l	**286**	**(105)**	**181**	178	(112)	66
		1,957	**(103)**	**1,854**	1,368	(109)	1,259
Investments	g	**134**	**(10)**	**124**	130	(38)	92
Property, plant and equipment	a, b, c, f, j	**3,391**	**1,138**	**4,529**	3,128	1,331	4,459
Capitalized mining costs, net		**226**	**—**	**226**	235	—	235
Goodwill	a, d	**—**	**868**	**868**	—	1,081	1,081
Other assets	a, e, h, l	**566**	**(333)**	**233**	497	(284)	213
Total assets		**$ 6,274**	**$ 1,560**	**$ 7,834**	$ 5,358	$ 1,981	$ 7,339
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity							
Accounts payable		**$ 335**	**$ —**	**$ 335**	$ 245	$ —	$ 245
Other current liabilities	h, j	**83**	**(11)**	**72**	119	14	133
		418	**(11)**	**407**	364	14	378
Long-term debt	h	**1,655**	**5**	**1,660**	719	(1)	718
Other long-term obligations	h, i, j	**499**	**(28)**	**471**	464	(30)	434
Deferred/Future income tax liabilities	e	**139**	**(34)**	**105**	317	59	376
Total liabilities		**2,711**	**(68)**	**2,643**	1,864	42	1,906
Capital stock	a	**4,129**	**859**	**4,988**	4,115	861	4,976
Retained earnings (deficit)	a	**(624)**	**819**	**195**	(694)	1,162	468
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	g, h, i, k	**58**	**(58)**	**—**	73	(73)	—
Contributed surplus	m	**—**	**31**	**31**	—	13	13
Cumulative translation adjustments	k	**—**	**(23)**	**(23)**	—	(24)	(24)
Total shareholders' equity		**3,563**	**1,628**	**5,191**	3,494	1,939	5,433
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 6,274**	**$ 1,560**	**$ 7,834**	$ 5,358	$ 1,981	$ 7,339

1. *Effective January 1, 2004, we adopted CICA 3870 and CICA 3110 and changed our accounting policies for stock options and asset retirement obligations. These pronouncements were adopted retroactively with restatement of prior periods.*

o) Reconciliation of shareholders' equity

At December 31, 2004

	Notes	Capital stock	Retained earnings (deficit)	Other comprehensive income	Cumulative translation adjustments
Balance per US GAAP		$ 4,129	$ (624)	$ 58	$ —
Adjustments (net of tax effects):					
Valuation of equity issued in business combinations [1]		(293)			
Cumulative effect of differences in accounting policies					
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	c		183		
Exploration and development costs	b		159		
Provisions for mining assets in 2000 and 1997 [2]			683		
Investments	g		—	(10)	
Derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges	h		—	(206)	
Non-hedge derivative adjustments			(25)		
Minimum pension liability	i		—	12	
Asset retirement obligations	j		(5)		
Interest capitalization	p2		8		
Stock-based compensation expense	m		(35)		
Classification of exchangeable shares		(11)			
Other		(1)	1		
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	—	122	1
Deficit of Sutton and Homestake at acquisition	a		749		
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	c		(111)		
Deferred revenue	l		(23)		
Gains on asset sales	a		(40)		
Merger related costs			19		
Impairment of long-lived assets	p7, p8		(107)		
Homestake inventory	a		(23)		
Impairment of goodwill	d		(232)		
Effect of different book values of capital stock on common share repurchases		(21)	21		
Deferred income taxes					
Effect of difference in timing of adoption of CICA 3465 versus FAS 109	e		(284)		
Effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of temporary differences for US GAAP and Canadian GAAP purposes	e		16		
Tax valuation allowances	p3		(135)		
Reclassification of translation adjustments	k		—	24	(24)
Balance per Canadian GAAP		$ 4,988	$ 195	$ —	$ (23)

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.

p) Reconciliation of consolidated net income

For the years ended December 31	Notes	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Net income – US GAAP		**$ 248**	$ 200	$ 193
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	c	**(16)**	4	28
Exploration and development expenditures	b	**25**	53	52
Asset retirement obligations	j	**1**	10	(9)
Cumulative effect of accounting changes under US GAAP	c, j	**—**	17	—
Gains on asset sales[1]	a	**(32)**	(10)	—
Interest capitalized[2]		**4**	9	—
Release of deferred income tax valuation allowances[3]	a, e	**(29)**	(87)	(19)
Future income tax expense[4]	e	**60**	10	15
Deferred revenue	l	**—**	(29)	(20)
Non-hedge derivative adjustments[5]		**—**	—	(26)
Homestake inventory[6]	a	**(1)**	(2)	(21)
Impairment of goodwill[7]	d	**(184)**	(48)	—
Impairment of long-lived assets[8]		**(160)**	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense[9]		**(21)**	(12)	(2)
Other items		**3**	2	11
Net income (loss) – Canadian GAAP		**$ (102)**	$ 117	$ 202
Net income (loss) per share (dollars)				
Basic and fully diluted		**$ (0.19)**	$ 0.22	$ 0.37

1. The gains on sale under Canadian GAAP are 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 Lagunas Norte and Veladero projects met the criteria for interest capitalization earlier than under US GAAP.

3. In 2004, a release of valuation allowance of $29 million was recorded as a reduction of goodwill under Canadian GAAP, but this amount was recorded in earnings under US GAAP. In 2003, 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 in 2003 relates to a release of valuation allowances under US GAAP totaling $118 million that has been recorded as a reduction of goodwill and other intangible assets 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 differences under Canadian GAAP caused by other adjustments that were made to reconcile US GAAP net income to Canadian GAAP net income. The adjustment also reflects other differences in accounting for income taxes as described in note 25e.

5. Certain derivatives 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. In 2004, an impairment charge of $184 million (2003 – $48 million) was recorded against goodwill that arose in the Homestake merger under Canadian GAAP.

8. Various exploration properties in Peru were written down by $67 million under US GAAP in 2004 on completion of an impairment test. The carrying amount of these properties was $nil under Canadian GAAP due to historic differences in the purchase accounting treatment between US and Canadian GAAP when the properties were originally acquired in 1996. Under Canadian GAAP, impairment charges totaling $227 million were recorded against the carrying amount of the Cowal development project and various Australian exploration-stage properties acquired in the Homestake merger whose carrying amounts are higher than US GAAP because they were recorded at fair value at the date of acquistition.

9. Under Canadian GAAP a new accounting standard was adopted in 2004 that requires the expensing of stock options. The new Canadian GAAP accounting standard was adopted retroactively with restatement of prior periods. Under US GAAP, the adoption of FAS 123R in 2005 will conform the accounting treatment of stock options, although due to differing transitional rules under US GAAP some differences from Canadian GAAP will remain.

q) Consolidated statements of cash flow under Canadian GAAP

Exploration and development expenditures that were capitalized under Canadian GAAP, but expensed under US GAAP, were $25 million in 2004 (2003 – $53 million; 2002 – $52 million). This represents the differences in cash flows from operating and investing activities between US GAAP and Canadian GAAP.

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Activities:			
Operating	**$ 535**	$ 581	$ 651
Investing	**(848)**	(396)	(121)
Financing	**741**	(266)	(61)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	**—**	7	1
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	**970**	1,044	574
Cash and equivalents at end of period	**$ 1,398**	$ 970	$ 1,044

Exhibit 3

Management's Discussion
and Analysis ("MD&A")

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This MD&A has been prepared as of February 9, 2005, and is intended to supplement and complement our audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2004 prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or US GAAP (collectively, our "Financial Statements"). As required by Canadian Securities Authorities, a reconciliation of our US GAAP Financial Statements to Canadian GAAP is included in note 25 to the Financial Statements. You are encouraged to review our Financial Statements in conjunction with your review of this MD&A. Additional information relating to the Company, including our Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. For an explanation of terminology used in this MD&A that is unique to the mining industry, readers should refer to the glossary on pages 72 and 73. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in US dollars, unless otherwise specified. Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

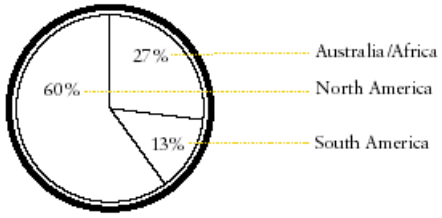
For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, we consider the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, and would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of Barrick Gold Corporation's shares; or (ii) there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

Core Business

Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick") is one of the world's largest gold producers in terms of market capitalization, annual gold production and gold reserves. Our operations are concentrated in three regions: North America, Australia/Africa and South America.

Over the next two years, after production begins at four of our development projects, we are targeting our annual gold production to grow to 6.8–7.0 million ounces, with South America contributing an increasing proportion of our production. To grow our business, we are also exploring for gold in areas of the world outside of our three regions, particularly in Russia and Central Asia.

Ounces Produced by Region in 2004



We generate revenue and cash flow from the production and sale of gold in both bullion and concentrate form. We sell our gold production through three primary distribution channels: gold bullion is sold in either the gold spot market or under gold sales contracts between Barrick and various third parties, and gold concentrate is sold to independent smelting companies. Selling prices reflect the market price for gold at the time an agreement is reached on pricing.

Executive Overview and 2005 Outlook

Our share price appreciated by 6.65% in 2004, outperforming senior gold producers Newmont Mining Corporation, Placer Dome Inc., Anglogold Ashanti Limited and Gold Fields Limited, while the spot gold price appreciated by 5.54% over the same period.

In 2004, we produced 4.96 million ounces of gold at an average total cash cost of $212 [1] per ounce, achieving our original guidance for the year. Higher gold production at Goldstrike Open Pit, Goldstrike Underground and Pierina more than offset lower production at the Plutonic, Round Mountain, Darlot and Eskay Creek mine sites. Despite an environment of rising commodity prices, appreciation of currencies against the US dollar, and increased royalty and mining tax payments driven by higher market gold prices, we met our original total cash costs per ounce guidance. Our currency and commodity hedge programs enabled us to mitigate the impact of commodity prices and currency exchange rates on total cash costs per ounce and operating cash flow.

We had earnings of $248 million ($0.46 per share) and generated operating cash flow of $506 million ($0.95 per share) in 2004. Our 2004 earnings and operating cash flow included an after-tax opportunity cost of $89 million ($0.17 per share) due to the voluntary reduction of our fixed-price gold sales contracts, with deliveries into contracts at prices below the prevailing market gold price, and corresponding lower revenues from gold sales. Earnings in 2004 also included tax credits totaling $227 million relating to the resolution of a Peruvian tax assessment and a change in tax status

1. Total cash costs per ounce is a non-GAAP performance measure that is used throughout this MD&A. For more information see pages 67 to 70.

in Australia; as well as impairment charges recorded against long-lived assets of $139 million pre-tax. In 2004, we exceeded our target (of 1.5 million ounces) for reducing our fixed-price gold sales contracts with a reduction of 2 million ounces.

At year-end, we had proven and probable reserves of 89.1 million ounces of gold [2], based on a $375 gold price, after producing 5.5 million contained ounces. Reserve increases in 2004 were due to exploration projects at operating mines and development projects, and a lower cut-off grade as a result of a higher gold price assumption in 2004.

We continue to effectively support and shape our growth profile, including a focus on Russia and Central Asia. We made steady progress on the construction of four new mines, with three of them planned to enter production in 2005. Construction is proceeding on schedule for Lagunas Norte in Peru, Veladero in Argentina, Tulawaka in Tanzania, and Cowal in Australia. We are making progress in planning for our Pascua-Lama Project, which straddles the Chilean and Argentine border, our fifth development project, and East Archimedes which is located in Nevada, our sixth development project.

We have the capital resources to fund our development projects without the need for any equity dilution. During the year, we entered into a nine-year commitment in Argentina for $250 million in Veladero project financing and completed a $750 million public debenture offering. We also continued to optimize our capital structure through a share buyback program. At the same time, we have the gold mining industry's only A-rated balance sheet, as rated by Standard & Poor's.

During 2004, we implemented a number of initiatives to strengthen our organization, including making changes to the composition of our Board of Directors and governance practices as part of a commitment towards improved corporate governance. An organizational redesign was fully implemented in 2004. The new organizational design consolidated life-of-mine accountabilities under our Chief Operating Officer and established regional business units to add greater value to the global enterprise.

We expect 2005 gold production to be between 5.4–5.5 million ounces at an average total cash cost of $220–$230 per ounce, and we remain committed to our 40% targeted growth plan and gold production target for 2007 of 6.8–7.0 million ounces, at total cash costs slightly above $200 per ounce.[3] The first and second quarters of 2005 are expected to have lower production and higher cash costs, with the second half of the year improving as Lagunas Norte and Veladero come on stream.

For the year, amortization is expected to be about $475–$485 million, and administration expense is expected to be approximately $90 million, including an estimated $15 million in costs on adoption of new accounting rules that require the expensing of stock options beginning in the second half of 2005. Exploration, development and business development expense is expected to be approximately $150 million, with the possibility that positive results could lead to additional exploration spending. Capital expenditures for 2005 are anticipated to be approximately $743 million for development excluding capitalized interest of $103 million and $245 million for sustaining capital.

2.For a breakdown of reserves by category and additional information relating to reserves, see page 127 of this Annual Report.

3.See page 36 for further information on forward-looking estimates of gold production and total cash costs per ounce.

Vision and Strategy

Our vision is to be the world's best gold company by finding, developing and producing quality reserves in a profitable and socially responsible manner.

The overriding goal of our strategy is to create value for our shareholders. To achieve this, cash flow from our mines is consistently reinvested in exploration, development projects and other strategic investments to work towards sustainable growth in production and cash flow. It can take a number of years for a project to move from the exploration stage through to mine construction and production. Our business strategy reflects this long lead time, but shorter-term priorities are also set for current areas of focus.

We use strategic relationships to share risk and expertise. Examples include joint venture arrangements for the Hemlo, Round Mountain and Kalgoorlie mines, and also for exploration programs in certain areas. We have investments in Highland Gold Mining PLC ("Highland Gold") and Celtic Resources Holdings PLC ("Celtic Resources"), as well as strategic alliances with both companies, as part of our plan to develop a business unit in Russia and Central Asia.

Long-term Strategy Elements	Focus Areas	Measures
Growth in reserves and production	> Growth at existing mine sites by finding new resources and converting to reserves. > Growth through successful exploration focused principally in key exploration districts (Goldstrike, Frontera, Lake Victoria, Alto Chicama) and in Russia/Central Asia. > Execute the development and construction of Veladero, Lagunas Norte, Tulawaka, Cowal, Pascua-Lama and East Archimedes. > Develop a business unit in Russia/Central Asia through investments in, and strategic alliances with Highland Gold and Celtic Resources.	> Additions to reserves and resources. > Consistent investment in exploration and development. > Growth in annual gold production. > Size of gold reserves. > Construction progress versus schedules. > Actual construction costs. > Status of regulatory requirements.
Operational excellence	> Control costs. • Global supply chain management. • Continuous improvement initiatives. • Currency, interest rate and fuel/propane hedge programs. > Optimize productivity through continuous improvement initiatives. > Effective assessment and management of risk. > Effective capital allocation and management. > Sourcing of funding for capital needs.	> Total cash costs per ounce.[1] > Amortization per ounce.[1] > Ore throughput. > Equipment utilization statistics. > Liquidity – operating cash flow and credit rating. > Key balance sheet ratios.
Strengthen the organization	> Workforce – identify and develop talent. > Leadership development and succession planning. > Adopt best practices in corporate governance, including strengthening internal controls.	> Talent review and performance management. > Compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
Responsible mining	> Reinforce health and safety culture. > Enhance environmental performance, including use of innovative technology to protect the environment. > Maintain positive community and government relations.	> Safety leadership and other training initiatives. > Medical aid injury frequency. > Environmental performance.

1. Total cash costs per ounce and amortization per ounce are non-GAAP performance measures. For more information, see pages 67 to 70.

Capability to Deliver Results

Resources and processes provide us with the capability to execute our strategy and deliver results. Our critical resources and processes are as follows:

Critical Non-Capital Resources and Processes

Experienced Management Team and Skilled Workforce

We have an experienced management team that has a proven track record in the mining industry. Our management team is critical to the achievement of our strategic goals, and we are focused on retaining and developing key members. The team is focused on the execution of our strategy and business plan. Strong leadership and governance are critical to the successful implementation of our core strategy. We are focusing on leadership development for key members of executive-level and senior mine management.

A skilled workforce is one of our most significant non-capital resources. Competition for appropriately trained and skilled employees is high in the mining industry. Employee retention, the ability to recruit skilled employees, and labor relations have a significant impact on the effectiveness of our workforce, and ultimately the efficiency and effectiveness of our operations. We maintain training programs to develop the skills that certain employees need to fulfill their roles and responsibilities. The remote nature of many mine sites can present a challenge to us in maintaining an appropriately skilled workforce. Priorities for our Human Resources group include strengthening our workforce and developing leadership and succession capabilities by focusing on attracting and retaining the best people, as well as enhancing the process for identifying and developing the leadership pool. We are implementing Human Resources systems solutions to enhance our ability to analyze and compare labor costs, productivity and other key statistics to better manage the effect our workforce has on our mining operations.

Health and Safety

As part of our commitment to corporate responsibility, we focus on continuously improving health and safety programs, systems and resources to help control workplace hazards. Continuous monitoring and integration of health and safety into decision-making enables us to operate effectively, while also focusing on health and safety. Key areas of focus include safety leadership through training and risk management practices; designing and enhancing processes and programs to ensure safety requirements are met; and communicating a safety culture as part of Company and personal core values.

Environmental

We are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, endangered and protected species, waste disposal and worker safety. We incur significant expenditures each year to comply with such laws and regulations. We seek to continuously implement operational improvements to enhance environmental performance. We also integrate environmental evaluation, planning, and design into the development stage of new projects to ensure environmental matters are identified and managed at an early stage.

Cost Control

Successful cost control depends upon our ability to obtain and maintain equipment, consumables and supplies as required by our operations at competitive prices. Through a culture of continuous improvement, we are also focusing on identifying and implementing steps to make our operations more effective and efficient.

Our Supply Chain group is focusing on improving long-term cost controls and sourcing strategies for major consumables and supplies used in our mining activities through global commodity purchasing teams. They are also focusing on knowledge sharing across our global business and implementing best practices in procurement. We are developing strategies to help us analyze and source consumables and supplies at the lowest cost over the life of a mine, as well as long-term alliances with suppliers.

Maintenance is a significant component of our operating costs. Our Global Maintenance team is working to reduce maintenance costs and increase equipment utilization through an internal maintenance community. Key areas of focus include setting standards for maintenance to optimize usage of mine equipment and enable cost-effective purchasing of mine equipment. They are implementing a global maintenance system to facilitate sharing of best practices and tracking of capital equipment statistics such as utilization, availability and useful lives.

Technology

Our Information Technology group monitors significant risks, such as security, the risk of failure of critical systems, risks relating to the implementation of new applications, and the potential impact of a systems failure. They are implementing strategies to manage these risks, including ongoing enhancements to security; monitoring of operating procedures; the effectiveness of system controls to safeguard data; evaluating technology resources; and maintaining disaster recovery plans. Other areas of focus include reducing technology diversity through standardizing systems solutions, and ongoing analysis of business needs and the potential benefits that can be gained from new applications.

Internal Controls

We maintain a system of internal controls designed to safeguard assets and ensure financial information is reliable. We undertake ongoing evaluations of the effectiveness of internal controls and implement control enhancements, where appropriate, to improve the effectiveness of controls. In 2004 and 2003, we focused on the design, testing and assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls to enable us to meet the certification and attestation requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We presently file management certifications annually under Section 302 and Section 906 and expect to comply with the reporting requirements of Section 404 as required by law.

We also maintain a system of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure the reliability, completeness and timeliness of the information we disclose in this MD&A and other public disclosure documents.

Critical Capital Resources and Processes

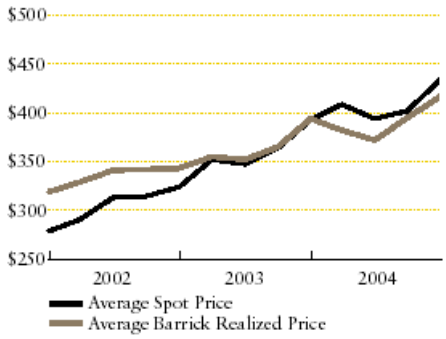
We expect to fund capital requirements of about $2.5 billion over the next four years to finish construction activities at our development projects and for a power plant to supply our Goldstrike mine. Adequate funding is in place or available for all our development projects. We plan to put in place project financing for a portion of the expected construction cost of Pascua-Lama, however, if we are unable to do so because of unforeseen political or other challenges, we expect to be able to fund the capital required through a combination of existing capital resources and future operating cash flow.

We may also invest capital in Russia and Central Asia in 2005 to exercise certain rights we hold through agreements with Highland Gold and Celtic Resources to acquire interests in various mineral properties, and also to acquire future common shares of Celtic. These rights are described in note 10 to the Financial Statements. We expect that any capital required will be funded from a combination of our existing cash position and operating cash flow in 2005.

Impact of Key Economic Trends

1. Higher Market Gold Prices

Gold Prices *(Dollars per Ounce)*



Market gold prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time, and are affected by numerous industry and macroeconomic factors that are beyond our control. The US dollar gold price has increased over the past few years, mainly due to the weakening of the US dollar against most major currencies, a decline in gold supply and an increase in demand for gold. The gold price over the last few years has had a high correlation with the US dollar, and we expect this correlation to continue.

With global financial markets experiencing significant volatility, political and security issues in a state of uncertainty, and with the US dollar – the "secure investment of choice" globally – coming under pressure, the global investment community has reawakened to the potential for gold as an alternative investment vehicle. The past few years have seen a resurgence in gold as an investment vehicle, and we believe the prospects for gold to experience further investment interest are good, particularly in light of expected global economic/political uncertainties going forward. We believe that the introduction of more readily accessible and more liquid gold investment vehicles (such as gold exchange traded funds – "ETFs") will further enhance gold's appeal to investors.

Our revenues are significantly impacted by the market price of gold. We have historically used fixed-price gold sales contracts to provide protection in periods of low market gold prices, but since 2001 we have been focusing on reducing the level of outstanding fixed-price gold sales contracts. In 2004, we reduced our fixed-price gold sales contracts by 2 million ounces. The terms of our fixed-price gold sales contracts enable us to deliver gold whenever we choose over the primarily ten-year term of the contracts. Our fixed-price gold sales contracts have allowed us to benefit from higher market gold prices, while the flexibility implicit in contract terms allows us to reduce the outstanding sales contracts over time.

Over the last three years, our realized gold sales prices have largely tracked the rising market gold price. Periods when our average realized price was below average market prices were primarily caused by us voluntarily choosing to deliver into gold sales contracts at prices lower than prevailing market prices to reduce outstanding gold sales contracts. We view the outlook for market gold prices to be positive due to our view of a declining US dollar and the present supply/demand fundamentals. In the future, we expect to be able to benefit from higher gold prices. The flexibility under our fixed-price gold sales contracts will enable us to deliver gold at market prices, however, if we choose to deliver a portion of our production under gold sales contracts, the prices for those deliveries may be below prevailing market prices.

2. Higher Market Silver Prices

Spot Silver Prices *(Dollars per Ounce)*

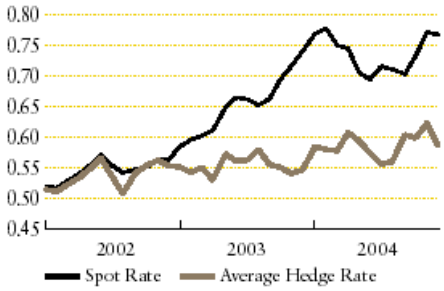


Market silver prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time, and are affected by numerous industry and macroeconomic factors that are beyond our control. Market silver prices have increased since late 2003 mainly due to increasing investment and industrial demand, along with higher world economic growth in 2004. Market prices fluctuated in 2004 as higher prices caused demand from jewelry and silverware fabrication to decrease. An expected decline in the use of silver for photographic film due to increases in digital photography may negatively impact market prices, but this trend has been partly offset by increased demand for photographic film in developing countries.

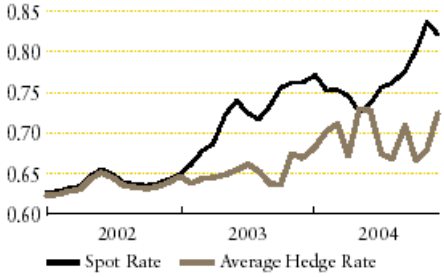
Market silver prices impact the value of silver produced as a by-product at some of our mines. When the silver price increases, by-product credits increase and our total cash costs per ounce decrease. In the past, we have used silver sales contracts to sell a portion of our annual silver production, which has helped to mitigate the impact of volatility in market prices, and we may use such contracts in the future. The flexibility under our silver sales contracts allows us to benefit from higher market silver prices by choosing to deliver silver production into the silver spot market. If we choose to deliver a portion of our silver production under silver sales contracts, the prices for those deliveries may be below prevailing market prices.

3. Weakening of the US dollar Against Major Currencies

AUD$ Spot and Average Monthly Hedge Rates
(A$:US$ exchange rate)



CAD$ Spot and Average Monthly Hedge Rates
(C$:US$ exchange rate)



The US dollar significantly depreciated against many major currencies in 2003 and 2004. The weakening of the US dollar was largely due to a record US trade deficit and low interest rates that, after taking into account inflation, provided negative real returns. As these conditions remain, and as the United States seeks to improve the competitiveness of its exports, further devaluation of the US dollar may occur.

Results of our mining operations in Australia and Canada, reported in US dollars, are affected by exchange rates between the Australian and Canadian dollar and the US dollar, because a portion of our annual expenditures are based in local currencies. A weaker US dollar causes costs reported in US dollars to increase, because local currency denominated expenditures have become more expensive in US dollars. We have a currency hedge position as part of our strategy to control costs by mitigating the impact of a weaker US dollar on Canadian and Australian dollar-based expenditures. Over the last three years, our currency hedge position has provided benefits to us in the form of hedge gains when contract exchange rates are compared to prevailing market exchange rates as follows: 2004 – $96 million; 2003 – $58 million; 2002 – $7 million. These gains are included in our operating costs.

At December 31, 2004, we had hedged local currency-based expenditures for about the next three years at average exchange rates that are more favorable than market rates in early 2005. The average rates for currency contracts designated against operating costs over the next three years are $0.64 for Australian dollar contracts and $0.72 for Canadian dollar contracts. Further details of our currency hedge position are included in note 16 to the Financial Statements. Beyond three years, most of our local currency denominated costs are subject to market currency exchange rates. If the trend of a weakening US dollar continues, we do not expect that this will significantly impact our results of

operations over the next three years because of the protection we have under our currency hedge position. Beyond the next three years, our results could be affected, depending upon whether we add to our currency hedge positions in the future.

4. Higher Energy Prices

Crude Oil Market Price
(Dollars per Barrel)



Diesel Fuel and Propane

Prices of commodities, such as diesel fuel and propane, are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by factors that are beyond our control. Annually, we consume about 1.3–1.7 million barrels of diesel fuel and 20–25 million gallons of propane at our mines. The cost of these commodities affects our costs to produce gold.

Crude oil is refined into diesel fuel that is used by us at our mines. Due mainly to global supply shortages and a weakening US dollar, crude oil prices rose in 2004, with a corresponding rise in diesel fuel prices. To control costs by mitigating the impact of rising diesel fuel prices, we put in place a fuel hedge position of 2.4 million barrels, a portion of estimated future diesel fuel consumption over the next three years with an average cap price of $39 per barrel and participation to an average floor price of $29 per barrel on about half the position. In 2004, we realized benefits in the form of hedge gains totaling $4 million when contract prices were compared to market prices. If the trend of increasing diesel fuel prices continues, this could impact future gold production costs, albeit mitigated by our present fuel hedge position. We also have a propane hedge position of 29 million gallons at an average price of $0.79 per gallon, that will help to control the cost of a portion of propane consumption at our mining operations over the next two years, and mitigate the impact of volatility in propane prices.

Electricity

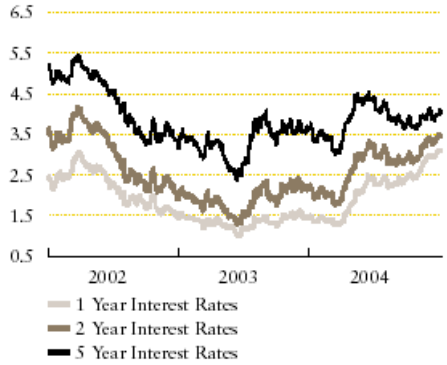
Electricity prices have risen in recent years as a result of diesel fuel price increases and natural gas demand, as well as excess demand for electricity. Annually we consume about 1.3–1.5 billion kilowatts of electricity at our mines. Fluctuations in electricity prices or in electricity supply impact costs to produce gold. To control electricity costs, we are building a 115-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant in Nevada that will supply our Goldstrike mine, and reduce the mine's dependence on the regulated utility in Nevada. The sourcing of electricity from this power plant is expected to reduce total cash costs by an average of about $10 per ounce at Goldstrike over the remaining life of the mine, compared to recent costs of obtaining power from the regulated power utility. The plant is targeted to begin operating in fourth quarter 2005. We are also entering into long-term power supply arrangements for some mines; building powerlines to link into power grids; actively reviewing alternative sources of supply of electricity; and looking at other options across many of our larger mines and development projects.

5. Other Inflationary Cost Pressures

The mining industry has been experiencing significant inflationary cost pressures with increasing costs of labor and prices of consumables such as steel, concrete and tires. The cost of consumables such as steel and concrete mainly impacts mine construction costs. The costs of tires mainly impacts cash production costs. For steel in particular, world demand in excess of supply caused steel prices to increase significantly in 2004. We are directly and indirectly impacted by rising steel prices through the cost of new mine equipment and grinding media, as well as structural steel used in mine construction. We are focusing on supply chain management and continuous improvement initiatives to mitigate the impact of higher steel prices, including controlling usage and extending the life of plant and equipment, where possible.

6. Declining US dollar interest rates

Interest Rate %



US dollar interest rates have been relatively low by historic standards over the past three years due mainly to ongoing weak economic conditions; easy monetary policies; low inflation expectations; and increasing demand for low-risk investments. This lower interest-rate environment has enabled us to secure new sources of financing in 2004 at relatively attractive interest rates.

Volatility in interest rates mainly affects interest receipts on our cash balances ($1,398 million outstanding at the end of 2004), and interest payments on variable-rate long-term debt ($411 million outstanding at the end of 2004). Based on the relative amounts of variable-rate financial assets and liabilities at the end of 2004, declining interest rates would have a negative impact on our results. In the future we expect these relative amounts to change as we invest cash in our development projects. The amount of cash balances may decrease from levels at December 31, 2004, subject to the amount of operating cash flow we generate in the future, as well as other sources of and uses for cash. In response to the volatility in interest rates, we have used interest rate swaps to alter the relative amounts of variable-rate financial assets and liabilities and to mitigate the overall impact of changes in interest rates. Management of interest-rate risk takes into account the term structure of variable-rate financial assets and liabilities. On $300 million of our cash balances, we have fixed the interest rate through 2008 at 3.3%. On our Bulyanhulu project financing, we have fixed the Libor-based rate for the remaining term of the debt at 4.45%. These interest rate swaps have provided benefits to us in the form of hedge gains, when rates under the swaps are compared to market interest rates, totaling $16 million in 2004, $13 million in 2003 and $6 million in 2002. In the future we may alter the notional amounts of interest rate swaps outstanding, as the relative amounts of variable-rate assets and liabilities change, to attempt to manage our exposure to interest rates.

Interest rates have historically been correlated with forward gold prices compared to current market prices. In periods of higher interest rates, forward gold prices have generally been higher. Consequently in periods of higher interest rates we have been able to secure more favorable future prices under fixed-price gold sales contracts.

Results

Selected Annual Information

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except per share and per ounce data in dollars)	Targets for 2004[1]	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Gold production (*'000s oz*)	4,900–5,000	**4,958**	5,510	5,695
Gold sales				
(*'000s oz*)		**4,936**	5,554	5,805
$ millions		**$ 1,932**	$ 2,035	$ 1,967
Market gold price[3]		**409**	363	310
Realized gold price[3]		**391**	366	339
Total cash costs[3,4]	$ 205–215	**212**	189	177
Amortization	480–490	**452**	522	519
Net income		**248**	200	193
Net income per share				
Basic		**0.47**	0.37	0.36
Diluted		**0.46**	0.37	0.36
Dividends per share		**0.22**	0.22	0.22
Cash inflow (outflow)				
Operating activities		**506**	519	588
Capital expenditures	(900)[2]	**(824)**	(322)	(228)
Financing activities		**741**	(266)	(61)
Total assets		**6,274**	5,358	5,261
Total long-term financial liabilities		**$ 1,707**	$ 789	$ 819
Gold reserves *(millions of contained oz)*		**89.1**	85.9	86.9
Fixed-price gold sales contracts *(millions of oz)*		**13.5**	15.5	18.1

1.As disclosed in the 2003 Annual Report.

2.As disclosed in the second quarter 2004 report.

3.Per ounce weighted average.

4.For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 67 to 70 of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Overview of 2004 Versus 2003

Earnings

In 2004, higher cash production costs were offset by higher gold selling prices, but earnings were impacted by lower gold sales volumes. Based on the difference between average realized gold prices and average total production costs per ounce, the impact of lower sales volumes was to decrease pre-tax earnings by about $54 million.

As expected, gold production in 2004 was lower than 2003, and total cash costs per ounce were higher, mainly due to the expected mining of lower ore grades in 2004. Higher spot gold prices enabled us to realize higher selling prices for our gold production, and mitigate the impact on revenue of 11% lower sales volumes. We sold about 59% of our production into the spot market, and 41% into our gold sales contracts at prices lower than prevailing market prices. By voluntarily delivering into some of our gold sales contracts, we reduced our fixed-price gold sales contracts by 2 million ounces, and we accepted an $89 million opportunity cost, compared to delivering all of our production at market prices, with corresponding lower revenues from gold sales.

Earnings in 2004 benefited from $25 million lower pre-tax interest expense, a $203 million income tax recovery, and pre-tax gains on sale of assets totaling $34 million, partly offset by pre-tax impairment charges totaling $139 million on long-lived assets. Interest expense decreased by $25 million mainly due to amounts capitalized at development projects in 2004. The $203 million income tax recovery in 2004 included a credit of $141 million following the resolution of a tax assessment in Peru, and a credit of $81 million due to a change in tax status in Australia following the adoption of certain aspects of new tax legislation. Earnings in 2003 included a $60 million post-tax non-hedge derivative gain (2004 – $9 million post-tax) and deferred tax credits totaling $62 million, partly offset by post-tax charges of $11 million on settlement of the Inmet litigation and $17 million for the cumulative effect of accounting changes.

Special Items – Effect on earnings increase (decrease) ($ millions)

	2004		*2003*		*2002*	
For the years ended December 31	**Pre-tax**	**Post-Tax**	Pre-tax	Post-Tax	Pre-tax	Post-Tax
Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)	**$ 5**	**$ 9**	$ 71	$ 60	$ (6)	$ 6
Inmet litigation costs	—	—	(16)	(11)	—	—
Gains on asset sales	34	28	34	27	8	5
Impairment charges on long-lived assets	**(139)**	**(96)**	(5)	(3)	(11)	(11)
Impairment charges on investments	**(5)**	**(5)**	(11)	(11)	—	—
Changes in asset retirement obligation cost estimates	**(22)**	**(17)**	(10)	(10)	—	—
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	**—**	**—**	(17)	(17)	—	—
Resolution of Peruvian tax assessment						
Outcome of tax uncertainties	**—**	**141**	—	—	—	—
Reversal of other accrued costs	**21**	**15**	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax credits						
Change in Australian tax status	**—**	**81**	—	—	—	—
Release of valuation allowances/outcome of uncertainties	**—**	**5**	—	62	—	22
Total	**(106)**	**161**	46	97	(9)	22

Cash Flow

Our closing cash position at the end of 2004 increased by $428 million to $1,398 million. Operating cash flow decreased slightly in 2004 mainly due to the lower gold sales volumes and increases in supplies inventory at our development projects, partly offset by lower payments for income taxes. Capital expenditures increased by $502 million to $824 million mainly due to construction activity at our development projects. We received $974 million from new financing put in place primarily to fund construction at our development projects; we paid dividends totaling $118 million and we spent $95 million on our share buyback program.

Consolidated Gold Production and Sales

Gold production and production costs

By replacing gold reserves depleted by production year over year, we can maintain production levels over the long term. If depletion of reserves exceeded discoveries over the long term, then we may not be able to sustain gold production levels. Reserves can be replaced by expanding known orebodies or by locating new deposits. 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. Given that gold exploration is speculative in nature, some exploration projects may prove unsuccessful.

Our financial performance is affected by our ability to achieve targets for production volumes and total cash costs. We prepare estimates of future production and total cash costs of production for our operations. These estimates are based on mine plans that reflect the expected method by which we will mine reserves at each mine, and the expected costs associated with the plans. Actual gold production and total cash costs may vary from these estimates for a number of reasons, including if the volume of ore mined and ore grade differs from estimates, which could occur because of changing mining rates; ore dilution; metallurgical and other ore characteristics; and short-term mining conditions that require different sequential development of ore bodies or mining in different areas of the mine. Mining rates are impacted by various risks and hazards inherent at each operation, including natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes; and unexpected labor shortages or strikes. Total cash costs per ounce are also affected by changing waste-to-ore stripping ratios, ore metallurgy that impacts gold recovery rates, labor costs, the cost of mining supplies and services, and foreign currency exchange rates. In the normal course of our operations, we attempt to manage each of these risks to mitigate, where possible, the effect they have on our operating results.

In 2004, production from our portfolio of mines was in line with plan. As expected, production in 2004 was 10% lower than in 2003 primarily as a result of mining lower-grade ore at Goldstrike Open Pit, Pierina and Eskay Creek, partly offset by higher production at Bulyanhulu. Ounces sold decreased by 11% compared to 2003, consistent with the lower production levels. As our development projects commence production beginning in 2005, we are targeting annual gold production to rise to between 6.8 and 7.0 million ounces by 2007 at total cash costs slightly above $200 per ounce. In 2005, we expect to produce about 5.4–5.5 million ounces at total cash costs of between $220 and $230 per ounce.

Our Pierina and Eskay Creek mines produced about 17 million ounces of silver by-products in 2004. The incidental revenue from sales of silver is classified as a component of our reported "total cash costs per ounce" statistics, which is one of the key performance measures that we use to manage our business. At December 31, 2004, the silver content in our gold reserves was about 911 million ounces. After production begins at Pascua-Lama, we expect that our annual silver production will increase significantly.

Consolidated Total Cash Costs Per Ounce

For the years ended December 31 *(in dollars per ounce)*	Target for 2004	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Cost of sales[1]		**$ 248**	$ 210	$ 191
Currency hedge gains		**(19)**	(12)	(1)
By-product credits		**(30)**	(21)	(20)
Cash operating costs		**199**	177	170
Royalties/mining taxes		**13**	12	7
Total cash costs[2]	$ 205–215	**$ 212**	$ 189	$ 177

1.At market currency exchange rates.

2.For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 67 to 70 of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Total cash costs for 2004 were in line with the original full-year guidance. As expected, total cash costs in 2004 were higher than in 2003, primarily due to processing lower-grade ore at Goldstrike Open Pit, Round Mountain and Pierina, combined with the effect of changes in average currency hedge rates on total cash costs at our Australian mines.

Revenue from gold sales

We realized an average selling price of $391 per ounce for our gold production in 2004, compared to $366 per ounce in 2003, when average market gold prices were lower. Our average realized price in 2004 reflects delivery of 59% of ounces sold into the spot market at market prices, and 41% into gold sales contracts at selling prices below prevailing market prices. We exceeded our target for reducing our fixed-price gold sales contracts by 0.5 million ounces in 2004, ending the year with a 2 million ounce reduction. The price realized for gold sales in 2005 and beyond will depend upon spot market conditions and the selling prices of any gold sales contracts into which we voluntarily deliver, which could be below prevailing spot market prices.

Results of Operating Segments

In our Financial Statements we present a measure of historical segment income that reflects gold sales at average consolidated realized gold prices, less segment operating costs and amortization of segment property, plant and equipment. Our segments include: producing mines, development projects and our corporate exploration group. For each segment, factors influencing consolidated realized gold prices apply equally to the segments, and therefore the factors have not been repeated in the discussion of individual segment results. We monitor segment operating costs using "total cash costs per ounce" statistics that represent segment operating costs divided by ounces of gold sold in each period. The discussion of results for each segment focuses on this statistic in explaining changes in segment operating costs. We also discuss significant variances from prior public guidance for gold production and total cash costs per ounce statistics for each segment.

Conducting mining activities in countries outside North America subjects us to various risks and uncertainties that arise from carrying on business in foreign countries including: uncertain political and economic environments; war and civil disturbances; changes in laws or fiscal policies; interpretation of foreign taxation legislation; and tax implications on repatriation of foreign earnings. We monitor these risks on an ongoing basis and mitigate their effects where possible, but events or changes in circumstances could materially impact our results and financial condition.

For development projects, we prepare estimates of capital expenditures; reserves and costs to produce reserves. We also assess the likelihood of obtaining key governmental permits, land rights and other government approvals. Estimates of capital expenditures are based on studies completed for each project, which also include estimates of annual production and production costs. Adverse changes in any of the key assumptions in these studies or other factors could affect estimated capital expenditures, production levels and production costs, and also the economic feasibility of a project. We take steps to mitigate potentially adverse effects of changes in assumptions or other factors. Prior to the commencement of production, the segment results for development projects reflect expensed mine development and mine start-up costs.

North America

In 2004, production was at the low end of the original guidance for the year and total cash costs were better than the original guidance for the year. Total cash costs per ounce reflected lower costs than plan at the Goldstrike Open Pit and Eskay Creek, partly offset by higher costs at Round Mountain and Hemlo. Total cash costs for the North America region in 2004 were not significantly affected by the impact of a weakening US dollar on our Canadian mines or by rising fuel prices, because we mitigated these exposures through our currency

and fuel hedge programs as part of our focus on controlling costs.

The region produced 8% less gold in 2004 compared with 2003 mainly because of the expected mining of lower-grade ore at the Goldstrike Open Pit and Eskay Creek. Compared to 2003, total cash costs per ounce were 6% higher in 2004, as a result of the processing of lower-grade ore.

In 2005, gold production from the North America region is expected to decline by 5% to about 2.8 million ounces due to the processing of lower-grade ore at Eskay Creek and following the depletion of reserves at Holt-McDermott in 2004. Total cash costs for the region are expected to increase by 10% to about $245 per ounce, mainly due to the processing of lower-grade ore at Round Mountain and Eskay Creek, as well as slightly higher costs at Goldstrike.

Goldstrike, United States

Segment income decreased by $1 million in 2004 from 2003 levels, mainly due to 14% lower gold sales volumes and 5% higher total cash costs per ounce, partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices and 7% lower amortization expense.

Gold production at the open pit was slightly higher than plan in 2004, and total cash costs per ounce were slightly lower than plan. With the planned mining of lower-grade ore in 2004, partly offset by better gold recovery rates, open-pit production was 11% lower and total cash costs per ounce were 6% higher than in 2003. Revenues decreased by 8%, with a 17% decrease in ounces sold, due to the lower gold production levels in 2004, partly offset by a 7% increase in realized gold prices.

At the underground mine, production was 5% below the low end of the original range of guidance due to lower than expected availability of the Rodeo backfill raise, changes to mine sequencing, and higher maintenance costs due to unexpected repairs to electrical transformers. Total cash costs per ounce were at the high end of the original range of guidance for 2004 due to the lower production volumes and higher backfill haulage costs. Production was slightly higher than 2003 and total cash costs per ounce were similar to 2003, mainly due to better gold recovery rates and processing of slightly higher-grade ore in 2004.

Amortization expense decreased by $11 million in 2004 mainly due to the effect of lower gold sales volumes, combined with the impact of reserve increases at the beginning of 2004 that caused a $15 million decrease in amortization expense.

In 2004, the Nevada Public Utilities Commission approved our proposal to build a 115-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant in Nevada to supply our Goldstrike mine. The plant is targeted to commence operations in fourth quarter 2005. Highlights include:

> The construction permit for the foundation and buried services was received in fourth quarter 2004.

> Engineering work for the project is substantially complete and site preparation commenced in fourth quarter 2004. Construction of the power plant was subcontracted to a third-party contractor, and $18 million was spent on construction in 2004.

> We expect to file an application for a building construction permit in first quarter 2005.

> The natural gas supplier to the power plant is applying for permits to enable the construction of a short extension from an existing gas pipeline to the power plant site.

Eskay Creek, Canada

Segment income decreased by $13 million in 2004, mainly due to 18% lower gold sales volumes and 9% higher amortization expense, partly offset by 40% lower total cash costs per ounce and 7% higher realized gold prices. Revenues decreased by 14%, with an 18% decrease in ounces sold, due to the lower gold production levels in 2004, partly offset by a 7% increase in realized gold prices.

Production for 2004 was slightly lower than plan due to lower than expected ore grades and unscheduled backfill plant maintenance. Total cash costs per ounce were better than plan, mainly due

to higher by-product credits caused by higher silver prices, partly offset by the impact of processing lower-grade ore and higher maintenance costs. Compared to 2003, as expected, production decreased by 18% because of a 4% decline in quantity of ore processed, and an 18% decline in ore grade. Total cash costs per ounce were 40% lower than 2003 mainly due to higher by-product credits in 2004 caused by higher silver prices, partly offset by the impact of lower ore grades.

Amortization expense increased by $4 million in 2004 mainly due to the impact of downward revisions to reserve estimates in 2004 that increased amortization rates, partly offset by the effect of lower gold sales volumes.

In fourth quarter 2004, the Eskay Creek mine was tested for impairment effective December 31, 2004. An impairment charge of $58 million was recorded, which is not included in the measure of segment income. For further details see page 64.

Round Mountain (50% owned), United States

Segment income decreased by $5 million in 2004, mainly due to 28% higher total cash costs, partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices. Revenues increased by 6% mainly due to 7% higher realized gold prices.

Production was 4% higher than the high end of the original range of guidance for 2004, but at slightly higher total cash costs per ounce. Production was positively impacted by the continuing recovery of gold from leach pads where ore was placed in prior years. Higher total cash costs per ounce were mainly due to higher royalty costs, caused by higher market gold prices, as well as higher purchase costs and consumption of both cyanide and lime. Compared to 2003, gold production was 3% lower due to an expected decline in ore grades partly offset by an increase in quantities of ore processed. Total cash costs per ounce increased by 28% over 2003 as a result of mining lower-grade ore in 2004, higher royalties, and higher purchase costs and consumption of both cyanide and lime. Higher recovery rates of gold from leach pads in 2003 also contributed to the year on year change in total cash costs per ounce.

Amortization expense decreased by $3 million mainly due to slightly lower gold sales volumes combined with the effect of reserve increases at the beginning of 2004 on amortization rates.

Hemlo (50% owned), Canada

Segment income decreased by $3 million in 2004, mainly due to 10% lower gold sales volumes, combined with 6% higher total cash costs per ounce, partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices. Revenues decreased by $5 million as 10% lower gold sales volumes were partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices.

In 2004, production was 10% lower than plan and total cash costs per ounce were 13% higher than plan primarily because ground stability issues caused mining to occur in lower-grade areas of the mine. A decline in ore grades in 2004 was the primary reason for the lower gold production and higher total cash costs per ounce compared with 2003.

East Archimedes, United States

In September 2004, a decision was made to proceed with the East Archimedes project at the Ruby Hill mine site in Nevada. The project is an open-pit, heap leach operation exploiting the East Archimedes deposit, a deeper continuation of the ore mined previously at Ruby Hill. Construction capital is estimated at about $75 million over an expected two-year construction phase that begins once permitting is secured. The mining fleet has been ordered and permitting work is ongoing. The project has an expected life-of-mine strip ratio of 9:1 and assumes an average mining rate of 100,000 tons per day. The first gold pour is targeted for mid-2007.

South America

In 2004, all production was from the Pierina mine. Lagunas Norte and Veladero are expected to begin production and contribute to the South America region's results in the second half of 2005. In 2005, we expect production to increase by about 90% to about 1.2 million ounces, mainly due to the production start-up at Lagunas Norte and Veladero. Total cash costs are expected to increase by 25% to about $133 per ounce, mainly due to higher costs at Pierina following an increase in the stripping ratio from 60:1 to 86:1 and the impact of new production from Veladero and Lagunas Norte. The higher stripping ratio at Pierina mainly reflects the updating of the mine plan to incorporate additions to reserves at the end of 2004.

Pierina, Peru

Segment income decreased by $15 million in 2004 mainly due to 29% lower gold sales volumes, combined with 28% higher total cash costs per ounce, partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices and lower amortization rates. Revenues decreased by $81 million as 29% lower gold sales volumes were partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices.

In 2004, production was slightly higher than plan, however total cash costs per ounce were 6% higher than the upper end of the range of guidance for the year. The ability to access higher-grade ore at the mine was delayed due to a change in the mining plan to adjust for minor pit slope instability in the west pit wall. Higher fuel prices and lower by-product credits, due to lower quantities of silver contained in the ore processed in 2004, as well as processing of lower-grade ore, all contributed to higher total cash costs per ounce. Compared to 2003, production was 29% lower and total cash costs per ounce were 28% higher, due to the expected mining of lower-grade ore. Higher labor costs in 2004 also contributed to the increase in total cash costs over 2003.

Amortization expense decreased by $59 million mainly due to the lower gold sales volumes, combined with the effect of reserve increases at the beginning of the year that lowered amortization rates and caused amortization expense to decrease in 2004 by $9 million.

Lagunas Norte, Peru

In 2004, the segment loss of $12 million represents expensed mine development costs prior to May 1, 2004 when the project achieved the criteria to classify mineralization as a reserve for US reporting purposes, together with $3 million of expensed mine start-up costs. In 2003, the segment loss of $29 million represented expensed mine development costs for a full year.

The project remains on schedule for its first gold pour in the third quarter of 2005. The first three full years of production at Lagunas Norte are now expected to average approximately 800,000 ounces of gold annually at total cash costs of about $155 per ounce. The project's reserves increased by 2.0 million ounces, or 28%, to 9.1 million ounces at year-end 2004. Higher gold prices have allowed us to bring more ounces into production in the first three full years, but due to the lower ore grades associated with these ounces, our total cash costs per ounce have also increased. Highlights include:

> The Lagunas Norte/Alto Chicama Legal Stability Agreement between Barrick and the Peruvian Government was executed in January 2005. This agreement will provide greater certainty over the foreign exchange and fiscal administrative regime for 15 years, including real estate taxes, custom duties, VAT and excise taxes.

> Construction of the overall project was about 70% complete at the end of 2004, with about 4,000 workers on-site.

> Construction costs of $182 million were spent in 2004, of which $40 million relates to the purchase of the mine fleet, main auxiliary mine equipment and other mine equipment.

> Approval of the Environmental Impact Statement and principal construction permit was received in first quarter 2004.

> Overliner material is being placed on the leach pad.

> The power line was completed and energized in January 2005.

Veladero, Argentina

In 2004, the segment loss of $5 million represents expensed mine start-up costs. In 2003, the segment loss of $18 million represented expensed mine development costs prior to October 1, 2003 when the project achieved the criteria to classify mineralization as a reserve for US reporting purposes.

The project remains on schedule for its first gold pour in the fourth quarter of 2005. The first three full years of production at Veladero are now expected to average approximately 700,000 ounces of gold annually at total cash costs of about $200 [1] per ounce. The project's reserves increased by 1.7 million ounces, or 16%, to 12.8 million ounces at year-end 2004. Higher gold prices have allowed us to bring more ounces into production in the first three full years, but due to the lower ore grades associated with these ounces, our total cash costs per ounce have also increased. During 2004, we revised our construction capital estimate upwards to about $540 million from our previous estimate of $475 million due to a number of factors including: increases in prices for commodities, such as fuel, concrete and steel; exchange rate variations; higher labor costs; increased winter operations costs; and some preliminary changes to the scope of the project. Estimated future total cash costs are also being affected by similar cost pressures. We are evaluating a number of alternatives to control the cost increases, which may require some additional capital investment. Highlights include:

> Construction costs of $284 million were spent in 2004 and the project is about 65% complete.

> Internal mine road construction is complete.

> Work on the truck shop facility was complete in December 2004.

> Steel erection on the secondary crusher is progressing on schedule and the main crusher components have been installed. Construction of the other plant facilities is well advanced.

> The assay lab was commissioned in fourth quarter 2004.

> Construction of the valley-fill heap leach facility embankment began in 2004 and was complete in February 2005.

> Pre-stripping activities have steadily improved in fourth quarter 2004 due to improvements in equipment availability, blasting techniques and the use of experienced shovel operators brought in to assist with mining activities and to train others.

Pascua-Lama, Chile/Argentina

In 2004, we made a decision to proceed with the development of the Pascua-Lama project in Chile/Argentina. The development is contingent on obtaining the necessary permits, approvals and fiscal regimes. Pascua-Lama is a large, low total cash cost, long-life asset that is expected to contribute to our production, cash flow and earnings for many years. We believe that few undeveloped gold deposits exist in the world that are of comparable size and quality to Pascua-Lama. Pascua-Lama is also expected to increase our leverage to silver. Furthermore, development of the Pascua-Lama project, combined with Veladero and the large associated land holdings with regional exploration potential, presents an opportunity to develop the area as one large gold district.

Annual production is estimated between 750,000-775,000 ounces of gold and about 30 million ounces of silver over the first ten years at estimated total cash costs of about $130–140 [1] per ounce. The project's gold reserves increased by 0.8 million ounces, or 5%, to 17.6 million ounces at year-end 2004. Pre-production construction costs are estimated at about $1.4–1.5 billion, excluding capitalized interest. A further $0.3 billion of capital is expected to be spent in the three years after production startup for a plant expansion and flotation circuit to increase capacity from 33,000 to 44,000 metric tons per day. The permitting phase of the Pascua-Lama project is expected to be completed by the end of 2005. An expected three-year construction phase will begin once permitting has been completed and other fiscal and taxation matters have been finalized, with production targeted to commence in 2009.

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1. Subject to exchange rate fluctuations and applicable export duties.

In 2004, the segment loss of $4 million represents expensed mine start-up costs. In 2003, all project costs incurred were capitalized, resulting in no segment income or loss. We incurred capital expenditures of $35 million in 2004.

Recent focus has been on community/government relations, permitting, protocol implementation and tax stability. A mining protocol for the project, which straddles the border of Chile and Argentina, was signed by both governments. The protocol provides the framework for resolving certain issues such as border crossings by personnel and materials. Environmental impact assessments were filed by the end of 2004 and approval is sought by the end of 2005.

Australia /Africa

Gold production in 2004 was slightly higher than plan mainly due to the mining of higher-grade ore at Kalgoorlie, partly offset by slightly lower production than plan at Plutonic and Bulyanhulu. Total cash costs per ounce were 3% higher than the upper end of the range of original guidance for the year mainly due to higher costs at Plutonic and Bulyanhulu. Changes in market currency exchange rates in 2004 did not significantly impact total cash costs per ounce because we mitigated this exposure through our currency hedge program.

In 2004, gold production was 1% higher than 2003 as higher production at Kalgoorlie and Bulyanhulu was partly offset by lower production at Plutonic. Total cash costs per ounce were 14% higher than 2003 mainly because of the processing of lower-grade ore at Plutonic, combined with the effect of increases in average Australian dollar currency hedge rates. The average rates of currency hedge contracts vary year on year, which impacts reported total cash costs per ounce. The average exchange rate of hedge contracts in 2004 was $0.58 compared to $0.55 in 2003, which caused total cash costs per ounce to increase slightly in 2004.

In 2005, production from the Australia/Africa region is expected to increase by 7% to about 1.4 million ounces, mainly due to the production start-up at Tulawaka in first quarter 2005. Total cash costs per ounce are expected to increase by 7% to about $257 per ounce, mainly due to a 5% increase in the average exchange rate of Australian currency hedge contracts designated for 2005, but the average exchange rate remains significantly better than current spot exchange rates.

Kalgoorlie (50% owned), Australia

Segment income increased by $10 million in 2004, mainly due to the combined effect of 12% higher gold sales volumes and 7% higher realized gold prices, partly offset by 11% higher total cash costs per ounce.

Production was higher than plan in 2004 due to better-than-expected ore grades and gold recovery rates. Total cash costs per ounce were at the low end of the range of the guidance for the year as better ore grades and recovery rates were partly offset by higher than expected maintenance costs. Gold production was consistent with 2003 as ore tons processed and ore grades were similar to 2003. Total cash costs per ounce were 11% higher than 2003 primarily due to higher maintenance and labor costs, higher fuel prices, and the year on year effect of average exchange rates of currency hedge contracts.

Plutonic, Australia

Segment income decreased by $6 million in 2004 as 4% lower gold sales volumes, combined with 16% higher total cash costs per ounce, were partly offset by 7% higher realized gold prices. Revenues were higher in 2004 as 7% higher realized gold prices were partly offset by 4% lower gold sales volumes.

Production in 2004 was slightly lower than plan and total cash costs per ounce were 14% higher than the upper end of the range of guidance for the year primarily due to the mining of greater quantities of lower-grade open-pit ore. Temporary problems with ground conditions restricted mining

of higher-grade ore in the Timor underground area for part of the year, and consequently the mine processed more open-pit ore than planned. Compared with 2003, gold production was 9% lower mainly due to a 12% decrease in ore tons processed. In 2003, ore tons processed were higher because a secondary mill was operating but this mill ceased operating in mid-2004. Total cash costs per ounce were 16% higher than 2003 mainly due to the combined effect of higher fuel, haulage and maintenance costs and the year on year effect of average rates of currency hedge contracts.

Bulyanhulu, Tanzania

Segment income was $6 million higher in 2004 as 14% higher gold sales volumes, combined with 7% higher realized gold prices, were partly offset by 15% higher total cash costs per ounce. Revenues were 24% higher in 2004 reflecting the higher gold sales volumes and realized gold prices.

Gold production in 2004 was slightly lower than plan and total cash costs per ounce were 9% higher than the upper end of the range of guidance for the year. Both production and total cash costs per ounce were impacted by higher ore dilution, which caused an 8% decline in the grade of ore processed compared with plan. Compared with 2003, gold production was 12% higher mainly due to a 15% increase in the tons of ore processed due to improved mill performance. Total cash costs per ounce were 15% higher than 2003 due to higher costs of mine site administration and underground maintenance, partly offset by higher copper byproduct credits due to higher market copper prices.

Cowal, Australia

In 2004, the segment loss of $1 million represents expensed mine start-up costs. In 2003, all project costs incurred were capitalized, resulting in no segment income or loss.

The Cowal project in Australia is progressing well and production is expected to commence in first quarter 2006. The first full three years of production at Cowal are expected to be approximately 230,000 ounces of gold annually at total cash costs of about $240[1] per ounce. During 2004, we revised our construction capital estimate up to approximately $305 million due to factors including increases in commodity and consumable prices, and the very competitive construction labor market in Australia. Expected total cash costs per ounce are also being affected by similar cost pressures. Highlights include:

> Capital expenditures were $73 million, slightly higher than plan as expenditures, originally expected to occur in 2006, were brought forward to 2005 to realize construction efficiencies.

> The pipeline for water supply is complete.

> Bulk excavation for the primary crusher is substantially complete.

> Drilling of pit dewatering bores is complete and the design of additional bores for water supply is underway.

> Purchase orders have been placed for major mining equipment items.

> The construction contract for the electricity transmission line was awarded to a contractor. The contractor started construction on permitted sections in early 2005 and the timing of completion of the entire line is dependent upon receipt of the remaining permits.

> Earthworks is progressing with the northern tailings facility 80% complete and the tailings return pipeline substantially complete.

> The principal authorizations necessary for construction of Cowal have been obtained or are in process, with the additional required sectoral permits expected in due course.

Tulawaka (70% owned), Tanzania

In 2004, development costs were capitalized from January 1, 2004, when the project achieved the criteria to classify mineralization as a reserve for US reporting purposes, resulting in no segment income or loss. In 2003, all mine development costs were expensed as incurred.

The Tulawaka project is on schedule for its first gold pour in first quarter 2005. Our economic share under the terms of the joint venture of the

1. Subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

first full three years of production at Tulawaka is expected to average about 90,000 ounces of gold annually at total cash costs of approximately $180 per ounce. Highlights include:

> Construction capital of $48 million (100% basis) was spent in 2004.

> Earthworks and site preparation were near completion at the end of 2004.

Other Costs and Expenses

Exploration, Development and Business Development Expense

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions)	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Exploration costs			
North America	**$ 30**	$ 22	$ 16
Australia/Africa	**40**	22	15
South America	**20**	19	7
Russia/Central Asia	**5**	4	4
Other countries	**1**	–	–
	96	67	42
Mine development costs			
Veladero	**–**	18	20
Lagunas Norte	**9**	29	29
Other projects	**5**	6	3
	14	53	52
Mine start-up costs			
Veladero	**5**	–	–
Lagunas Norte	**3**	–	–
Cowal	**1**	–	–
Pascua-Lama	**4**	–	–
	13	–	–
Business development/other	**18**	17	10
	$ 141	$ 137	$ 104

> The mining contract has been awarded to an external contractor.

> Process plant construction is well underway with the completion of power plant installation and commissioning, substantial completion of the SAG mill, concrete and structured steel installation and other site infrastructure buildings.

> Plant handover is expected in first quarter 2005.

In 2004, we spent more than both plan and the prior year on our exploration program as part of our strategy to grow our reserves. Higher activity at Goldstrike, Eskay Creek and Round Mountain led to an increase in expenditures for North America. Higher activity in Tanzania, primarily at the Buzwagi project, led to the increase in Australia/Africa.

Development costs are expensed until mineralization is classified as proven and probable reserves for US reporting purposes. At Lagunas Norte, we expensed development costs until May 1, 2004, and at Veladero, we expensed development costs until October 1, 2003, which are the dates when the projects achieved the criteria to classify mineralization as a reserve for US reporting purposes.

In 2005, we expect to spend $150 million on exploration, development and business development. 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 2005.

Other Income Statement Variances

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except per ounce data and percentages)	***2004***	*2003*	% change	Comments
Amortization				
Absolute amount	**$ 452**	$ 522	(13)%	11% lower sales volumes, combined with lower amortization rates per ounce. For 2005, amortization expense will reflect an expected 8–10% increase in gold sales volumes and a further expected decline in rates per ounce.
Per ounce (dollars)[1]	**86**	90	(4)%	Reserve increases effective January 1, 2004 caused rates per ounce to decrease. For 2005, rates per ounce are expected to decrease to between $80 and $85 due to reserve additions at the end of 2004 and the effect of an impairment charge recorded at Eskay Creek in 2004.
Administration	**71**	73	(3)%	Severance costs of $9 million were incurred in 2003. Higher regulatory compliance costs impacted 2004. Costs in 2005 will increase due to the expensing of stock options in the second half of the year, which is estimated to add about $15 million to costs.
Interest income	**25**	31	(19)%	The decrease in 2004 is due to lower average cash balances in 2004 compared to 2003. In 2005, interest income is expected to increase due to higher expected average cash balances.
Interest costs				
Incurred	**60**	49	22%	The impact of new financings in second half of 2004 caused an increase over 2003. Interest incurred is expected to increase to between $115 to $120 million in 2005 due to new financing put in place in 2004.
Capitalized	**(41)**	(5)	720%	Higher amounts were capitalized at development projects due to construction costs capitalized in 2004, and capitalization at Pascua-Lama from July 1, 2004. In 2005, we expect to capitalize about $103 million at our development projects.
Expensed	**19**	44	(57)%	

1.For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 67 to 70 of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Other (Income) Expense

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions)	***2004***	*2003*	Comments
Non-hedge derivative gains	**$ (5)**	$ (71)	Gains in 2003 included $32 million on gold lease rate swaps (2004 – $16 million); and $18 million on currency hedge contracts that became ineffective for hedge accounting purposes.
Impairment charge			
Eskay Creek	**58**	—	See page 64.
Peruvian exploration properties	**67**	—	See page 64.
Gains on asset sales	**(34)**	(34)	
Environmental remediation costs	**43**	55	
Litigation costs	**—**	16	Costs in 2003 relate to the settlement of the Inmet litigation.
(Gains) losses on investments	**(1)**	7	Losses in 2003 mainly related to investments under a deferred compensation plan.
Other items	**30**	23	
	$ 158	$ (4)	

Income Taxes

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except percentages)	***2004***			*2003*		
Effective income tax rates on elements of income	**Pre-tax income**	**Effective tax rate**	**Income tax expense (recovery)**	Pre-tax income	Effective tax rate	Income tax expense (recovery)
Net income excluding elements below	**$ 118**	**28%**	**$ 33**	$ 116	20%	$ 23
Deliveries into gold sales contracts [1]	**(89)**		**—**	—		—
Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)	**(5)**	**(80%)**	**(4)**	71	15%	11
Other items	**21**	**30%**	**6**	35	34%	12
	45	**78%**	**35**	222	21%	46
Tax only items:						
Change in Australian tax status	**—**	**(180%)**	**(81)**	—	—	—
Outcome of tax uncertainties	**—**	**(313%)**	**(141)**	—	—	—
Release of deferred tax valuation allowances recorded in prior years	**—**	**(11%)**	**(5)**	—	(17%)	(36)
Other items	**—**	**(25%)**	**(11)**	—	(2%)	(5)
	$ 45	**(451%)**	**$ (203)**	$ 222	2%	$ 5

1.Impact of deliveries in a low tax-rate jurisdiction at contract prices below prevailing market prices.

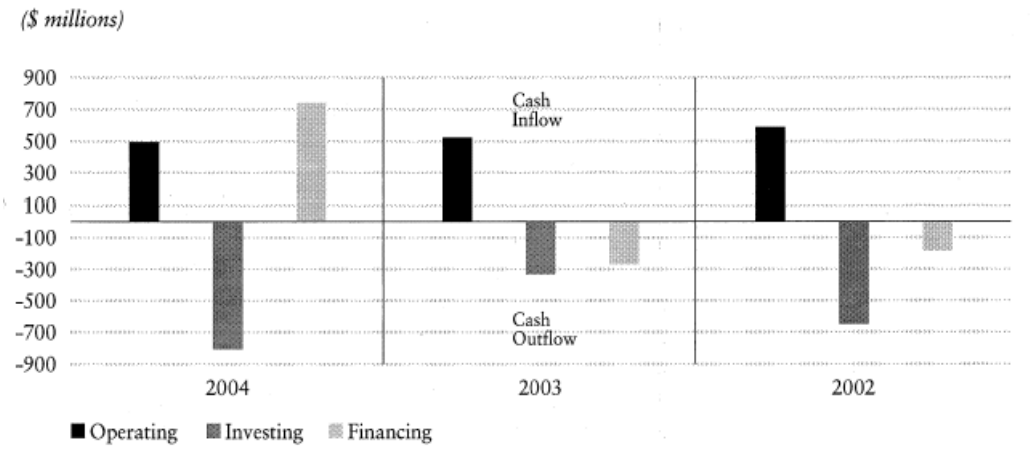
Our income tax expense or recovery is a function of an underlying effective tax rate applied to income plus the effect of other items that we track separately. The underlying effective rate increased to 28% in 2004 reflecting the higher market gold price environment, with an average market gold price of $409 per ounce. In 2005, we expect our underlying effective tax rate to decrease to about 22% due to a change in the geographic mix of gold production and therefore taxable income by jurisdiction. As gold prices increase, this underlying tax rate also increases, reaching a high of about 25% with market gold prices at or above $475 per ounce. The underlying rate excludes deferred tax credits from changes in valuation allowances; taxes on non-hedge derivative gains and losses; and the impact of deliveries into gold sales contracts in a low tax rate jurisdiction. Deliveries into gold sales contracts in a low tax rate jurisdiction can distort the overall effective tax rate if market gold prices differ from the contract prices, but do not affect the absolute amount of income tax expense.

We record deferred tax charges or credits if changes in facts or circumstances affect the estimated tax basis of assets and therefore the amount of deferred tax assets or liabilities or because of changes in valuation allowances reflecting changing expectations in our ability to realize deferred tax assets. In 2004, we recorded a credit of $141 million on final resolution of a Peruvian tax assessment in our favor. We also recorded credits of $81 million due to a change in tax status in Australia following an election that resulted in a revaluation of assets for tax purposes; and also an election to file tax returns from 2004 onwards in US dollars, rather than Australian dollars. As well, $5 million of valuation allowance was released in Australia in 2004.

The interpretation of tax regulations and legislation and their application to our business is complex and subject to change. We have significant amounts of deferred tax assets, including tax loss carry forwards, and also deferred tax liabilities. Potential changes to any of these amounts, as well as our ability to realize deferred tax assets, could significantly affect net income or cash flow in future periods. For more information on tax valuation allowances, see page 66.

Cash Flow

Cash Flow Components



Operating Activities

Operating cash flow decreased by $13 million in 2004 to $506 million. The key factors that contributed to the year over year decrease are summarized in the table below.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Cash Flow

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except per ounce data)	***2004***	*2003*	Impact on operating cash flow	Comments
Gold sales volumes (*'000s oz*)	**4,936**	5,554	$ (109)	
Realized gold prices (*$/oz*)	**$ 391**	$ 366	123	
Total cash costs (*$/oz*)[1]	**212**	189	(114)	
Sub-total			(100)	Refer to pages 36 to 38 for explanations of changes in gold production and sales.
Income tax payments	**45**	111	66	Payments in 2005 are expected to be similar to 2004.
Non-cash working capital	**141**	34	(107)	Increases in inventory primarily reflect supplies required to support construction at development projects. Inventory is expected to increase again in 2005 at development projects reflecting higher ore in process and in stockpiles. Tax recoverable increased in 2004 for goods and services tax on supplies and material used in construction at development projects. Amounts are expected to be recovered after production begins.
Cost of Inmet settlement	**—**	86	86	Settlement reached in 2003.
Interest expense	**19**	44	25	Increase in amounts capitalized to development projects in 2004.
Effect of other factors			17	
Total			$ (13)	

1. Total cash costs per ounce is a non-GAAP performance measure. For more information, see pages 67 to 70.

Investing Activities

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions)	*2005E*	***2004***	*2003*	$ change	Comments
Growth capital expenditures [1]					
Veladero	$ 208	**$ 284**	$ 68	$ 216	Full year of construction activity in 2004.
Lagunas Norte	147	**182**	4	178	Construction started in Q2, 2004.
Tulawaka	3	**48**	1	47	Construction started in Q1, 2004.
Cowal	268	**73**	24	49	Construction started in Q1, 2004.
Pascua-Lama	93	**35**	9	26	Increased development activity and capitalization of interest from Q3, 2004.
Nevada Power Plant	84	**18**	—	18	Construction started in Q4, 2004.
East Archimedes	43	**—**	—	—	Construction expected to start in 2005.
Sub-total	846	**640**	106	534	
Sustaining capital expenditures					
North America		**86**	80	6	
Australia/Africa		**83**	115	(32)	2003 was higher due to a transition to owner mining at Plutonic that resulted in equipment purchases.
South America		**8**	17	(9)	
Other		**7**	4	3	
Sub-total	245	**184**	216	(32)	The increase in 2005 mainly reflects capital planned for 2004 at Goldstrike that was deferred into 2005, and sustaining capital at Lagunas Norte after production begins.
Total	$ 1,091	**$ 824**	$ 322	$ 502	

1. Includes construction costs and capitalized interest.

We plan to fund the expected capital expenditures for 2005 from a combination of our $1,398 million cash position at the end of 2004, and operating cash flow that we expect to generate in 2005.

Financing Activities

The most significant financing cash flows in 2004 were $974 million on issue of new long-term debt obligations, $49 million received on the exercise of employee stock options, dividend payments totaling $118 million, and $95 million spent repurchasing 4 million common shares under our share buyback program. We also made scheduled payments under our long-term debt obligations totaling $41 million in 2004.

Overview of 2003 Versus 2002

Earnings

Earnings in 2003 were slightly higher than in 2002. 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). 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, or 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.

Excluding the closed mines, cash operating costs per ounce excluding royalties and production taxes were $7 per ounce higher in 2003, mainly due to higher costs at Goldstrike Open Pit and Bulyanhulu, which added $39 million to our cash operating costs.

We invested $33 million more in exploration, mine development and business development in 2003 compared to 2002. Development costs are expensed until mineralization is classified as proven and probable reserves for US reporting purposes. In 2003, we expensed $53 million of development costs, mainly at Veladero and Lagunas Norte, compared with $52 million in 2002. A $25 million increase in exploration costs to $67 million accounts for most of the increase in exploration, development and business development expense year over year.

Earnings in both 2003 and 2002 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 $34 million on the sale of various assets, offset by a $19 million higher charge for reclamation and closure costs following a change in accounting policy for these types of costs.

We 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.

Cash Flow

We generated $69 million less operating cash flow in 2003 compared to 2002. Excluding the $86 million settlement of the Inmet litigation, our operating cash flow would have been $17 million higher in 2003 than 2002. Higher realized gold selling prices in 2003 were partly offset by higher total cash costs per ounce and higher payments of income taxes.

Both our cash expenditures for investing and financing activities increased in 2003 compared to 2002. In part, this was a result of increased capital spending with the construction start up at Veladero, as well as $154 million spent on our share buyback program.

Balance Sheet

Key Balance Sheet Ratios

Year ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*
Non-cash working capital *($ millions)*[1]	**$ 141**	$ 34
Net debt (cash) *($ millions)*[2]	**$ 288**	$ (210)
Net debt:equity ratio[3]	**0.08:1**	(0.06:1)
Current ratio[4]	**4.68:1**	3.75:1

1.Represents current assets, excluding cash and equivalents, less current liabilities.

2.Represents long-term debt less cash and equivalents.

3.Represents net debt divided by shareholders' equity.

4.Represents current assets divided by current liabilities.

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 ensuring 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 was consistent with

this goal. In 2004, we repurchased 4 million shares at a total cost of $95 million which was in addition to repurchasing 9 million shares at a total cost of $154 million in 2003. The combined impact of new financing secured in 2004 to fund our development projects, and activity under the share buyback program in 2004, caused an increase in our net debt:equity ratio at the end of 2004.

Non-cash working capital increased in 2004 mainly due to a build-up of supplies inventory at our development projects to support normal operating activities, combined with an increase in tax recoverable that relates to goods and services taxes on various elements of mine construction costs that will be recoverable after production begins.

Our net cash position at the end of 2003 changed to net debt at the end of 2004 mainly because our investment in capital expenditures in 2004 exceeded operating cash flow.

Shareholders' Equity

Outstanding Share Data

As at February 9, 2005, 532.9 million of our common shares, one special voting share and 1.4 million Exchangeable Shares not owned by Barrick (exchangeable into 0.7 million of our common shares) were issued and outstanding. As at February 9, 2005, options to purchase 24.1 million common shares were outstanding under our option plans, as well as options to purchase 1.3 million common shares under certain option plans inherited by us in connection with prior acquisitions. For further information regarding the outstanding shares and stock options, please refer to the Financial Statements and our 2005 Management Information Circular and Proxy Statement.

Dividend Policy

In each of the last three years, we 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 our Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend policy semi-annually based on the cash requirements of our operating assets, exploration and development activities, as well as potential acquisitions, combined with our current and projected financial position.

Comprehensive Income

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

In 2004, the other comprehensive loss of $15 million mainly included gains of $147 million on hedge contracts designated for future periods caused primarily by changes in currency exchange rates and fuel prices; offset by reclassification adjustments totaling $132 million for gains on hedge contracts designated for 2004 that were transferred to earnings in 2004; and a $32 million decrease in the fair value of investments.

Included in other comprehensive income at December 31, 2004 were unrealized pre-tax gains on currency hedge contracts totaling $321 million, based on December 31, 2004 market foreign exchange rates. The related hedge contracts are designated against operating costs and capital expenditures primarily over the next three years, and are expected to help protect against the impact of strengthening of the Australian and Canadian dollar against the US dollar. The hedge gains are expected to be recorded in earnings at the same time as the corresponding hedged operating costs and amortization of capital expenditures are also recorded in earnings.

Quarterly Information

($ millions, except where indicated)	***2004***				*2003*			
	Q4	***Q3***	***Q2***	***Q1***	*Q4*	*Q3*	*Q2*	*Q1*
Gold production (*'000s oz*)	**1,169**	**1,232**	**1,279**	**1,278**	1,301	1,479	1,467	1,263
Gold sales (*'000s oz*)	**1,200**	**1,267**	**1,222**	**1,247**	1,362	1,505	1,395	1,292
Gold sales	**$ 501**	**$ 500**	**$ 454**	**$ 477**	$ 536	$ 549	$ 491	$ 459
Income (loss) before taxes	**(47)**	**37**	**15**	**40**	73	57	44	48
Income tax recovery (expense)	**203**	**(5)**	**19**	**(14)**	4	(22)	15	(2)
Net income	**156**	**32**	**34**	**26**	77	35	59	29
Net income per share – basic (*dollars*)	**0.30**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.05**	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.05
Per ounce statistics (*dollars*)								
Average spot gold price	**434**	**401**	**393**	**408**	392	364	347	352
Average realized gold price	**417**	**395**	**372**	**382**	394	365	352	355
Total cash costs per ounce[1]	**221**	**218**	**209**	**199**	199	180	185	194
Cash inflow (outflow) from								
Operating activities	**120**	**152**	**108**	**126**	140	187	62	130
Investing activities	**(242)**	**(219)**	**(194)**	**(164)**	(156)	(58)	(59)	(61)
Financing activities	**742**	**154**	**(73)**	**(82)**	(54)	(83)	(130)	1

1. For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 67 to 70.

Our financial results for the last eight quarters reflect the following general trends: rising spot gold prices with a corresponding rise in prices realized from gold sales; and declining gold production, sales volumes, and rising total cash costs per ounce as a number of our mines were processing lower grade ore. These historic trends are discussed elsewhere in this MD&A. The quarterly trends are consistent with explanations for annual trends over the last two years. Beginning in the second half of 2005, we expect that the historic trend in gold production, sales volumes, and total cash costs per ounce will reverse as our lower cost mines in development begin production. Net income in each quarter also reflects the timing of various special items that are presented in the table on page 36.

Fourth Quarter Results

Revenue for fourth quarter 2004 was $501 million on gold sales of 1.2 million ounces, compared to $536 million in revenue on gold sales of 1.36 million ounces for the prior-year quarter. During the quarter, spot gold prices averaged $434 per ounce. We realized an average price of $417 per ounce during the quarter compared to $394 per ounce in the prior-year quarter.

For the quarter, we produced 1.17 million ounces at total cash costs of $221 per ounce compared to 1.30 million ounces at total cash costs of $199 per ounce in the prior-year quarter.

Earnings for fourth quarter 2004 were $156 million ($0.29 per share) as compared to earnings of $77 million ($0.14 per share) in the prior-year quarter. This increase in earnings over the prior-year quarter reflects a $23 per ounce higher realized gold price, a $141 million tax recovery on final resolution of the Peruvian tax assessment and a $48 million deferred tax credit due to a change in tax status in Australia. These increases were partly offset by higher total cash costs, and an impairment charge for certain long-lived assets of $131 million pre-tax.

Effect on earnings increase (decrease)

Three months ended December 31	***2004***		*2003*	
($ millions)	**Pre-tax**	**Post-tax**	Pre-tax	Post-tax
Non-hedge derivative gains	**$ 6**	**$ 6**	$ 46	$ 37
Gains on asset sales	**29**	**24**	5	3
Litigation costs	**—**	**—**	(16)	(11)
Impairment charges on long-lived assets	**(131)**	**(91)**	(5)	(3)
Impairment charges on investments	**(4)**	**(4)**	(4)	(4)
Change in asset retirement obligation estimates	**(19)**	**(15)**	(6)	(6)
Resolution of Peruvian tax assessment				
Outcome of tax uncertainties	**—**	**141**	—	—
Reversal of other accrued costs	**21**	**15**	—	—
Deferred tax credits				
Change in Australian tax status	**—**	**48**	—	—
Other	**—**	**—**	—	41
Total	**$ (98)**	**$ 124**	$ 20	$ 57

In the quarter, we generated operating cash flow of $120 million as compared to operating cash flow of $134 million in the prior-year period. Lower operating cash flow in the quarter primarily relates to the combined effect of lower gold sales volumes and higher total cash costs per ounce, partly offset by higher realized gold prices.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Gold Sales Contracts

We have historically used gold sales contracts as a means of selling a portion of our annual gold production. The contracting parties are bullion-banking counterparties whose business includes entering into contracts to purchase gold from gold mining companies. Since 2001, we have been focusing on reducing the level of outstanding gold sales contracts. In 2004, spot market sales made up the majority of our consolidated gold sales.

Allocation of Gold Sales Contracts to Support Pascua-Lama Financing and Construction

In July 2004, we announced a decision to proceed with the Pascua-Lama project ("Pascua-Lama") subject to receiving required permits and clarification of the applicable fiscal regimes from the governments of Argentina and Chile.

We currently expect to put in place third-party financing for up to $750 million of the expected $1.4—$1.5 billion initial construction cost of Pascua-Lama. In anticipation of building Pascua-Lama and in support of any related financing, we allocated 6.5 million ounces of existing fixed-price gold sales contracts specifically to Pascua-Lama (the "Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts") in fourth quarter 2004. The allocation of these contracts will help reduce gold price risk at Pascua-Lama and will help secure the financing for its construction. We expect the allocation of these contracts to eliminate any requirement by lenders to add any incremental gold sales contracts in the future to support the financing of Pascua-Lama.

Key Aspects of Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts

(as of December 31, 2004)	
Expected delivery dates.[1]	2009–2017, the term of the expected financing.
Future estimated average realizable selling price.	$372/oz.[2]
Mark-to-market value at December 31, 2004.	($966) million.[3]

1. *The contract termination dates are 2014–2017 in most cases, but we expect to deliver Pascua-Lama production against these contracts starting in 2009.*

2. *Upon delivery of production from 2009–2017, the term of expected financing. Approximate estimated value based on current market US dollar interest rates and an average lease rate assumption of 1%.*

3. *At a spot gold price of $436 per ounce and market interest rates.*

The allocation of 6.5 million ounces of gold sales contracts to Pascua-Lama involves: i) the identification of contracts, in quantities, and for terms that mitigate gold price risk for Pascua-Lama during the term of the expected financing (contracts were chosen where the existing termination dates are spread between 2009, the targeted first year of production, and 2017, the expected retirement of financing for the project); ii) the segregation of these contracts from the remaining non-Pascua-Lama gold sales contracts (the "Corporate Gold Sales contracts"); iii) the eventual settlement of proceeds from these contracts for the benefit of Pascua-Lama production.

Barrick will continue to guarantee the Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts, and the remaining Corporate Gold Sales Contracts. The Barrick guarantee is a critical component in allocating long-term contracts with termination dates out to 2009–2017 to support the future Pascua-Lama financing.

Through allocation of these gold sales contracts to Pascua-Lama, we significantly reduce capital risk. It protects the gold price during the term of the forecasted financing, while leaving the remaining reserves fully levered to spot gold prices. The contracts represent just over 35% of the 17.6 million ounces of gold reserves at Pascua-Lama, and do not impact any of the 643 million ounces of silver contained in gold reserves at Pascua-Lama.

These Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts, while allocated to Pascua production, retain all the benefits of our gold sales Master Trading Agreements (MTAs) and are not subject to margining, downgrade or unilateral and discretionary "right to break" provisions. Furthermore, as part of our MTAs, these Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts are not subject to any provisions regarding any final go-ahead decisions with Pascua-Lama construction, or any possible delay or change in the Pascua-Lama project.

Corporate Gold Sales Contracts

In addition to the gold sales contracts allocated against Pascua-Lama, we have Corporate Gold Sales Contracts, which at December 31, 2004 totaled 7.0 million ounces of fixed-price gold sales contracts. This represents slightly over one year of expected future gold production and approximately 10% of our proven and probable reserves, excluding Pascua-Lama.

Key Aspects of Corporate Gold Sales Contracts

(as of December 31, 2004)

Current termination date of contracts.	2014 in most cases.
Average estimated realizable selling price in 2014.	$426/oz.[1]
Mark-to-market value at December 31, 2004.	($949) million.[2]

1. *Approximate estimated value based on current market US dollar interest rates and an average lease rate assumption of 1%. Accelerating gold deliveries would likely lead to reduced contango that would otherwise have built up over time. 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.*

2. *At a spot gold price of $436 per ounce, and market interest rates.*

We have an obligation to deliver gold by the termination date (currently 2014 in most cases). However, because we typically fix the price of gold under our gold sales contracts to a date that is earlier than the termination date of the contract (referred to as the "interim price-setting date"), the actual realized price on the contract termination date depends upon the actual gold market forward premium ("contango") between the interim price-setting date and the termination date. Therefore, the $426/oz price estimate could change over time due to a number of factors, including but not limited to: US dollar interest rates, gold lease rates, spot gold prices, and extensions of the termination date. This price, which is an average for the total Corporate Gold Sales Contract position, is not necessarily representative of the prices that may be realized each quarter for actual deliveries into gold sales contracts, in particular if we choose to settle any gold sales contract in advance of the termination date (which we have the right to do at our discretion). If we chose to accelerate gold deliveries, this would likely lead to reduced contango that would otherwise have built up over time (and therefore a lower realized price).

The gold market forward premium, or contango, is typically closely correlated with the difference between US dollar interest rates and gold lease rates. An increase or decrease in US dollar interest rates would generally lead to a corresponding increase or decrease in contango, and therefore an increase or decrease in the estimated future price of the contract at the termination date. Furthermore, the greater the time period between the interim price-setting date and the termination date, the greater the sensitivity of the final realized price to US dollar interest rates.

A short-term spike in gold lease rates would not have a material negative impact on us because we are not significantly exposed under our fixed-price 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"). Gold lease rates have historically tended to be low, and any spikes short-lived, because of the large amount of gold available for lending relative to demand.

In addition to the Corporate Gold Sales Contracts, we also have floating spot-price gold sales contracts under which we are committed to deliver 0.5 million ounces of gold over the next ten years at spot prices, less an average fixed-price adjustment of $52 per ounce. These floating spot-price contracts were previously fixed-price contracts, for which, under the price-setting mechanisms of the MTAs, we elected to receive a price based on the market gold spot price at the time of delivery adjusted by the difference between the spot price and the contract price at the time of such election.

Fixed-price Silver Sales Contracts

(as of December 31, 2004)	
Millions of silver ounces	12.4
Current termination date of silver sales contracts	2014 in most cases.
Average estimated realizable selling price at 2014 termination date	$8.50/oz.[1]
Mark-to-market value at December 31, 2004	($14) million.[2]

1. *Approximate estimated value based on current market US dollar interest rates and an average lease rate assumption of 1%. Accelerating silver deliveries could potentially lead to reduced contango that would otherwise have built up over time. Barrick may choose to settle any silver 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.*

2. *At a spot silver price of $6.82 per ounce.*

We also have floating spot-price silver sales contracts under which we are committed to deliver 12 million ounces of silver over the next ten years at spot prices, less an average fixed-price adjustment of $0.96 per ounce. These floating spot-price contracts were previously fixed-price contracts, for which, under the price-setting mechanisms of the MTAs, we elected to receive a price based on the market silver spot price at the time of delivery adjusted by the difference between the spot price and the contract price at the time of such election.

Key terms of Gold and Silver Sales Contracts

In all of our MTAs, which govern the terms of gold and silver sales contracts 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.

> We are not subject to any margin calls – regardless of the price of gold or silver.

> We have the right to settle our gold and silver sales contracts on two days notice at any time during the life of the contracts, or keep these forward gold and silver sales contracts outstanding for up to 15 years.

> At our option, we can sell gold or silver at the market price or the contract price, whichever is higher, up to the termination date of the contracts (currently 2014 in most cases).

The MTAs with our counterparties do provide for early close out of certain transactions in the event of a material adverse change in our ability or that of our principal hedging subsidiary's ability to perform our or its gold and silver delivery and other obligations under the trading agreements and related parent guarantees or a lack of gold or silver market, and for customary events of default such as covenant breaches, insolvency or bankruptcy. The principal financial covenants are:

> We must maintain a minimum consolidated net worth of at least $2 billion; currently, it is $3.6 billion. The MTAs exclude unrealized mark-to-market valuations in the calculation of consolidated net worth.

> We must maintain a maximum long-term debt to consolidated net worth ratio of 2:1; currently it is 0.51:1.

In most cases, under the terms of the MTAs, the period over which we are required to deliver gold is extended annually by one year, or kept "evergreen", regardless of the 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.

As spot gold prices increase or decrease, the value of our gold mineral reserves and amount of potential operating cash inflows generally increases or decreases. The unrealized mark-to-market loss on our fixed-price forward gold sales contracts also increases or decreases. The mark-to-market value represents the cancellation value of these contracts based on current market levels, and does not represent an immediate economic obligation for payment by us. Our obligations under the gold forward sales contracts are to deliver an agreed upon quantity of gold at a contracted price by the termination date of the contracts (currently 2014 in most cases). Gold sales contracts are not recorded on our balance sheet. The economic impact of these contracts is reflected in our Financial Statements within gold sales based on selling prices under the contracts at the time we record revenue from the physical delivery of gold and silver under the contracts.

Change in the Fair Value of Gold and Silver Sales Contracts

($ millions)	Gold[1]	Silver
Unrealized loss at January 1, 2004	$ 1,725	$ 20
Impact of change in spot price [2]	288	11
Contango earned in the period	(119)	(1)
Impact of change in valuation inputs [3]	136	2
Mark-to-market impact of deliveries into contracts	(89)	(6)
Unrealized loss at December 31, 2004	$ 1,941	$ 26

1.Includes both the Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts and the Corporate Gold Sales Contracts.

2.From $415 per ounce to $436 per ounce for gold, and $5.92 per ounce to $6.82 per ounce for silver.

3.Other than spot metal prices (i.e. interest rates and gold and silver lease rates).

Fair Value of Derivative Positions

At December 31, 2004 *($ millions)*	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
Corporate Gold Sales Contracts	$ (949)
Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts	(966)
Floating Spot-Price Gold Sales Contracts	(26)
Silver Sales Contracts	(14)
Floating Spot-Price Silver Sales Contracts	(12)
Foreign currency contracts	298
Interest rate contracts	45
Fuel contracts	4
	$ (1,620)

Liquidity

Liquidity Management

Liquidity is managed dynamically, and factors that could impact liquidity are regularly monitored. The primary factors that affect liquidity include gold production levels, realized gold sales prices, cash production costs, future capital expenditure requirements, scheduled repayments of long-term debt obligations, our credit capacity and expected future debt market conditions. Working capital requirements have not historically had a material effect on liquidity. Counterparties to the financial instruments and gold sales contracts that we hold do not have unilateral and discretionary rights to accelerate settlement of financial instruments or gold sales contracts, and we are not subject to any margin calls.

We consider our liquidity profile to be sound, as there are no reasonably foreseeable trends, demands, commitments, events or circumstances expected to prevent us from funding the capital needed to implement our strategy.

Capital Resources[1]

($ millions)	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Opening capital resource	**$ 1,970**	$ 2,044	$ 1,733
New sources			
Operating cash flow	**506**	519	588
New financing facilities [2]	**1,056**	—	—
	3,532	2,563	2,321
Allocations			
Growth capital[3]	**(640)**	(106)	(29)
Sustaining capital[4]	**(184)**	(216)	(199)
Dividends/share buyback	**(213)**	(272)	(119)
Other	**(19)**	1	70
Closing capital resources	**$ 2,476**	$ 1,970	$ 2,044
Components of closing capital resources			
Cash and equivalents	**$ 1,398**	$ 970	$ 1,044
Unutilized credit facilities	**1,078**	1,000	1,000
Total	**$ 2,476**	$ 1,970	$ 2,044

1.Capital resources include cash balances and sources of financing that have been arranged but not utilized.

2.Includes the $250 million Veladero financing, $750 million bond offering, and $56 million lease facility for Lagunas Norte.

3.Growth capital represents capital invested in new projects to bring new mines into production.

4.Sustaining capital represents capital required at existing mining operations.

Credit rating

Credit ratings at December 31, 2004, from major rating agencies	
Standard and Poor's	A
Moody's	Baa1
DBRS	A

Our ability to access unsecured debt markets and the related cost of debt financing is, in part, dependent upon maintaining an acceptable credit rating. A deterioration in our credit rating would not adversely affect existing debt securities or the terms of gold sales contracts, but could impact funding costs for any new debt financing. The key factors that are important to our credit rating include the following: our market capitalization; the strength of our balance sheet, including the amount of net debt and our debt-to-equity ratio; our net cash flow, including cash generated by operating activities and expected capital expenditure requirements; the quantity of our gold reserves; and our geo-political risk profile.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

At December 31, 2004	Payments due						
($ millions)	***2005***	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010 and thereafter*	Total
Contractual obligations Long-term debt (1)	**$ 31**	$ 58	$ 580	$ 72	$ 17	$ 903	$ 1,661
Asset retirement obligations (2)	**35**	28	19	42	35	208	367
Capital leases[A]	**12**	15	12	11	11	—	61
Operating leases	**16**	16	16	17	5	6	76
Post-retirement benefits	**16**	15	16	16	16	89	168
Other post-retirement benefits	**2**	2	2	2	2	9	19
Royalty arrangements (3)	**61**	66	66	67	67	510	837
Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables	**11**	3	1	1	—	—	16
Power contracts (4)	**6**	5	1	5	2	—	19
Capital commitments (5)	**314**	8	—	—	—	—	322
Total	**504**	216	713	233	155	1,725	3,546

A.Includes the $56 million build to suit lease facility.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

(1) 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 or for other customary events of default. The Bulyanhulu and Veladero project financings are secured by assets at the Bulyanhulu Mine and Veladero project respectively. Other than this security, we are not required to post any collateral under any debt obligations. The terms of our debt obligations would not be affected by a deterioration in our credit rating.

(2) Asset retirement obligations

Amounts presented in the table represent the discounted future payments for the expected cost of asset retirement obligations.

(3) Royalties

Virtually all of the royalty arrangements give rise to obligations as 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 disclosed are based on expected future gold production, using a $425 gold price assumption. The most significant royalty agreements are disclosed in note 5 to our Financial Statements.

(4) Power contracts

We enter into contracts to purchase power at each of our operating mines. These 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 2005 to 2009.

In addition to the purchase obligations set out in the table, we purchase about 1 billion kilowatt-hours annually at market rates. Under the terms of the Goldstrike Power contract, we purchase power based on actual consumption; this contract has an exit fee that we will pay when we commence commercial operation of our Nevada Power Plant and leave the utility.

(5) Capital commitments

Purchase obligations for capital expenditures include only those items where binding commitments have been entered into. Commitments at the end of 2004 mainly related to construction at our development projects and also the power plant in Nevada.

Capital expenditures not yet committed

We expect to incur about $2.5 billion to complete the development/construction of our present development projects over the next five years (Veladero, Lagunas Norte, Tulawaka, Cowal, Pascua-Lama and East Archimedes) and the Nevada Power Plant, as well as an average of approximately $175 million per year in sustaining capital at our producing mines over the same time period. A total of $322 million of these amounts had been committed at the end of 2004, with the remainder not yet committed.

Payments to maintain land tenure and mineral property rights

In the normal course of business, we are required to make annual payments to maintain title to certain of our properties and to maintain our rights to mine gold at certain of our properties. If 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. The validity of mining claims can be uncertain and may be contested. Although we have attempted to acquire satisfactory title to our properties, some risk exists that some titles, particularly title to undeveloped properties, may be defective.

Contingencies – Litigation

We are currently subject to various litigation as disclosed in note 23 to the Financial Statements, and we may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future that may result in litigation. If we are unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

Canadian Supplement

In note 25 to our Financial Statements we have provided a reconciliation between Canadian and US GAAP, including a description of the significant measurement differences affecting our balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flow.

Under Canadian GAAP we incurred a loss of $102 million ($0.19 per share) compared to income of $248 million ($0.46 per share). The principal continuing reconciling differences that affect earnings relate to the amortization of property, plant and equipment under Canadian GAAP, as well as the outcome of impairment assessments for property, plant and equipment and goodwill and the measurement of gains on sale of long-lived assets. These differences primarily arise due to differences in the carrying amounts of the assets due to differences in historic accounting for business combinations. In addition, the measurement of amortization under Canadian GAAP includes certain mineralization not classified as a reserve under SEC rules. We expect to see continuing differences in the measurement of amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment and goodwill.

In 2004, we adopted new accounting rules that require the expensing of stock options under Canadian GAAP, with retroactive restatement of prior periods. Similar rules will become effective for US GAAP in 2005, but we expect to see continuing differences due to different transition methods for these new rules between US and Canadian GAAP.

Certain mine development costs are expensed under US GAAP, but capitalized for Canadian GAAP purposes. These differences exist at development projects where mineralization has not yet been classified as a reserve under SEC rules. We expect to see continuing differences in our accounting for exploration and development expenditures, where some expenditures qualify for capitalization under Canadian GAAP, but are expensed under US GAAP. The major expenditures in 2005 that will be affected by this difference in accounting are expenditures on our Buzwagi project, which will not qualify for capitalization under US GAAP until mineralization at the project qualifies as a reserve for US reporting purposes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such estimates in conjunction with its review of this MD&A. The accounting policies and methods we utilize determine how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain.

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 judgment of an appropriate manner in which to record and report our financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting Policy Changes

There were no changes in accounting policies in 2004 that significantly impacted our financial statements. As disclosed in note 2c to the Financial Statements, in 2005 we are required to adopt FAS 123R, Accounting for Stock-based Compensation, and we may be required to change our accounting policy for stripping costs once the Emerging Issues Task Force has completed its deliberations on EITF 04-6.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting estimates have been identified as being "critical" to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations because they require management to make particularly subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain; and there is a reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions and estimates. Critical accounting estimates include:

> Reserve estimates used to measure amortization of property, plant and equipment;

> Stripping ratios used to measure amortization of capitalized mining costs;

> Impairment assessments of long-lived assets;

> The fair value of asset retirement obligations; and

> The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities and assessments of the amounts of valuation allowances recorded.

Reserve Estimates Used to Measure Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment

We record amortization expense based on the estimated useful economic lives of long-lived assets. The estimate that most significantly affects the measurement of amortization is quantities of proven and probable gold reserves, because we amortize a large portion of property, plant and equipment using the units-of-production method. Reserves are estimated in accordance with the principles in Industry Guide No. 7, issued by the SEC. The estimation of quantities of gold reserves is complex, requiring significant subjective assumptions that arise from the evaluation of geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for a given ore body. This data could change over time as a result of numerous factors, including new information gained from development activities, evolving production history and a reassessment of the viability of production under different economic conditions. Changes in data and/or assumptions could cause reserve estimates to substantially change from period to period. Because mineral reserves are estimates, there is a risk that actual gold production could differ from expected gold production from our reserves. Factors that could cause actual gold production to differ include adverse changes in gold or silver prices, which could make the reserve uneconomic to mine; and variations in actual ore grade and gold and silver recovery rates from estimates.

A key trend that could reasonably impact reserve estimates is rising market gold prices. As market gold prices rise, the gold price assumption used in reserve estimation also rises. This assumption is closely related to the trailing three-year average market price. As this assumption rises, this could result in an upward revision to reserve estimates as material not previously classified as a reserve becomes economic at higher gold prices. Changes in reserve estimates are generally calculated at the end of each year and cause amortization expense to increase or decrease prospectively.

In general, amortization expense is more significantly impacted by changes in reserve estimates at underground mines than open-pit mines due to the following factors:

> Underground development costs incurred to access ore at underground mines are significant and amortized using the units-of-production method; and

> Reserves at underground mines are often more sensitive to gold price assumptions and changes in production costs. Production costs at underground mines are impacted by factors such as dilution, which can significantly impact mining and processing costs per ounce.

The mines where amortization expense is most sensitive to changes in reserve estimates are: Pierina, Goldstrike Underground, Eskay Creek and Bulyanhulu. These mines have significant carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment that are amortized using the units-of-production method and make up a significant proportion of property, plant and equipment at our operating mines.

Impact of Historic Changes in Reserve Estimates on Amortization

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except reserves in millions of contained oz)	***2004***		*2003*	
	Reserves increase (decrease)[1]	**Amortization increase (decrease)**	Reserves increase (decrease)[1]	Amortization increase (decrease)
Goldstrike				
Underground	**0.2**	**$ (8)**	0.6	$ (10)
Open Pit	**1.5**	**(7)**	1.3	(6)
Plutonic	**0.5**	**(2)**	1.3	(4)
Eskay Creek	**(0.1)**	**4**	—	—
Kalgoorlie	**0.9**	**(3)**	—	—
Pierina	**0.3**	**(9)**	—	—

1. *Each year we updated our reserve estimates as at the end of the year as part of our normal business cycle. Reserve changes presented were calculated at the beginning of the applicable fiscal year and are in millions of contained ounces.*

Stripping Ratios Used to Measure Amortization of Capitalized Mining Costs

Amortization of capitalized mining costs is recorded in the cost of inventory produced using a "stripping ratio". The stripping ratio is calculated as the total tons of ore and waste that must be mined compared to recoverable proven and probable gold reserves.

Both reserve estimates and the estimated tons of ore and waste that must be mined to produce reserves are estimates that are highly uncertain. The assumptions and uncertainty relating to reserve estimates are described on page 61 under "Reserve Estimates Used to Measure Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment". The estimated tons of ore and waste that must be mined to produce reserves are calculated based on a mine plan that contemplates a design for the open pit relating to the mining of reserves. As reserve estimates change, the design of the open pit also changes, and both of these factors impact the stripping ratio.

Changes in this ratio affect the amortization of capitalized mining costs to inventory, and ultimately cost of sales when the inventory is sold. In general, stripping ratios are higher at open-pit mines where the ore body is deep below the surface of the earth.

Impact of Historic Changes in Stripping Ratios

($ millions, except ratios)	Stripping ratio used in			Amortization increase (decrease)[1]		
	2005	*2004*	*2003*	*2005*	*2004*	*2003*
Goldstrike						
Open Pit	127:1	109:1	112:1	$ 5	$ (1)	$ —
Pierina	89:1	60:1	48:1	20	7	—

1. *Impact of the year on year change in the stripping ratio used to amortize capitalized mining costs.*

Stripping ratios are updated annually at the same time as reserve estimates are updated. At the end of 2004, the stripping ratios for Goldstrike Open-Pit and Pierina were updated to reflect the updated reserves at the end of 2004. The amount presented represents the estimated impact on annual amortization caused by these changes, based on production levels and sales volumes in 2004.

Impairment Assessments of Operating Mines, Development Projects and Exploration Stage Properties

We review and test the carrying amounts of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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 operating mines and development projects, all assets are included in one group. If there are indications that an impairment may have occurred, we prepare estimates of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows are based on a probability-weighted approach applied to potential outcomes.

Estimates of expected future cash flow reflect:

> Estimated sales proceeds from the production and sale of recoverable ounces of gold contained in proven and probable reserves;

> Expected future commodity prices and currency exchange rates (considering historical and current prices, price trends and related factors). In impairment assessments conducted in 2004 we used an expected future market gold price of $400 per ounce, and an expected future market US$:A$ exchange rate of $0.70 and US$:C$ exchange rate of $0.82;

> Expected future operating costs and capital expenditures to produce proven and probable gold reserves based on mine plans that assume current plant capacity, but exclude the impact of inflation;

> Expected cash flows associated with value beyond proven and probable reserves, which includes the expected cash outflows required to develop and extract the value beyond proven and probable reserves; and

> Environmental remediation costs excluded from the measurement of asset retirement obligations.

We record a reduction of a group of assets to fair value as a charge to earnings if expected future cash flows are less than the carrying amount.

We estimated fair value by discounting the expected future cash flows using a discount factor that reflects the risk-free rate of interest for a term consistent with the period of expected cash flows.

Expected future cash flows are inherently uncertain, and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by reserve estimates, together with economic factors such as gold and silver prices, and currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future sustaining capital. The assessment and measurement of impairment excludes the impact of derivatives designated in a cash flow hedge relationship for future cash flows arising from operating mines and development projects.

Because of the significant capital investment that is required at many mines, if an impairment occurs, it could materially impact earnings. Due to the long-life nature of many mines, the difference between total estimated undiscounted net cash flows and fair value can be substantial. An impairment is generally only recorded when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds the total estimated undiscounted net cash flows. Therefore, although the value of a mine may decline gradually over multiple reporting periods, the application of impairment accounting rules could lead to recognition of the full amount of the decline in value in one period. Due to the highly uncertain nature of future cash flows, the determination of when to record an impairment charge can be very subjective. Management makes this determination using available evidence taking into account current expectations for each mining property.

For acquired exploration-stage properties, the purchase price is capitalized, but post-acquisition exploration expenditures are expensed. The future economic viability of exploration stage properties largely depends upon the outcome of exploration activity, which can take a number of years to complete for large properties. Management monitors the results of exploration activity over time to assess whether an impairment may have occurred.

The measurement of any impairment is made more difficult because there is not an active market for exploration properties, and because it is not possible to use discounted cash flow techniques due to the very limited information that is available to accurately model future cash flows. In general, if an impairment occurs at an exploration stage property, it would probably have minimal value and most of the acquisition cost may have to be written down.

Impairment charges are recorded in other income/ expense and impact earnings in the year they are recorded. Prospectively, the impairment could also impact the calculation of amortization of an asset. In fourth quarter 2004, we performed detailed impairment assessments for three groups of assets: the Eskay Creek mine in North America; various exploration-stage properties in Peru; and the Cowal mine in Australia.

For the Eskay Creek mine, the requirement to complete an impairment test was due to the following combination of factors: downward revisions to reserves in 2004; the continued weakening of the US dollar that impacts Canadian dollar operating costs measured at market rates; and upward revisions in asset retirement obligations at the end of 2004. On completion of this test, we concluded that the mine was impaired at the end of 2004, and we recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of $58 million.

For a group of Peruvian exploration-stage properties acquired as part of the Arequipa acquisition in 1996, we completed an impairment test in fourth quarter 2004 following the finalization of the exploration program for the year and based on an updated assessment of future plans for the properties. On completion of this test, we concluded that the properties were impaired at the end of 2004 and we recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of $67 million.

For the Cowal development project, an impairment test was completed following upward revisions to estimated capital and operating costs for the project; and the continued weakening of the US dollar that impacts the amounts reported in US dollars for Australian dollar expenditures, measured at market prices. On completion of this test we concluded that the mine was not impaired at the end of 2004.

We completed these impairment tests using a $400 average future gold price assumption. If a significant adverse change in the market gold price occurred that caused us to revise this price assumption downwards, the amount by which the Eskay Creek mine is impaired could increase and the conclusion on the Cowal impairment test could change, subject to the effect of changes in other factors and assumptions. The revised gold price assumption would have no impact on the Peruvian exploration-stage properties because the properties were fully written down at the end of 2004.

Fair Value of Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs)

AROs arise from the acquisition, development, construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations that protect the environment on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. We record the fair value of an ARO in our Financial Statements when it is incurred and capitalize this amount as an increase in the carrying amount of the related asset. At operating mines, the effect is recorded as an adjustment to the corresponding asset carrying amount and results in a prospective increase or decrease in amortization expense. At closed mines, the adjustment is charged directly to earnings.

The fair values of AROs are measured by discounting the expected cash flows using a discount factor that reflects the risk-free rate of interest. We prepare estimates of the timing and amounts of expected cash flows when an ARO is incurred, which are updated to reflect changes in facts and circumstances, or if we are required to submit updated mine closure plans to regulatory authorities. In the future, changes in regulations or laws or enforcement could adversely affect our operations;

and any instances of noncompliance with laws or regulations that result in fines or injunctions or delays in projects, or any unforeseen environmental contamination at, or related to, our mining properties could result in us suffering significant costs. We mitigate these risks through environmental and health and safety programs under which we monitor compliance with laws and regulations and take steps to reduce the risk of environmental contamination occurring. We maintain insurance for some environmental risks, however, for some risks coverage cannot be purchased at a reasonable cost. Our coverage may not provide full recovery for all possible causes of loss. The principal factors that can cause expected cash flows to change are: the construction of new processing facilities; changes in the quantities of material in reserves and a corresponding change in the life of mine plan; changing ore characteristics that ultimately impact the environment; changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required; and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, as the end of the mine life becomes nearer, the reliability of expected cash flows increases, but earlier in the mine life, the estimation of an ARO is inherently more subjective. Significant judgments and estimates are made when estimating the fair value of AROs. Expected cash flows relating to AROs could occur over periods up to 40 years and the assessment of the extent of environmental remediation work is highly subjective. Considering all of these factors, the fair value of AROs can materially change over time.

In 2004, we recorded charges in AROs totaling $54 million, of which $32 million was recorded as an adjustment to the corresponding asset and $22 million was recorded as a charge to earnings. The $22 million charge to earnings mainly reflects increases in the expected cost of water treatment at certain closed mines. In 2003, we recorded revisions to AROs totaling $10 million for various closed mines that were charged to earnings and mainly reflect increases in the expected cost of water treatment.

AROs at December 31, 2004

($ millions)	
Operating mines	$ 204
Closed mines	148
Development projects	15
Total	$ 367

At our operating mines, it is reasonably possible that circumstances could arise by the end of the mine life that will require material revisions to AROs. In particular, the extent of water treatment can have a material effect on the fair value of AROs, and the expected water quality at the end of the mine life, which is the primary driver of the extent of water treatment, can change significantly. We periodically prepare updated studies for certain mines, following which it may be necessary to adjust the fair value of AROs.

At one closed mine, the principal uncertainty that could impact the fair value of an ARO is the manner in which a tailings facility will need to be remediated. In measuring the ARO, we have concluded that there are two possible methods that could be used. We have recorded the ARO using the more costly method, which we believe to be the most probable, but it is reasonably possible that a less costly method may ultimately prove to be technically feasible, in which case the ARO may decrease and any revision to the ARO would be recorded in earnings in the period of change.

The period of time over which we have assumed that water quality monitoring and treatment will be required also have a significant impact on AROs at closed mines. The amount of AROs recorded reflects the expected cost taking into account the probability of particular scenarios. The difference between the upper end of the range of these assumptions and the lower end of the range is significant, and consequently changes in these assumptions could have a material effect on the fair value of AROs and future earnings in a period of change.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Measurement of Timing Differences

We are periodically required to estimate the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, it is possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in our Financial Statements. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities generally have a direct impact on earnings in the period of changes. The most significant such estimate is the tax basis of certain Australian assets following elections in 2004 under new tax regimes in Australia. These elections resulted in the revaluation of certain assets in Australia for income tax purposes. Part of the revalued tax basis of these assets was estimated based on a valuation completed for tax purposes. This valuation is under review by the Australian Tax Office ("ATO") and the amount finally accepted by the ATO may differ from the assumption used to measure deferred tax balances at the end of 2004.

Valuation Allowances

Each period, we evaluate the likelihood of whether some portion or all of each deferred tax asset will not be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the pattern and timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, and tax planning initiatives. Levels of future taxable income are affected by, among other things, market gold prices, production costs, quantities of proven and probable gold reserves, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. If we determine that it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50%) that all or some portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, then we record a valuation allowance against the amount we do not expect to realize. Changes in valuation allowances are recorded as a component of income tax expense or recovery for each period. The most significant recent trend impacting expected levels of future taxable income and valuation allowances has been rising gold prices. A continuation of this trend could lead to the release of some of the valuation allowances recorded, with a corresponding effect on earnings in the period of release.

We released valuation allowances totaling $5 million in 2004 and $62 million in 2003. In 2004, the release was as a consequence of an election to consolidate our Australian operations into one tax group. The $62 million release in 2003 was mainly a result of a corporate reorganization for tax purposes in North America and the impact of higher expected levels of taxable income in Australia and Argentina caused by rising market gold prices.

A further continuation of the recent trend of rising gold prices could lead to the release of some portion or all of the valuation allowances in the United States and Argentina.

Valuation allowances at December 31

($ millions)	***2004***	*2003*
United States	**$ 189**	$ 181
Chile	**141**	146
Argentina	**75**	73
Canada	**73**	72
Tanzania	**89**	68
Australia	**3**	8
Other	**8**	6
	$ 578	$ 554

United States: most of the valuation allowances relate to the full amount of Alternative Minimum Tax credits, which have an unlimited carry-forward period. Increasing levels of future taxable income due to gold selling prices and other factors and circumstances may result in an adjustment to these valuation allowances.

Chile: valuation allowances relate to the full amount of tax assets in subsidiaries that do not have any present sources of income. In the event that these subsidiaries have sources of income in the future, we may release some or all of the allowances.

Argentina: a valuation allowance of $75 million has been set up against certain deferred tax assets in Argentina. Historically, we have had no income

generating operations in Argentina, but following the production start-up at Veladero in 2005, various factors will affect future levels of taxable income in Argentina, including the volume of gold produced and sold, gold selling prices and costs incurred to produce gold. It is reasonably possible that an adjustment to a $34 million portion of this valuation allowance that relates to Veladero will be made in the near term.

Canada: substantially all of the valuation allowances relate to capital losses that will only be utilized if any capital gains arise.

Tanzania: considering the local fiscal regime applicable to mining companies and expected levels of future taxable income from the Bulyanhulu mine, a valuation allowance exists against a portion of the deferred tax assets. If we conclude that expected levels of future taxable income from Bulyanhulu will be higher, we may release some or all of the valuation allowance.

Non-GAAP Performance Measures

For the years ended December 31 ($ millions, except per ounce information)	***2004***	*2003*
Total cash costs – per US GAAP [1]	**$ 1,062**	$ 1,065
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at the operating mines	**(18)**	(14)
Total cash costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$ 1,044**	$ 1,051
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**4,936**	5,554
Total cash costs per ounce – per US GAAP *(dollars)* [2]	**$ 215**	$ 192
Total cash costs per ounce – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) [2]	**$ 212**	$ 189

1.Equal to cost of sales and other operating expenses less accretion expense and reclamation costs at non-operating mines.

2.Per ounce weighted average.

We have included total cash costs per ounce data because these statistics are a key performance measure that management uses to monitor performance.

We use these statistics to assess how well our producing mines are performing compared to plan and also to assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of our mining operations. We believe that the inclusion of these statistics in MD&A helps an investor to assess performance "through the eyes of management". We understand that certain investors also use these statistics 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 profitability and the ability to generate operating cash flow for use in investing and other activities. 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 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. A US GAAP measure of costs per ounce has also been presented as required by securities regulations that govern non-GAAP performance measures. Commentary within this Management's Discussion and Analysis is focused on the "total cash costs" measure as defined by the Standard.

The data is 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. As can be seen from the tables on pages 68 to 70 reconciling the GAAP and non-GAAP measures, the GAAP and non-GAAP measures are not significantly different.

Reconciliation of Total Cash Costs per Ounce to Financial Statements

	Goldstrike – Open pit		Goldstrike – Underground		Eskay Creek[2]		Round Mountain	
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	**$336.5**	$380.6	**$141.2**	$152.1	**$ 9.3**	$18.6	**$84.5**	$67.2
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(2.5)**	(2.5)	**(0.2)**	—	**(0.2)**	(0.3)	**(1.6)**	(1.6)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$334.0**	$378.1	**$141.0**	$152.1	**$ 9.1**	$18.3	**$82.9**	$65.6
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**1,352**	1,625	**554**	600	**290**	354	**375**	379
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*[3]	**$ 249**	$ 234	**$ 256**	$ 253	**$ 32**	$ 53	**$ 225**	$ 177
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*[4]	**$ 247**	$ 233	**$ 255**	$ 253	**$ 31**	$ 52	**$ 221**	$ 173

	Hemlo		Holt-McDermott		Marigold		Total North America	
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	**$57.6**	$60.4	**$12.3**	$ 20.9	**$ 9.1**	$ 8.1	**$650.5**	$707.9
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(0.2)**	(0.2)	**(0.1)**	(0.1)	**(0.1)**	(0.1)	**(4.9)**	(4.8)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$57.4**	$60.2	**$12.2**	$ 20.8	**$ 9.0**	$ 8.0	**$645.6**	$703.1
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**239**	266	**62**	87	**46**	47	**2,918**	3,358
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*[3]	**$ 241**	$ 227	**$ 198**	$ 240	**$ 198**	$ 172	**$ 223**	$ 211
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*[4]	**$ 240**	$ 226	**$ 197**	$ 239	**$ 197**	$ 171	**$ 221**	$ 209

1. Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization and accretion expense and reclamation costs for non-operating mines).

2. Eskay Creek's total cash costs in 2004 are impacted by higher silver prices which the Company treats as a by-product. Total cash costs on a co-product basis are: 2004 – gold $202 per ounce, silver $3.36 per ounce (2003 – gold $175 per ounce, silver $2.37 per ounce).

3. Represents total cash production costs per US GAAP divided by ounces sold.

4. Represents total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard divided by ounces sold.

	Pierina		Total South America		Plutonic		Darlot	
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	**$ 72.2**	$ 78.9	**$ 72.2**	$78.9	**$69.2**	$62.6	**$30.0**	$25.4
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(3.5)**	(3.2)	**(3.5)**	(3.2)	**(0.1)**	(0.2)	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$ 68.7**	$ 75.7	**$ 68.7**	$75.7	**$69.1**	$62.4	**$29.9**	$25.3
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**649**	911	**649**	911	**310**	324	**142**	154
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*[2]	**$ 111**	$ 87	**$ 111**	$ 87	**$ 223**	$ 193	**$ 211**	$ 165
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*[3]	**$ 106**	$ 83	**$ 106**	$ 83	**$ 223**	$ 193	**$ 210**	$ 164

	Lawlers		Kalgoorlie		Bulyanhulu		Total Australia/Africa	
For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*	***2004***	*2003*
Total cash production costs – per US GAAP [1]	**$28.3**	$23.8	**$108.5**	$88.1	**$103.2**	$77.1	**$339.2**	$277.0
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	**(0.1)**	(0.1)	**(1.5)**	(1.5)	**(7.5)**	(4.1)	**(9.3)**	(6.0)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	**$28.2**	$23.7	**$107.0**	$86.6	**$ 95.7**	$73.0	**$329.9**	$271.0
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**115**	95	**463**	415	**339**	297	**1,369**	1,285
Total cash costs per ounce sold per US GAAP *(dollars)*[2]	**$ 247**	$ 250	**$ 234**	$ 212	**$ 304**	$ 260	**$ 248**	$ 216
Total cash costs per ounce sold – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard *(dollars)*[3]	**$ 246**	$ 249	**$ 231**	$ 209	**$ 283**	$ 246	**$ 241**	$ 210

1.Represents cost of sales and other operating costs (excluding amortization and accretion expense and reclamation costs for non-operating mines).

2.Represents total cash production costs per US GAAP divided by ounces sold.

3.Represents total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard divided by ounces sold.

Reconciliation of Amortization Costs per Ounce to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31	***2004***	*2003*	*2002*
Amortization expense per consolidated financial statements	**$ 452**	$ 522	$ 519
Amortization expense recorded on property, plant and equipment not at operating mine sites	**(27)**	(25)	(26)
Amortization expense for per ounce calculation	**$ 425**	$ 497	$ 493
Ounces sold *(thousands)*	**4,936**	5,554	5,805
Amortization per ounce *(dollars)*	**$ 86**	$ 90	$ 85

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report 2004, including any information as to our future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "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 us, 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 markets (such as the Canadian and Australian dollars versus the U.S. dollar); fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as silver, copper, diesel fuel and electricity); changes in U.S. 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, Russia or Barbados or other countries in which we do or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, us; our 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 our 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 our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report 2004 are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to Barrick's most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements.

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

Glossary of Technical Terms

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

BACKFILL: Primarily waste sand or rock used to support the roof or walls after removal of ore from a stope.

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

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.

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.

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

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 ore-body, 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.

HEAP LEACH PAD: A large impermeable foundation or pad used as a base for ore during heap leaching.

LIBOR: The London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for deposits.

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

MINERAL RESERVE: See page 125 – "Gold Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources."

MINERAL RESOURCE: See page 125 – "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.

MINING RATE: Tons of ore mined per day or even specified time period.

MINING SEQUENCE: Sequence by which ore is extracted from the mine is based on the mine plan.

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.

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.

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

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

STRIPPING: Removal of overburden or waste rock overlying an ore body in preparation for mining by open pit methods. Expressed as the total number of tons mined or to be mined for each ounce of gold.

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

EXHIBIT 5

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

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 March 15, 2005 relating to the consolidated financial statements of Barrick Gold Corporation in this Form 40-F. We also consent to the incorporation in the Registration Statements on Form F-3 (File No. 333-14148) and on Form F-9 (File Nos. 333-120133 and 333-106592) of Barrick Gold Corporation and the Registration Statements on Form F-9 of Barrick Gold Finance Company (File No. 333-120133-01) and Barrick Gold Inc. (File Nos. 333-120133-02 and 333-106592-01) of our report dated March 15, 2005, which appears in this Form 40-F.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Toronto, Ontario
March 15, 2005

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 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, 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: March 30, 2005

/s/ Gregory C. Wilkins
Name: Gregory C. Wilkins
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 7

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: March 30, 2005

/s/ Jamie C. Sokalsky
Name: Jamie C. Sokalsky
Title: Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial 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, 2004 (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: March 30, 2005

/s/ Gregory C. Wilkins
Name: Gregory C. Wilkins
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 9

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, 2004 (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: March 30, 2005

/s/ Jamie C. Sokalsky
Name: Jamie C. Sokalsky
Title: Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer