



BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

Consolidated Financial Statements and
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

In accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results

A discussion and analysis of the factors contributing to the results of operations is presented below. The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes, which are presented in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"), together with the following information, are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing our operations, but should not serve as the only basis for predicting our future performance.

The following 2002 figures incorporate Homestake's operations compared to the 2001 figures that reflect Barrick's results on a stand-alone basis.

OVERVIEW

For the three months ended March 31, 2002, we produced 1.4 million ounces of gold at total cash costs of \$175 per ounce, compared to 0.9 million ounces of gold at \$152 per ounce for the comparable period in 2001. Net income, before non-hedge derivative transactions, was \$36 million¹ (\$0.07 per share) compared to \$77 million (\$0.19 per share) in 2001. Net income, including the impact of non-hedge derivative transactions, was \$28 million (\$0.05 per share), compared to \$77 million (\$0.19 per share). Operating cash flows excluding payments of previously accrued merger related costs for the first quarter were \$188 million¹ (\$0.35 per share), compared to \$206 million (\$0.52 per share) for 2001. Operating cash flows including payments of previously accrued merger related costs were \$160 million (\$0.30 per share) for 2002 versus \$206 million (\$0.52 per share) for 2001.

¹ For an explanation of non-GAAP performance measures refer to pages 4-5 of the management's discussion and analysis.

GOLD SALES

Revenue for the first three months ended March 31, 2002 reached \$475 million on gold sales of 1.5 million ounces, compared with \$340 million on gold sales of 1.0 million ounces in 2001. As disclosed in note 2A to our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements, we have changed our accounting policy for revenue recognition. This change was made retroactively with restatement of comparative figures, and accordingly the analysis of our results is after reflecting this change. The higher revenue for the 2002-quarter resulted from the inclusion of the revenues generated by Homestake mines in 2002, partially offset by a \$19 per ounce, or 5 percent, decrease in the average realized price. For the period, 50 percent of production was delivered into the Premium Gold Sales Program, with the balance sold at spot gold prices. The Company realized a \$75 per ounce premium over the average spot price of \$290 on the 50 percent of production delivered into the Program. This compares to a realized price of \$346 in 2001 and a premium of \$82 per ounce on the 100 percent of production delivered into the Program during the comparative period. The balance of the ounces sold, were sold at an average price of \$293 per ounce in 2002. Overall, we realized an average price of \$327 per ounce, \$37 higher than the average spot price for the period, generating an additional \$54 million in revenue. The decrease in our average realized price is principally due to the fact that 50 percent of sales in 2002 were in the spot market, whereas in 2001 all sales were under spot deferred contracts at prices above the spot market price.

The future gold production committed under spot deferred contracts in our Premium Gold Sales Program totaled 18 million ounces at March 31, 2002. This represents approximately 22 percent of proven and probable reserves, deliverable over the next 15 years at

an average price of \$344 per ounce at the scheduled delivery dates. Fifty percent of remaining planned production in 2002 is protected at an average price of \$365 per ounce. The balance of 2002 production is expected to be sold at prevailing spot gold prices.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

For the three months ended March 31, 2002, total operating costs were \$266 million, compared to \$153 million for the year earlier period. On a per ounce basis, total cash costs were \$175 compared to \$152 in the year earlier quarter. Pierina and Eskay Creek reported solid results, while increased power costs and lower grades contributed to higher costs at the Goldstrike Property.

We considerably enhanced the potential of our pipeline of growth projects during the quarter. This included a significant gold discovery at our Alto Chicama property in north-central Peru. Early stage results at the property suggest the gold find is similar to the Pierina mine, 175 kilometers away, in terms of grades, good metallurgy, surface outcroppings and the potential for expanding the resource. In addition, work continued on the feasibility study for the Veladero project in Argentina, with encouraging drilling and metallurgical results during the quarter. At the Cowal project in Australia, studies are underway to optimize the project, while drilling is expected to resume during the second quarter.

For more detailed information on each operation please see accompanying US GAAP Management Discussion & Analysis of Financial and Operating Results (pages 7-11). Under US GAAP Operations Review, comparative 2001 figures are not applicable for Canadian GAAP purposes as such mines (Round Mountain, Eskay Creek, Hemlo, Yilgarn District, Kalgoorlie) where acquired through the Homestake merger in December 2001.

AMORTIZATION

Amortization totaled \$148 million, or \$98 per ounce in the three months ended March 31, 2002, compared to \$81 million, or \$82 per ounce in 2001. The increase in

amortization per ounce is due to the inclusion of amortization on the Homestake mines, as well as higher amortization at Goldstrike with the completion of construction of Rodeo in 2001, the reduction of reserves at Meikle and higher amortization associated with the start-up of Bulyanhulu.

ADMINISTRATION

In the first three months of 2002, administration costs were \$17 million, an increase of \$7 million, over the comparative period in 2001, reflecting the effect of inclusion of costs incurred by Homestake after integrating Barrick and Homestake, less the associated administrative synergies. The costs in the first three months of 2002 included \$3 million incurred at certain Homestake offices, which have now been closed.

INTEREST EXPENSE

We incurred \$13 million in interest costs in the first three months ended March 31, 2002 related primarily to our \$500 million of debentures, and the \$200 million Bulyanhulu project financing. In the first three months of 2001, we incurred interest costs of \$15 million. In the first quarter of 2001, all interest costs incurred were capitalized at Rodeo, Bulyanhulu and Pascua. In 2002, none of these projects qualified for capitalization of interest as a result of completion or deferral of construction, and accordingly we expensed all of the interest costs incurred in the first three months of 2002.

NON-HEDGE DERIVATIVE GAINS (LOSSES)

During the three months ended March 31, 2002, we converted substantially all of our written gold call options into variable price sales commitments. These variable price sales commitments are being accounted for as normal sales contracts, with the effect that changes in their fair values are not recognized in current period earnings. We also elected to apply hedge accounting for certain other contracts effective March 1, 2002. Our Australian dollar foreign exchange contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges of our Australian cash

operating costs, and our fixed interest rate contracts have been designated as hedges of interest income generated on our cash and short-term investment balances. Consequently, in the first three months of 2002, as well as in future periods, our earnings will be affected to a lesser degree by volatility in spot gold prices, foreign currency exchange rates and Libor interest rates. The total loss on the non-hedge derivative positions that were marked-to-market through earnings was \$16 million in the first three months of 2002.

As a result of the merger with Homestake, we assumed 1.8 million ounces of gold spot deferred contracts at year-end 2001. Of this total, 1.1 million ounces were gold contracts denominated in Australian dollars (A\$) with an underlying value of A\$621 million. During the first quarter, we converted these A\$ gold contracts into an equal amount of US\$ gold spot deferred contracts and A\$621 million of A\$/US\$ foreign exchange forwards, applying the A\$ foreign exchange contracts as hedges of our Australian cash operating costs. When added to our existing A\$ hedges, we had A\$718 million hedged at rates that will ensure approximately 50 percent of our local Australian costs are hedged at an average of approximately U.S. \$0.50 for the next four years.

INCOME TAXES

We recorded an income tax credit of \$15 million for the first three months of 2002. This tax credit arose primarily due to a higher portion of earnings being realized in lower tax rate jurisdictions; the benefit of tax synergies associated with the Homestake merger, primarily related to integrating our North American operations; as well as tax benefits of \$16 million relating to losses on non-hedge derivatives and the drawdown of future tax liabilities relating to purchase accounting on the acquired Homestake mining property, plant and equipment. If gold prices were to rise substantially, we would expect to record an income tax expense with a higher portion of earnings being earned in the United

States, Canada, Australia, Peru and Tanzania where tax rates are higher.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We believe our ability to generate cash flow from operations to reinvest in our business is one of our fundamental financial strengths. Combined with our large cash and short-term investment balance of \$840 million at March 31, 2002, and our \$1 billion undrawn bank facility, which we renewed on April 29, 2002 for another five-year term, we have sufficient access to capital resources if required. The Credit Agreement, which is unsecured, matures April 2007. The facility has an interest rate of Libor plus .275 to .35 percent when utilized, and an annual fee of .08 percent. We anticipate that our operating activities in 2002 will continue to provide us with cash flows necessary for us to continue developing our internal projects and to utilize for potential acquisitions.

We generated operating cash flow of \$160 million in the three months ended March 31, 2002, compared to \$206 million in 2001. The lower cash flow in 2002 is due in large part to \$28 million in merger related payments that had been accrued at December 31, 2001. With 50 percent of our gold expected to be sold in the spot market in 2002, the volatility of gold prices could affect the amount of our future operating cash flow.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Our principal investing activities are for sustaining capital at our existing operating properties, new mine development and property and company acquisitions.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2002 totaled \$87 million, compared to \$178 million in the same period in 2001. The decline is principally due to \$63 million being spent in 2001 to complete the construction of the Bulyanhulu mine, and \$24 million spent on development activities at Pascua-Lama. Principal expenditures in 2002 included

\$48 million in North America, comprised primarily of deferred stripping at Goldstrike. In Tanzania, capital expenditures included \$17 million spent at the Bulyanhulu Mine. In Australia, capital expenditures were \$7 million to cover underground development and new mining equipment, while in South America capital expenditures were \$15 million, primarily for Pierina (\$4 million) and engineering and development work at Veladero (\$8 million) and Pascua-Lama (\$3 million).

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

During the first three months of 2002, our cash inflow from financing activities was \$34 million, compared with an inflow of \$28 million in the first three months of 2001. In the first three months of 2002, we generated cash of \$35 million from the exercise of stock options, while in 2001 the inflow principally related to the final drawdown on our Bulyanhulu project financing facility (\$32 million).

OUTLOOK

We believe considerable opportunities exist within our existing asset base for profitable growth, not only from our new projects but from our operating mines as well. We believe consolidation and rationalization of the gold industry will continue and with our strong balance sheet and substantial cash flows, we believe we are well positioned to participate if it adds value to our company.

For 2002, half the projected production of 5.7 million ounces of gold is expected to be sold at \$365 per ounce, with the balance sold at spot gold prices. With total cash costs of \$167 per ounce, total production costs are expected to be \$270 per ounce. In addition, the Company expects administration expenses to be \$55 million and exploration expenses to be \$55 million, after benefiting from the synergies from the Homestake merger. Interest expense is expected to be \$55 million, as the Company will no longer be capitalizing interest, with the completion of Bulyanhulu and Rodeo and the deferral of Pascua-Lama. Capital spending is expected to be \$258 million (excluding deferred stripping costs of \$126 million). Capital spending is about \$30 million higher than

originally expected due to the additional \$15 million of exploration and development expensed for Alto Chicama and \$15 million for Veladero.

We enter the second quarter with the strongest balance sheet in the gold mining industry, high-quality assets, a cash and short-term investment position of \$840 million and no net debt.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

We have included a measure of earnings before non-hedge derivative gains and losses and operating cash flow excluding payments of previously accrued merger related costs, because we believe that this information will assist investors' understanding of the level of our core earnings and to assess our performance in 2002 compared to the prior year. We believe that conventional measures of performance prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") do not fully illustrate our core earnings. These non-GAAP performance measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. They are furnished to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. Below is a reconciliation of these non-GAAP performance measures.

Reconciliation of Net Income Before Derivative Transactions to GAAP Net Income

three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 (in millions of United States dollars)	2002	2001
Net income before non-hedge derivative gains and losses	\$ 36	\$ 77
Non-hedge derivative (losses) (net of tax effects)	(8)	-
Net income for the period	\$ 28	\$ 77

Reconciliation of Operating Cash Flow Excluding Payments of Previously Accrued Merger Related Costs to Operating Cash Flow

three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 (in millions of United States dollars)	2002	2001
Operating cash flow excluding payments of previously accrued merger related costs	\$ 188	\$ 206
Payments of previously accrued merger related costs	(28)	-
Operating cash flow	\$ 160	\$ 206

We have included cash costs per ounce data because we understand that certain investors use this information to determine the Company's ability to generate cash flow for use in investing and other activities. We believe that conventional measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP do not fully illustrate the ability of the operating mines to generate cash flow. The data is furnished 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.

We also make reference to the term "free cash flow", which we define as cash flow from operations less cash used in the purchase of property, plant and equipment. This cash is available to reinvest in our business or to return to shareholders, either through dividends or share repurchases.

Reconciliation of Total Cash Costs Per Ounce to Financial Statements

three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 (in millions of United States dollars except per ounce amounts)	2002	2001
Operating costs per financial statements	\$ 266	\$ 153
Reclamation and closure costs	(11)	(4)
Operating costs for per ounce calculation	\$ 255	\$ 149
Ounces sold (thousands)	1,452	982
Total cash costs per ounce	\$ 175	\$ 152

Total cash costs per ounce data is calculated in accordance with The Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (the "Standard"). The Gold Institute is a worldwide association of suppliers of gold and gold products and includes leading North American gold producers. Adoption of the Standard is voluntary, and the data presented may not be comparable to data presented by other gold producers. 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.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(in millions of United States dollars, except per share data, Cdn GAAP basis) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2002	2001 ⁽¹⁾
Gold sales	\$ 475	\$ 340
Costs and expenses		
Operating	266	153
Amortization	148	81
Administration	17	10
Exploration and business development	11	10
	442	254
Interest and other income	9	4
Interest on long-term debt	(13)	-
Non-hedge derivative losses	(16)	-
Income before income taxes	13	90
Income taxes	15	(13)
Net income	\$ 28	\$ 77
Per share data (note 4)		
Net income		
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.19

⁽¹⁾ Restated (note 2A)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(in millions of United States dollars, Cdn GAAP basis) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2002	2001
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 160	\$ 206
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities		
Property, plant and equipment	(87)	(178)
Short-term investments	72	-
Other	-	(14)
Cash (used in) investing activities	(15)	(192)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities		
Capital stock	35	-
Long-term debt		
Proceeds	-	31
Repayments	(1)	(3)
Cash provided by financing activities	34	28
Increase in cash and equivalents	179	42
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	574	623
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 753	\$ 665

See accompanying notes to interim unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions of United States dollars, Cdn GAAP basis) (Unaudited)	As at March 31, 2002	As at Dec. 31, 2001 ⁽¹⁾
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 753	\$ 574
Short-term investments	87	159
Accounts receivable	90	54
Inventories and other current assets (note 3)	162	214
	1,092	1,001
Property, plant and equipment	5,040	5,103
Other assets	231	233
Goodwill (note 2B)	1,347	1,347
	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,684
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 492	\$ 497
Current portion of long-term debt	9	9
	501	506
Long-term debt	793	793
Other long-term obligations	384	379
Future income taxes	555	586
	2,233	2,264
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	4,991	4,954
Retained earnings	494	466
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(8)	-
	5,477	5,420
	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,684

See accompanying notes to interim unaudited consolidated financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ Restated (note 2A)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(in millions of United States dollars, Cdn GAAP basis) (Unaudited)	Capital stock		Retained earnings ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	Total shareholders' equity
	Shares (millions)	Amount			
Balance December 31, 2001 as previously stated	536	\$ 4,954	\$ 479	-	\$ 5,433
Change in accounting policy for revenue recognition (note 2A)	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Issued	3	37	-	-	37
Net income	-	-	28	-	28
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Balance March 31, 2002	539	\$ 4,991	\$ 494	\$ (8)	\$ 5,477

See accompanying notes to interim unaudited consolidated financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ Restated (note 2A)

Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (CDN GAAP)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") with respect to the preparation of interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by Canadian GAAP in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Except as disclosed in note 2, the accounting policies used in the preparation of the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are as those described in our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the three years ended December 31, 2001.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation of results for the periods presented have been reflected in these financial statements. Operating results for the period ended March 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2002. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements and the notes thereto for the three years ended December 31, 2001.

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2 ACCOUNTING CHANGES

A Revenue recognition

Effective January 1, 2002, we have changed our accounting policy for revenue recognition. Previously, revenue from the sale of gold and by-products was recognized when the product was in saleable form, a sales agreement had been entered into that established quantities and price, and collectibility was reasonably assured. Under our amended revenue recognition policy, which is consistent with our accounting policy under United States GAAP, revenue is recognized when the following conditions are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred in accordance with the terms of the arrangement; the price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. For gold bullion sold under spot deferred contracts or in the spot market, revenue is recognized on transfer of title to the gold to counterparties. For gold concentrate, revenue is recognized on transfer of legal title to the concentrate to third party smelters based on the estimated gold and silver content of the concentrate at market spot prices. Adjustments to accounts receivable between the date of recognition and the settlement date, caused by changes in the market prices for gold and silver, are adjusted through revenue and operating costs at each balance sheet date. This accounting change has been applied retroactively with restatement of all prior periods presented. The effect of the change on the three months ended March 31, 2002 and March 31, 2001 was an increase in net income by \$12 million and \$5 million, respectively, net of income tax effects of \$1 million and \$nil respectively, as well as a cumulative reduction of retained earnings at December 31, 2001 of \$12 million, net of tax effects of \$1 million.

B Goodwill and other intangible assets

On January 1, 2002, we changed our accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets as required by CICA Handbook section 3062, **Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets** (CICA 3062). Under this new standard, goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life, are no longer amortized to income over time, and are subject to a periodic impairment review to ensure that the fair value remains greater than, or equal to, book value. Any excess of book value over fair value would be charged to income in the period in which the impairment is determined. In accordance with the requirements of CICA 3062, we have adopted this new accounting standard prospectively, and amounts presented for prior periods have not been restated.

In accordance with the transition rules in CICA 3062, we are required to allocate the carrying amount of goodwill at December 31, 2001 to reporting units acquired through the Homestake merger, and complete an initial impairment assessment of goodwill by June 30, 2002. This process will be completed by the time of issuance of our interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ending June 30, 2002, in conjunction with the final determination of the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired, and the value of goodwill at the date of acquisition.

C Accounting for stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments

Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted the new recommendations for accounting for stock-based compensation as required by CICA Handbook section 3870, *Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments* ("CICA 3870"). CICA 3870 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments made in exchange for goods and services. It applies to transactions, including non-reciprocal transactions, in which an enterprise grants shares of common stock, stock options, or other equity instruments, or incurs liabilities based on the price of common stock or other equity instruments. The Recommendations CICA 3870 are generally applied prospectively to awards granted on or after the date of adoption, except that retroactive application, without restatement, is required for outstanding awards at January 1, 2002 where the awards call for settlement in cash or other assets, or for stock appreciation rights that call for settlement by the issuance of equity instruments.

As permitted by CICA 3870, we have elected not to apply fair value accounting and to measure compensation cost using the intrinsic value method for awards of stock options awarded to employees under our stock based compensation plan. Accordingly, no compensation cost will be recognized for our stock options whose exercise price was equal to the market price on the date of grant. Entities that do not apply the fair value based method of accounting are required to disclose for each period for which an income statement is provided the pro forma net income and earnings per share, as if the fair value based accounting method had been used to account for stock-based compensation cost. In accordance with the transition rules in CICA 3870, comparative pro forma disclosures need not be provided for years prior to adoption, and we have elected not to provide pro forma disclosure for awards granted before January 1, 2002.

During the three months ended March 31, 2002, we granted 640,000 stock options with an exercise price of C\$29.52 per share. The options vest over the first four years at one quarter each year, beginning in the year subsequent to granting and are exercisable over 10 years. The fair value of options there were granted in 2002 was \$2 million. This fair value was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with assumptions of a 6-year expected term, 30% volatility, interest rate of 6% and an expected dividend yield of 1.5%. Using the fair value method of accounting for stock options, the cost of stock compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2002 would be \$0.1 million. The resulting pro forma net income and net income per share for the three months ended March 31, 2002 was \$28 million and \$0.05 respectively.

Under CICA 3870, awards under our Restricted Stock Unit plan (the "RSU plan") are required to be accounted for based on their fair value, which is consistent with our existing accounting policy for these awards.

3 INVENTORIES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	March 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2001
Gold in process and ore in stockpiles	\$ 96	\$ 134
Mine operating supplies	58	72
Derivative instruments	8	8
	\$ 162	\$ 214

Gold in process and ore in stockpiles excludes \$22 million (2000 - \$46 million) of stockpiled ore which is not expected to be processed in the following 12 months. This amount is included in other assets.

4 NET INCOME PER SHARE

Net income per share was calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period which amounted to 536 million shares (2001 - 396 million shares).

Diluted net income per share reflects the dilutive effect of the exercise of the common share purchase options outstanding as at the end of the period. The number of shares for the diluted net income per share calculation for 2002 and 2001 were 537 million shares and 396 million shares, respectively.

5 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

A Derivative instruments

We utilize over-the-counter ("OTC") contracts as the primary basis for entering into derivative transactions. These privately negotiated agreements, compared to exchange traded contracts, allow us to incorporate credit, tenor and flexibility into the contracts. The underlyings in the contracts include commodities, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or bond indices with diversified credit exposure. We do not enter into derivative instruments which we would consider to be leveraged. For a full description of our objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments; the nature and principal terms of the derivative instruments we use; the valuation techniques used to estimate the fair value of derivative instruments; and the nature of credit and market risks associated with the derivative instruments we use, refer to our audited consolidated financial statements for the three years ended December 31, 2001.

B Executory sales contracts

Derivative instruments excluded from the scope of SFAS 133

We have entered into the following spot deferred sales contracts, with various counterparties, that establish selling prices for future gold and silver production, and which act as a hedge against possible price fluctuations in gold and silver.

Scheduled for delivery in	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006+	Total
Spot deferred gold sales contracts						
Ounces (thousands)	2,100	2,600	2,800	1,500	9,000	18,000
Average price per ounce	\$ 365	\$ 340	\$ 340	\$ 335	\$ 342	\$ 344
Spot deferred silver sales contracts						
Ounces (thousands)	12,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	26,000
Average price per ounce	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.92

The average price of the spot deferred contracts reflects the expected future price incorporating an average lease rate assumption of 2.00%. Lease rates are fixed on 100% of the position through 2005. The weighted average lease rate on the

total spot deferred position is 1.78%. Variations between the lease rate assumption and the actual lease rates will impact the final realized selling prices.

During the three months ended March 31, 2002, we exchanged certain written gold call options and min-max gold options at fair value for Variable Price Sales Contracts with identical notional amounts of gold. Variable Price Sales Contracts are contracts whereby we will deliver a specified quantity of gold on a future date that is determined by us.

All of the Variable Price contracts have expected delivery dates in 2005 and beyond. Furthermore, we have the right at our sole discretion to set a delivery date for any Variable Price contract for up to 15 years from its inception date. The contract price equals the gold spot price subject to a specified maximum ("cap") based on market conditions in the years indicated in the table below, plus a fixed fee. The contract price will be adjusted in the same manner as price adjustments to spot deferred contracts for the period from these dates to the expected delivery date in 2005 and beyond. Certain of these contracts also have a specified minimum ("floor") price.

Cap and floor expiry dates	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006+	Total
Variable price gold sales contracts (previously written call options)						
Ounces (thousands)	1,100	350	620	450	1,240	3,760
Cap price per ounce	\$ 300	\$ 337	\$ 325	\$ 327	\$ 362	\$ 331
Variable price gold sales contracts (previously min-max call options)						
Ounces (thousands)	1,200	350	-	-	-	1,550
Cap price per ounce	\$ 299	\$ 311	-	-	-	\$ 301
Floor price per ounce	\$ 271	\$ 281	-	-	-	\$ 273

Our outstanding gold and silver sales commitments at March 31, 2002 had an unrealized mark-to-market loss of \$127 million (calculated at a spot price of \$302 per ounce and \$4.64 per ounce for gold and silver respectively, prevailing market interest rates and volatilities).

C Cash flow hedges

We enter into foreign-currency forward exchange contracts to hedge our foreign currency exposure to cash operating costs at our Australian mine sites that are denominated in Australian dollars. Effective March 1, 2002 we elected to account for these contracts as cash flow hedges. The change in expected cash flows and the change in the fair value of the derivative have been measured based on the forward rate, which results in these contracts being 100% effective.

In addition, effective March 1, 2002 we elected for certain of our receive fixed interest rate swaps, with a total notional amount of \$830 million, to be accounted for as cash flow hedges of expected future interest income arising on our cash and short-term investments. We have determined that these interest rate swaps are 100% effective based on forward rates used to measure changes in the forecasted future cash flows as well as changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument.

D Derivative instruments outstanding at March 31, 2002

Maturity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006+	Total
Written gold call options						
Ounces (thousands)	190	-	240	100	230	760
Average strike price	\$ 321	-	\$ 351	\$ 375	\$ 350	\$ 352
Written silver call options						
Ounces (thousands)	10,000	3,750	5,000	2,000		20,750
Average exercise price per ounce	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.00		\$ 5.06
Interest rate hedges						
Receive fixed - swaps and swaptions						
Notional amount (millions)	\$ 50	\$ 475	\$ 250	\$ 300	\$ 20	\$ 1,095
Fixed rate (%)	4.4%	4.3%	3.5%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%
Pay fixed - swaps and swaptions						
Notional amount (millions)				\$ 75	\$ 500	\$ 575
Fixed rate (%)				6.92%	5.5%	5.7%
Gold lease rate swaps						
Receive fixed, pay floating						
Notional (thousands of ounces)	340	451	440	891	4,033	6,155
Fixed rate (%)	1.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	2.4%
Total return swaps						
Notional amount (millions)	\$ 75	\$ 180	\$ 265	\$ 80	\$158	\$ 758
Foreign exchange contracts						
C\$ currency contracts						
Notional amount (C\$ millions)	\$ 115	\$ 88				\$ 203
Average price (US\$)	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64				\$ 0.64
A\$ currency contracts						
Notional amount (A\$ millions)	\$ 134	\$ 160	\$ 205	\$ 189	\$ 30	\$ 718
Average price (US\$)	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.50

Written call options can only be exercised by the counterparties on the expiry date and can be incorporated, at our discretion, into spot deferred contracts and a delivery date scheduled at any time for up to 15 years. There is no requirement for us to cash settle these transactions. The premiums generated from call options that expire unexercised are recognized in earnings at the expiry date.

6 CONTINGENCIES

A Environmental

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

B Litigation and claims

In October 1997, Homestake Canada Inc., ("HCI") a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick entered into an agreement with Inmet Mining Corporation ("Inmet") to purchase the Troilus mine in Quebec for \$110 million plus working capital. In December 1997, HCI terminated the agreement after determining that, on the basis of due diligence studies, conditions to closing the arrangement would not be satisfied. On February 23, 1998, Inmet filed suit against HCI in the British Columbia Supreme Court, disputing the termination of the agreement and alleging that HCI had breached the agreement. On January 15, 2002, the Supreme Court of British Columbia released its decision in the matter and found in favour of Inmet and against HCI. Specifically, the Court held that Inmet should be awarded equitable damages in the amount of C\$88.2 million, which amount was accrued at December 31, 2001. The Court did not award Inmet prejudgement interest. Inmet has requested the Court to re-open the trial to permit Inmet to make submissions on its claim for prejudgement interest from the date of the breach by HCI. The Court has not yet ruled on Inmet's request. On February 7, 2002, HCI filed a Notice of Appeal of the decision with the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

On April 30, 1998, we were added as a defendant in a class action lawsuit initiated against Bre-X Minerals Ltd., certain of its directors and officers or former directors and officers and others in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Texarkana Division. The class action alleges, among other things, that statements made by us in connection with our efforts to secure the right to develop and operate the Busang gold deposit in East Kalimantan, Indonesia were materially false and misleading and omitted to state material facts relating to the preliminary due diligence investigation undertaken by us in late 1996. On July 13, 1999, the Court dismissed the claims against us and several other defendants on the grounds that the plaintiffs had failed to state a claim under United States securities laws. On August 19, 1999, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint restating their claims against us and certain other defendants and on June 14, 2000 filed a further amended complaint, the Fourth Amended Complaint. On March 31, 2001, the Court granted in part and denied in part our Motion to Dismiss the Fourth Amended Complaint. As a result, we remain a defendant in the case. We believe that the remaining claims against us are without merit. We filed our formal answer to the Fourth Amended Complaint on April 27, 2001 denying all relevant allegations of the plaintiffs against us. Although a trial date has been set for July 9, 2002 in Texarkana, Texas, it presently appears unlikely that the trial will commence at that time. Discovery in the case has been stayed by the Court pending the Court's decision on whether or not to certify the case as a class action. The amount of potential loss, if any, which we may incur arising out of the plaintiffs claims is not currently determinable.

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

7 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Three months ended March 31	2002	2001	Three months ended March 31	2002	2001
Gold sales			Segment income before		
Goldstrike	\$164	\$235	income taxes		
Pierina	70	67	Goldstrike	21	85
Eskay Creek	28	-	Pierina	15	19
Bulyanhulu	27	-	Eskay Creek	6	-
Kalgoorlie	29	-	Bulyanhulu	1	-
Hemlo	25	-	Kalgoorlie	1	-
Plutonic	20	-	Hemlo	-	-
Round Mountain	33	-	Plutonic	2	-
Other	79	38	Round Mountain	4	-
	475	340	Other	11	2
Operating costs				61	106
Goldstrike	109	119	Exploration and business development	(11)	(10)
Pierina	16	10	Corporate expenses, net	(21)	(6)
Eskay Creek	3	-	Non-hedge derivative losses	(16)	-
Bulyanhulu	18	-	Income taxes	15	(13)
Kalgoorlie	20	-	Net income	\$ 28	\$ 77
Hemlo	18	-			
Plutonic	12	-			
Round Mountain	20	-			
Other	50	24			
	266	153			
Amortization					
Goldstrike	34	31			
Pierina	39	38			
Eskay Creek	19	-			
Bulyanhulu	8	-			
Kalgoorlie	8	-			
Hemlo	7	-			
Plutonic	6	-			
Round Mountain	9	-			
Other	18	12			
	148	81			