



BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

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

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

In accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ("MD&A")

This portion of the Quarterly Report provides management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations to enable a reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations as at and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2005, in comparison to the corresponding prior-year period. This MD&A has been prepared as of April 21, 2005. This MD&A is intended to supplement and complement the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"), for the three-month period ended March 31, 2005 (collectively, the "Financial Statements"), which are included in this Quarterly Report on pages 17 to 20. You are encouraged to review the Financial Statements in conjunction with your review of this MD&A. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with both the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the three years ended December 31, 2004, the related annual MD&A included in the 2004 Annual Report, and the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities. Certain notes to the Financial Statements are specifically referred to in this MD&A and such notes are incorporated by reference herein. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in millions of US dollars, unless otherwise specified.

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, we consider the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of 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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In first quarter 2005 we produced 1.1 million ounces of gold at a total cash cost of \$248 per ounce. Our producing mines remain on track to meet our production and total cash costs guidance for 2005 of between 5.4-5.5 million ounces at an average total cash cost of \$220-\$230 per ounce. We had earnings of \$39 million (\$0.07 per share) and generated operating cash flow of \$126 million (\$0.24 per share).

We made steady progress on the development of our new generation of mines that are driving a targeted production profile of 6.8 - 7.0 million ounces by 2007. The Tulawaka mine in Tanzania achieved start-up during first quarter as expected and two additional mines, Lagunas Norte in Peru and Veladero in Argentina, are targeted to enter production in 2005. At Lagunas Norte, progress is ahead of schedule and on budget, with production now expected to commence in mid-June 2005. At Veladero, progress continues with overall mine development over 80% complete and production on track to commence in the fourth quarter of 2005. These first three new mines are expected to contribute to increased production and decreased total cash costs per ounce beginning in the second half of 2005. At our fourth new mine, Cowal in Australia, steady progress is being made with engineering over 75% complete and

production is expected to commence in the first quarter 2006. We continued work on advancing our two other projects in development, Pascua-Lama in Chile/Argentina and East Archimedes in Nevada. We continue to target approval of the Pascua-Lama environmental impact assessments by year-end 2005. We also entered into a joint venture agreement with Falconbridge Limited with respect to the Kabanga nickel deposit and related concessions in Tanzania.

We continued to put in place financing for the construction costs of our development projects. In April 2005, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera Barrick Misquichilca S.A., successfully completed the issuance of \$50 million of debt securities in the Peruvian capital markets. The net proceeds from this financing will be used to partially fund the construction of the Lagunas Norte project in Peru.

KEY ECONOMIC TRENDS

The MD&A included in our 2004 Annual Report contained a discussion of the key economic trends that affect our business and how they impact our financial statements. In this interim MD&A, we have included an update to reflect any significant changes in those trends since the preparation of the 2004 Annual MD&A.

Gold Prices

The gold price was fairly volatile during first quarter 2005, ranging from \$412 to \$445 per ounce with an average market gold price of \$427 per ounce. Gold prices continue to have a strong negative correlation with the US dollar. We sold all of our production at market gold prices, resulting in an average realized selling price of \$428 per ounce. We view the outlook for market gold prices to be positive.

Silver Prices

Market silver prices have generally increased since the end of 2004, with an average market price of \$6.98 per ounce during first quarter 2005. Higher silver prices help to reduce total cash costs per ounce of gold as silver sales are recorded as a by-product credit.

Currency Exchange Rates

At March 31, 2005, through our currency hedge position we have protected local currency-based expenditures for approximately the next three years at average exchange rates that are more favorable than current market rates in early 2005. The average rates for currency contracts designated against operating costs over the next three years are \$0.65 for Australian dollar contracts and \$0.72 for Canadian dollar contracts. Further details of our currency hedge position are included in note 14 to the Financial Statements.

Energy Prices

Diesel Fuel

Fuel prices rose from \$43 per barrel at the end of 2004 to \$55 per barrel at March 31, 2005. Subsequent to the end of first quarter 2005, the price has declined slightly. To help control costs, we have a fuel hedge position totaling 2.2 million barrels, for a portion of our 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 almost half of the position.

Electricity

Electricity prices have risen during 2004 and continue to rise in 2005 as a result of diesel fuel price increases and natural gas demand, as well as excess demand for electricity. To partially mitigate rising electricity costs, we are building a 115-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant that will supply our Goldstrike mine.

Other Inflationary Cost Pressures

The mining industry has been experiencing significant inflationary cost pressures. Steel prices and oil-related consumables have risen significantly over the past few quarters and continue to rise mainly impacting mine construction costs. We are focusing on supply chain

management and continuous improvement initiatives to mitigate the impact of higher steel prices. Labor costs in Australia have been rising when compared to first quarter 2004, as a result of a supply shortage of skilled labor, which has been impacting production costs at our Australian mines.

US dollar interest rates

Stronger economic indicators in the first quarter have resulted in higher rates at quarter end when compared to 2004 year-end. In periods of higher interest rates, we earn higher interest income on cash balances and expect higher forward selling prices under our gold sales contracts. Most of our long-term debt has fixed interest rates and therefore interest expense is not materially affected by rising interest rates.

RESULTS

Selected Quarterly Information

For the three month period ended March 31 (\$ millions, except per share and per ounce data in dollars)	2005	2004
Gold production ('000s oz)	1,135	1,278
Gold sales		
'000s oz	1,129	1,247
\$ millions	\$ 484	\$ 477
Market gold price ¹	427	408
Realized gold price ¹	428	382
Total cash costs ^{1,2}	248	199
Amortization ^{1,2}	88	91
Net income	39	27
Net income per share - basic and diluted	0.07	0.05
Cash inflow (outflow)		
Operating activities	126	133
Capital expenditures	(246)	(136)
Financing activities	\$ 76	\$ (82)

¹ Per ounce weighted average.

² For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 13 to 16 of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER 2005 VERSUS FIRST QUARTER 2004

Earnings

Earnings in first quarter 2005 were \$12 million higher than first quarter 2004 as higher realized gold prices (\$52 million pre-tax), lower amortization rates (\$3 million pre-tax) and a lower effective income tax rate (\$6 million) more than offset lower production volumes (\$11 million pre-tax) and higher total cash costs per ounce (\$55 million pre-tax).

Earnings in first quarter 2005 also benefited from \$8 million lower pre-tax interest expense, a \$6 million pre-tax non-hedge derivative gain, and pre-tax gains on sale of investments totaling \$9 million, partly offset by pre-tax currency translation losses of \$4 million. Interest expense decreased by \$8 million because all interest incurred in first

quarter 2005 was capitalized to development projects. Following a change in trustee for a deferred compensation plan, held via a rabbi trust, various investments were sold resulting in realized gains of \$9 million.

Special Items - Effect on earnings increase (decrease)

For the three month period ended March 31 (\$ millions)	2005		2004	
	Pre-tax	Post-Tax	Pre-tax	Post-Tax
Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ (15)	\$ (10)
Gains on investment sales	9	9	2	1
Gains on asset sales	1	1	2	1
Foreign currency translation gains (losses)	(4)	(3)	2	2
Total	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ (9)	\$ (6)

Cash Flow

Our cash position as at December 31, 2004 decreased by \$68 million to \$1,330 million as at March 31, 2005. Operating cash flow decreased by \$7 million in first quarter 2005, when compared to first quarter 2004, mainly due to lower gold sales volumes and increases in working capital at our development projects. In first quarter 2005, higher realized gold prices were offset by the impact of higher total cash costs per ounce. Capital expenditures increased, when compared to the first quarter 2004, by \$110 million to \$246 million for first quarter 2005 mainly due to the levels of construction activity at our development projects. We received \$49 million on the drawdown of cash from existing financing facilities used to fund construction at our development projects and \$28 million of proceeds on shares issued on exercise of stock options.

CONSOLIDATED GOLD PRODUCTION AND SALES

As expected, production in first quarter 2005 was 11% lower than in first quarter 2004 primarily as a result of lower throughput and mining lower-grade ore at Goldstrike open pit and Pierina, partly offset by higher production at Kalgoorlie. Ounces sold decreased by 9% compared to first quarter 2004, consistent with the lower production levels.

Consolidated total cash costs per ounce

For the three month period ended March 31 (in dollars per ounce)	2005	2004
Cost of goods sold ¹	\$ 282	\$ 238
Currency hedge gains	(22)	(24)
By-product credits	(26)	(27)
Cash operating costs	234	187
Royalties/mining taxes	14	12
Total cash costs²	\$ 248	\$ 199

¹ At market currency exchange rates.

² For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 13 to 16 of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

As expected, total cash costs per ounce in first quarter 2005 were higher than in first quarter 2004, primarily because of the lower production, together with the effect of changes in average currency hedge rates on total cash costs per ounce at our Australian mines. In the second half of 2005, production is expected to increase and total cash costs per ounce is expected to decrease, as Lagunas Norte and Veladero begin production.

Although variations may occur at individual mines, we expect consolidated production and total cash costs per ounce to meet our full-year 2005 guidance range, which was disclosed in the most recent 40-F/Annual Information Form. In particular, we have revised the full-year guidance for the Australia/Africa region to reflect lower-than-expected production and slightly higher total cash costs per ounce at Plutonic and Bulyanhulu.

We realized an average selling price of \$428 per ounce for our gold production in first quarter 2005, 12% higher than the \$382 per ounce realized in first quarter 2004, when average market gold prices were lower. In first quarter 2005, we sold all of our production into the spot market at market prices, whereas in first quarter 2004, we sold 0.8 million ounces under forward gold sales contracts at lower prices than spot and 0.4 million ounces into the spot market. We may opportunistically deliver some of our production into gold sales contracts in the remainder of 2005, consistent with our goal of reducing our contract position over time. The price realized for gold sales in 2005 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 mainly include producing mines and development projects. We monitor segment operating costs using "total cash costs per ounce"¹ statistics that represent segment operating costs divided by ounces of gold sold in each period. The discussion of results for producing mines focuses on this statistic in explaining changes in segment operating costs.

NORTH AMERICA

In first quarter 2005, the region produced 9% less gold compared with first quarter 2004 mainly because of lower throughput and the mining of lower-grade ore at

¹ For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 13 to 16 of the MD&A.

the Goldstrike open pit and the mining of lower-than-expected grades at Eskay Creek. Compared to first quarter 2004, total cash costs per ounce were 13% higher, mainly as a result of the processing of lower-grade ore, lower throughput levels and lower volumes of silver produced as a by-product. The region is expected to slightly exceed guidance and be within the range of total cash costs per ounce guidance for the full year.

Goldstrike, United States

Segment income increased by \$9 million in first quarter 2005 from first quarter 2004 levels, mainly due to 12% higher realized gold prices and 5% higher gold sales volumes, partly offset by 6% higher total cash costs per ounce and 25% higher amortization expense.

Total cash costs per ounce were 3% higher than in first quarter 2004 as a result of 13% lower throughput levels due to harder ore encountered in first quarter 2005.

At the underground mine, total cash costs per ounce were 13% higher, mainly due to lower ore throughput in first quarter 2005. Higher volumes of ore were mined in first quarter 2004 from the Rodeo underground area than in first quarter 2005. Higher maintenance and freight costs, as well as higher backfill tons, resulting in increased usage of cement and other consumables, contributed to the higher total cash costs per ounce in first quarter 2005.

Amortization expense at Goldstrike increased by \$8 million in first quarter 2005 mainly due to the effect of the 5% increase in ounces sold compared to first quarter 2004 and also higher amortization rates following an update of reserves and resources that are used in amortization calculations, at the end of 2004.

The construction of a 115-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant in Nevada to supply our Goldstrike mine is on schedule, with the plant expected to commence operations in fourth quarter 2005. Project highlights include:

- Construction costs of \$9 million were incurred in first quarter 2005.
- Delivery of the first engines is expected in early third quarter 2005.
- Overall engineering is substantially complete.
- Site preparation work was completed in January 2005 and foundation concrete work is 76% complete.
- Construction of buildings started in March 2005 and is on schedule.
- Mechanical and electrical contracts were awarded in March 2005 and related work mobilization will start in April 2005.

Eskay Creek, Canada

Segment income for Eskay Creek decreased by \$2 million in first quarter 2005 from first quarter 2004 as 18% lower gold sales volumes and 20% lower by-product credits were offset by higher realized gold prices and \$4 million lower amortization expense.

Compared to first quarter 2004, production decreased by 17% because of an 8% decline in ore grade, 5% decline in tons processed and 2% decline in gold recovery rates. Also, total cash costs per ounce were \$59 per ounce compared to a \$10 recovery per ounce in first quarter 2004, as a result of a 20% decrease in by-product credits due to lower silver content in ore processed in first quarter 2005. The decrease in by-product credits was partly offset by lower smelter costs.

Eskay Creek's full-year guidance for production and total cash costs per ounce has been revised to reflect a continuation of mining lower-than-expected ore grades into second quarter 2005. We now expect to produce between 170,000 to 180,000 ounces in 2005 at an average total cash cost of \$130-\$140 per ounce.

Amortization expense decreased by \$4 million in first quarter 2005 compared to first quarter 2004 mainly due to the impact of the impairment charge recorded in fourth quarter 2004 and lower gold sales volumes, partly offset by higher amortization rates following an update at the end of 2004 of reserves and resources expected to be converted into reserves, that are used in amortization calculations.

Round Mountain (50% owned), United States

Segment income increased by \$3 million in first quarter 2005, mainly due to higher realized gold prices, partly offset by a \$1 million increase in amortization expense and by 8% higher total cash costs per ounce. Revenues increased by 21% mainly due to higher realized gold prices and an 8% increase in ounces sold.

Production and total cash costs per ounce were in line with first quarter 2004 as gold ore grades improved by 19% offsetting 5% lower throughput levels.

East Archimedes, United States

In 2004 we made a decision to proceed with the East Archimedes project at the Ruby Hill mine site in Nevada. The project remains on schedule with production expected to commence by mid-2007. Project highlights include:

- Construction costs of \$1 million were incurred in first quarter 2005.
- Permitting approvals are expected by the end of 2005.

- The mine fleet was ordered and delivery is expected in the third quarter 2005.

SOUTH AMERICA

In first quarter 2005, all production was from the Pierina mine. Lagunas Norte and Veladero are expected to begin significantly contributing to the South America region's results in the second half of 2005. The region is expected to achieve its production and total cash costs per ounce guidance for the full year.

Pierina, Peru

Segment income decreased by \$8 million in first quarter 2005 mainly due to 43% lower gold sales volumes with the expected decrease in production levels in 2005, partly offset by \$22 million lower amortization expense.

Compared to first quarter 2004, production was 37% lower and total cash costs per ounce were 63% higher, due to the expected mining of lower-grade ore. Higher maintenance and fuel costs in first quarter 2005 also contributed to the higher total cash costs per ounce.

Amortization expense decreased by \$22 million, mainly due to the 43% lower gold sales volumes, combined with lower amortization rates due to the effect of reserve increases at the end of 2004.

Lagunas Norte, Peru

The project is ahead of schedule with its first gold pour now expected in mid-June 2005. Project highlights include:

- Construction of the overall project is about 95% complete, with about 4,000 workers on-site.
- Construction costs of \$53 million were incurred in first quarter 2005.
- About 80% of required personnel were in place at quarter end, with hiring expected to be completed by the end of April 2005.
- Commissioning of equipment and facilities started in early April 2005.
- Structural steel work is 90% complete with all other contracts on target for scheduled completion.
- The construction of a permanent camp was completed.

Veladero, Argentina

In first quarter 2005, overall mine development continued to progress and the project is on schedule to commence gold production in fourth quarter 2005.

Project highlights include:

- Construction costs of \$69 million were incurred in first quarter 2005 and construction at the project is about 80% complete.

- Placement of the valley-fill heap leach secondary liner was complete and the primary liner is 75% complete.
- Stacking of ore at the valley-fill heap leach facility commenced in first quarter 2005.
- Steel erection at the secondary crusher is substantially complete.
- Mainframe steel erection at the truck wash and concrete work for the external pits has been completed.
- Process plant steel erection is about 85% complete.
- Installation of a power line from the plant to the crusher areas is 75% complete. Pole and tower erection continues while foundation work is complete.
- The primary crusher retainer wall is 95% complete.
- The rate of pre-stripping activities continues to improve with a focus on increasing equipment availability.
- Drilling around the mine site began in late 2004 and we have had positive drill results at Guanaco Zonzo target within 5 kilometers of Veladero.

Pascua-Lama, Chile/Argentina

In 2004, we made a decision to proceed with the development of the Pascua-Lama project in Chile/Argentina, contingent upon obtaining the necessary permits, approvals and fiscal regimes. We continue to target approval of the environmental impact assessments for the Pascua-Lama project by the end of 2005. We expect a three-year construction phase to begin once the required permitting is completed and other fiscal and taxation matters have been finalized, with production targeted to commence in 2009.

In first quarter 2005, the segment loss of \$1 million represents non-capitalizable project expenditures. We also capitalized costs of \$18 million in first quarter 2005, including development costs and capitalized interest.

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA

In first quarter 2005, gold production was 1% higher than in first quarter 2004, mainly due to a 22% increase in production at Kalgoorlie and the production start-up at Tulawaka, partly offset by a 15% decrease in production at Plutonic and a 9% decrease at Bulyanhulu. Total cash costs per ounce were 27% higher than in first quarter 2004 mainly because of processing lower-grade ore at Plutonic and 10% lower throughput at Bulyanhulu, combined with the effect of a 14% increase in average Australian dollar currency hedge rates. The average rates of currency hedge contracts vary each year and quarter-to-quarter, which impacts reported total cash costs per ounce. The average exchange rate of hedge contracts in first quarter 2005 was \$0.64 compared to

\$0.56 in first quarter 2004, which caused total cash costs per ounce for the region to increase by 14%.

Full-year 2005 production and total cash costs per ounce guidance for the region has been revised due to lower-than-expected production at Plutonic and Bulyanhulu. We now expect to produce between 1,345,000 to 1,375,000 ounces in 2005 at an average total cash cost of about \$265-\$280 per ounce.

Kalgoorlie (50% owned), Australia

Segment income in first quarter 2005 was in line with the first quarter 2004 as higher realized gold prices were offset by 11% higher total cash costs per ounce and a \$2 million increase in amortization expense. Revenues were 9% higher in first quarter 2005 mainly due to the higher realized gold prices.

Gold production was 22% higher than in first quarter 2004 due to the combined effect of 14% higher ore tons processed, 5% higher ore grades and 1% higher gold recovery rates. Total cash costs per ounce were 11% higher than in first quarter 2004 primarily due to higher fuel prices and higher average exchange rates of currency hedge contracts.

Amortization expense was \$2 million higher than first quarter 2004 mainly due to an update at the end of 2004 of reserves and resources expected to be converted into reserves that are used in amortization calculations.

Plutonic, Australia

Segment income decreased by \$9 million in first quarter 2005 mainly due to 25% lower gold sales volumes, combined with 48% higher total cash costs per ounce, partly offset by higher realized gold prices. Revenues decreased by 17% in first quarter 2005 as lower gold sales volumes were partly offset by higher realized gold prices.

Compared with first quarter 2004, gold production was 15% lower, mainly due to an 8% decrease in tons of ore processed and a 7% decrease in ore grades from the underground Timor area. In first quarter 2004, 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 48% higher than in first quarter 2004, mainly due to the combined effect of lower gold production levels, higher fuel and maintenance costs and higher average exchange rates of currency hedge contracts.

Plutonic's full-year 2005 guidance has been revised to reflect lower-than-expected production and higher-than-expected total cash costs per ounce due to lower

underground grades, the discontinuation of open-pit mining and higher labor costs due to increased competition for skilled labor in Australia. A decision was made to discontinue open-pit mining at the end of second quarter 2005 due to contractor price increases caused by the tight labor market in Australia, resulting in a 40,000-ounce reduction of the full-year production guidance. We now expect to produce between 280,000 to 285,000 ounces in 2005 at an average total cash cost of \$250-\$260 per ounce.

Bulyanhulu, Tanzania

Segment loss was \$3 million higher in first quarter 2005 mainly due to 29% higher total cash costs per ounce and a \$2 million increase in amortization expense, partly offset by 15% higher gold sales volumes and higher realized gold prices. Revenues were 32% higher in first quarter 2005 reflecting the higher gold sales volumes and higher realized gold prices.

Compared with first quarter 2004, gold production was 9% lower, mainly due to a 10% decrease in the tons of ore processed. Total cash costs per ounce were 29% higher than in first quarter 2004, mainly due to the lower production levels, as well as higher contractor costs and freight charges.

Amortization increased by \$2 million mainly due to the higher gold sales volumes.

Bulyanhulu's full-year 2005 guidance has been revised to reflect lower-than-expected production and higher-than-expected total cash costs per ounce due to lower throughput in 2005 as a result of lower equipment availability, mining schedule changes, ongoing power supply interruptions and a mechanical failure in the hoist gearbox in April 2005. We now expect to produce between 320,000 to 325,000 ounces in 2005 at an average total cash cost of \$330-\$340 per ounce.

Tulawaka (70% owned), Tanzania

Tulawaka started production in mid-March 2005. Although 5,000 ounces were produced in the quarter, none of the ounces were sold.

Continuous operation of the process plant commenced in early March 2005, while construction and commissioning were being completed. By the end of first quarter 2005, all construction was complete and all contractors demobilized including the EPCM contractor. All performance tests for the process plant were complete and signed off by quarter end. During the test phase, the plant performance was in excess of design but was treating soft ore.

Cowal, Australia

The project remains on schedule for production to commence in first quarter 2006. In first quarter 2005, the segment loss of \$1 million represents non-capitalizable project expenditures. Project highlights include:

- Capital expenditures incurred were \$44 million.
- Engineering is 75% complete.
- Detailed excavation for the primary crusher pit was completed.
- Mine development earthworks is well underway with the commencement of the key trench for the south tailings storage facility.
- With the installation of pit dewatering pumps, pumping of pit water to the northern tailings cell started in March 2005.
- Pre-strip activity commenced early in second quarter 2005.

Kabanga (50% owned), Tanzania

In April 2005, we entered into a joint-venture agreement with Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge") with respect to the Kabanga nickel deposit and related concessions in Tanzania. Falconbridge has acquired a 50% indirect interest in respect of the Kabanga project for \$15 million and a funding commitment. Falconbridge will be the operator of the joint venture. The Kabanga project has a current estimated inferred resource of 26.4 million tonnes grading 2.6% nickel¹.

Over the next several years, Falconbridge will fund and conduct a further \$50-million work plan that will include additional exploration and infill drilling, and technical work to update the resource model for Kabanga and bring the project towards feasibility. It will establish a dedicated team in Tanzania to coordinate and advance the work plan. Upon conclusion of the work plan, Falconbridge will fund the next \$95 million of any project development expenditures to advance the Kabanga project. Thereafter, Falconbridge and Barrick will share equally in joint-venture revenues and expenditures.

Buzwagi, Tanzania

Buzwagi is a late-stage exploration project located about 80 kilometers south of the Bulyanhulu mine in the Lake Victoria district in Tanzania. A 50,000-metre drill program commenced in early January to test for mineralization beyond the currently defined resource. Initial results are positive and confirm the potential for the project. Engineering studies are also ongoing.

OTHER COSTS AND EXPENSES

Exploration, Development and Business Development Expense

For the three month period ended March 31			
(\$ millions)	2005	2004	Comments
Exploration			
North America	\$ 7	\$ 6	
Australia/Africa	8	8	
South America	5	4	
Russia/Central Asia	1	1	
Other countries	1	-	
	22	19	Higher expense reflects generally higher activity levels in first quarter 2005.
Mine development			
Veladero	1	-	
	1	-	
Non-capitalizable project expenditures			
Cowal	1	-	
Pascua-Lama	1	-	
	2	-	Represents project expenditures that do not qualify for capitalization under Canadian GAAP.
Business development/other	2	2	
	\$ 27	\$ 21	

Amortization, Administration and Interest Expense

For the three month period ended March 31				
(\$ millions, except per ounce data and percentages)				
	2005	2004	% Change	Comments
Amortization				
Absolute amount	\$ 104	\$ 121	(14%)	Decrease mainly due to 9% lower sales volumes and 3% lower amortization per ounce.
Per ounce (dollars) ¹	88	91	(3%)	Decrease following reserve/resource increases at some mines at the end of 2004, and the impact of the Eskay Creek impairment charge recorded in fourth quarter 2004.
Administration	24	21	14%	Higher regulatory compliance costs and higher stock option expense in 2005.
Interest costs				
Incurred	28	12	133%	Increase due to impact of \$750 million debentures issued in fourth quarter 2004 and drawdown of \$222 million on the \$250 million Veladero financing.
Capitalized	28	4	600%	Higher amounts capitalized to Lagunas Norte, Veladero and Cowal development projects as capitalized construction costs were about \$600 million higher in first quarter 2005. Capitalization at Pascua-Lama began on July 1, 2004.
Expensed	-	8	N/A	

¹ For an explanation of the use of non-GAAP performance measures, refer to pages 13 to 16 of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Other (Income) Expense

For the three month period ended March 31			
(\$ millions)	2005	2004	Comments
Non-hedge derivative (gains)/losses	\$ (6)	\$ 15	Gains in first quarter 2005 mainly relate to non-hedge fuel contracts. Losses in first quarter 2004 mainly relate to non-hedge silver contracts.
Gains on asset/investment sales	(10)	(4)	Gains recorded in first quarter 2005 mainly relate to the sale of investments, held in a rabbi trust for a deferred compensation plan, as a result of a change of the plan trustee.
Environmental remediation costs	5	8	
Currency translation (gains)/losses	4	(2)	
Other items	2	(1)	
	\$ (5)	\$ 16	

Income Taxes

Income tax expense decreased from first quarter 2004 by \$3 million to \$12 million in first quarter 2005. Our underlying expected effective tax rate for 2005 is 24%, which is lower than the effective tax rate of 28% used in first quarter 2004. The decrease is primarily due to a

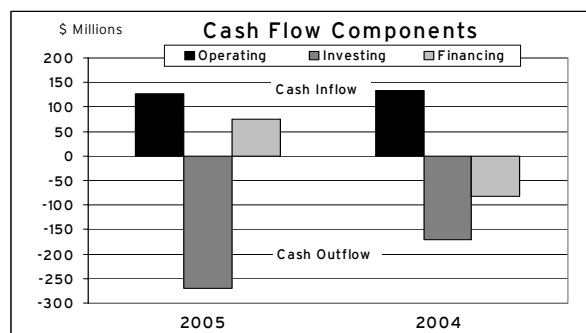
change in the geographic mix of gold production in 2005, and therefore the mix of taxable income in different tax jurisdictions. The expected rate for 2005 is based on a market gold price assumption of \$425 per ounce. If actual average market gold prices vary from this assumption, our actual effective tax rate will also vary.

The expected underlying tax rate excludes the effect of gains and losses on non-hedge derivatives; the effect of delivering into forward gold sales contracts at prices below prevailing market prices; and any release of future tax valuation allowances.

Operating Activities

Operating cash flow decreased from first quarter 2004 by \$7 million to \$126 million in first quarter 2005. The key factors that contributed to the year over year decrease are summarized in the table below.

CASH FLOW



Key factors affecting operating cash flow

For the three month period ended March 31 (\$ millions, except per ounce data)	2005		2004		Impact on comparative operating cash flow	Comments
	2005	2004	2005	2004		
Gold sales volumes ('000s oz)	1,129	1,247			\$ (21)	
Realized gold prices (\$/oz)	\$ 428	\$ 382			52	
Total cash costs (\$/oz) ¹	248	199			(55)	
Sub-total					(24)	Refer to pages __ and __ for explanations of changes in gold production and sales.
Other inflows (outflows)						
Income tax payments	(12)	(29)			17	Refunds related to prior periods received in first quarter 2005 and lower required income tax payments.
Increase in inventories	(20)	(5)			(15)	Increases in inventory primarily reflect supplies required to support construction at development projects.
Increase in taxes recoverable	(17)	(6)			(11)	Tax recoverable increased in first quarter 2005 for goods and services tax on supplies and materials used in construction at development projects. Amounts are expected to be recovered after production begins. A \$33 million recovery of a portion of taxes recoverable at March 31, 2005 is expected in second quarter 2005.
Other non-cash working capital	29	2			27	Timing of supplier payments.
Interest expense	-	8			8	Increase in amounts capitalized to development projects in first quarter 2005.
Exploration/development, business development expense	27	21			(6)	Higher expenditures in 2005.
Effect of other factors					(3)	
Total					\$ (7)	

¹ Total cash costs per ounce is a non-GAAP performance measure. For more information, see pages 13 to 16.

Investing Activities

For the three month period ended March 31				
(\$ millions)	2005	2004	\$ Change	Comments
Growth capital expenditures¹				
Veladero	\$ 69	\$ 63	\$ 6	Construction activity started in first quarter 2004 with similar expenditure levels in first quarter 2005.
Lagunas Norte	53	13	40	Construction activity started in second quarter 2004.
Cowal	44	20	24	Construction activity started in second quarter 2004. Principal expenditure in first quarter 2004 was a \$15 million payment under a property acquisition agreement.
Tulawaka	5	3	2	Construction activity started in first quarter 2004. Production started in March 2005.
Pascua-Lama	18	4	14	Similar development expenditures in first quarter 2005. Capitalization of interest in first quarter 2005.
Nevada Power Plant	9	-	9	Construction activity started in fourth quarter 2004.
East Archimedes	1	-	1	Construction activity started in first quarter 2005.
Sub-total	199	103	96	
Sustaining capital expenditures				
North America	15	14	1	
Australia/Africa	23	16	7	Higher expenditures on underground development and mining equipment at Bulyanhulu in first quarter 2005.
South America	3	2	1	
Other	6	1	5	
Sub-total	47	33	14	
Total	\$ 246	\$ 136	\$ 110	

¹ Includes construction costs and capitalized interest.

Financing Activities

The most significant financing cash flows in first quarter 2005 were \$49 million of drawdowns under the lease facility for Lagunas Norte and the Veladero project financing, and \$28 million received on the exercise of employee stock options. We also made scheduled payments under long-term debt obligations totaling \$1 million in first quarter 2005.

Shares not owned by Barrick (exchangeable into 0.7 million of our common shares) were issued and outstanding. As at April 14, 2005, options to purchase 23 million common shares were outstanding under our option plans, as well as options to purchase one million common shares under certain option plans inherited by us in connection with prior acquisitions.

BALANCE SHEET

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Outstanding Share Data

As at April 14, 2005, 534 million of our common shares, one special voting share and 1.4 million Exchangeable

QUARTERLY INFORMATION (\$ millions, except where indicated)

	2005		2004			2003		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Gold sales	\$ 484	\$ 501	\$ 500	\$ 454	\$ 477	\$ 529	\$ 541	\$ 487
Net income (loss)	39	(200) ¹	33	38	27	(49) ²	44	69
Net income (loss) per share - basic (dollars)	0.07	(0.37) ¹	0.06	0.07	0.05	(0.06) ²	0.08	0.11

¹ Includes impairment charges on long-lived assets and goodwill.

² Includes impairment charges on goodwill.

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 process lower-grade ore and are subject to rising input costs due to inflationary pressures. The trend of lower production and higher total cash costs per ounce is expected to reverse in the second half of 2005 as our lower cost

Lagunas Norte and Veladero mines begin production. Net income or loss in each quarter also reflects the timing of various special items. The items affecting first quarter 2005 and first quarter 2004 are presented in a table on page 8.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The MD&A included in our 2004 Annual Report contained a detailed discussion of off-balance sheet arrangements.

In this interim MD&A, we have included a brief discussion and an update to reflect any significant changes in off-balance sheet arrangements.

Gold and Silver Sales Contracts

We have historically used gold and silver sales contracts as a means of selling a portion of our gold and silver production. The contracting parties are bullion banks whose business includes entering into contracts to purchase gold or silver from mining companies. All our gold and silver sales contracts (including Corporate Gold Sales Contracts, Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts and Floating Spot-Price Gold Sales Contracts) retain all the benefits of our 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, 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. Barrick guarantees the performance of all its gold and silver sales contracts.

Corporate Gold Sales and Floating Spot-Price Gold Sales Contracts

We had fixed-price Corporate Gold Sales Contracts, which at March 31, 2005 totaled 6.8 million ounces. This represents approximately one year of expected future gold production and approximately 10% of our proven and probable reserves, excluding Pascua-Lama. We reduced our fixed-price Corporate Gold Sales contracts by 0.2 million ounces in first quarter 2005 by converting 0.2 million ounces of fixed-price contracts to floating spot-price contracts.

At March 31, 2005, we had floating spot-price gold sales contracts under which we are committed to deliver 0.7 million ounces of gold over the next ten years at spot prices, less an average fixed-price adjustment of \$72 per ounce.

Key Aspects of Corporate Gold Sales Contracts

(at March 31, 2005)

Current termination date of contracts.	2014 in most cases.
Average estimated realizable price in 2014.	\$433/oz. ¹
Mark-to-market value at March 31, 2005.	
Corporate Gold Sales Contracts	\$(876) million. ²
Floating Spot-Price Gold Sales Contracts.	\$(48) 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 \$427 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. The price in the table above 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.

Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts

In anticipation of building Pascua-Lama and in support of any related financing, we have 6.5 million ounces of existing fixed-price gold sales contracts specifically allocated to Pascua-Lama (the “Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts”). The allocation of these contracts will help reduce gold price risk at Pascua-Lama and is expected to 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

(At March 31, 2005)

Expected delivery dates. ¹	2009-2017, the term of the expected financing.
Future estimated average realizable price.	\$375/oz. ²
Mark-to-market value at March 31, 2005.	\$(931) 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 contango.

³ At a spot gold price of \$427 per ounce and market interest rates.

These 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.

Fair Value of Derivative Positions

	At Mar.31, 2005	At Dec.31, 2004
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)		
Corporate Gold Sales Contracts ¹	\$ (924)	\$ (975)
Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts	(931)	(966)
Silver Sales Contracts ¹	(33)	(26)
Foreign currency contracts	260	298
Interest and lease rate contracts	37	45
Fuel contracts	36	4
	\$ (1,555)	\$ (1,620)

¹ Includes floating spot-price contracts.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Purchase obligations for capital expenditures include only those items where binding commitments have been entered into. They do not include the full amount of future capital expenditures required to complete construction of the Company's development projects, because commitments have yet to be made for a portion of these estimated future capital costs. Significant changes to the December 31, 2004 contractual obligations and commitments include an additional \$150 million of capital commitments mainly at the development projects and an additional \$120 million of purchase obligations for supplies and consumables and power contracts that the Company expects to incur mainly in 2005 and 2006.

In first quarter 2005, we have drawn an additional \$49 million of long-term debt on our Veladero project financing facilities and lease facility for Lagunas Norte that will result in additional repayments of about \$8-10 million each year for 2006 to 2009 and the remainder will be repaid in 2010 and thereafter.

Capital expenditures not yet committed

We expect to incur about \$2.3 billion in capital to complete the development of our present projects over the next five years (Veladero, Lagunas Norte, Cowal, Pascua-Lama and East Archimedes) and the Nevada Power Plant. A total of about \$0.3 billion of these amounts had been committed at the end of first quarter 2005, with the remainder not yet committed.

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.

In this MD&A, we have not repeated information provided in our 2004 annual MD&A. We have provided an update for any changes or expected changes in accounting policies and critical accounting estimates that were not included in our 2004 annual MD&A.

Accounting Policy Changes

There were no changes in accounting policies in the first quarter of 2005 that significantly impacted our Financial Statements.

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:

- Impairment assessments of goodwill;
- 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 future 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. Changes in reserves and resources expected to be converted into reserves, effective December 31, 2004, caused amortization during first quarter 2005 to decrease by \$4 million for the mines listed below, which had changes in estimates of reserve/resource expected to be converted into reserves (other than production) greater than 10%.

Impact of Historic Changes in Reserve Estimates on Amortization

(\$ millions, except reserves in millions of contained oz)	As at December 31, 2004		For the three month period ended March 31, 2005 Amortization increase (decrease)
	Reserves/resources ²	increase (decrease) ¹	
Goldstrike			
Underground	(0.5)		\$ 2
Eskay Creek	(0.2)		1
Kalgoorlie	(0.8)		1
Round Mountain	0.4		(1)
Marigold	0.2		-
Darlot	(0.3)		-
Lawlers	(0.4)		1

¹ Each year we update our estimates of reserves and resources expected to be converted into reserves that are used in amortization calculations, as at the end of the year, as part of our normal business cycle. Changes, shown in millions of contained ounces, affect amortization expense on a prospective basis.

² Include reserves and resources expected to be converted into reserves.

Stripping Ratios Used to Measure Amortization of Capitalized Mining Costs

Effective January 1, 2005, we increased the stripping ratios for Goldstrike - Open Pit and Pierina to reflect updated reserves at the end of 2004. The amounts presented represent the estimated impact on quarterly amortization caused by these changes, based on production levels and sales volumes in the first quarter.

Impact of Historic Changes in Stripping Ratios

(\$ millions, except ratios)	Stripping Ratio used in		Amortization increase (decrease) ¹
	2005	2004	
Goldstrike open pit	127:1	109:1	\$ (3)
Pierina	86:1	60:1	\$ 1

¹ Impact of the year on year change in the stripping ratio used to amortize capitalized mining costs. Amortization of capitalized mining costs is recorded as a component of the cost of inventory, and consequently impacts cost of sales in the income statement.

Impairment Assessments of Investments

Each reporting period we review all investments whose fair value at the end of the period is below cost to determine whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. We consider both positive and negative evidence in order to reach a conclusion on whether any impairment is other-than-temporary, and if necessary, record any losses that are other-than-temporary in earnings within other (income)/expense. Changes in the values of investments are caused by market factors beyond our control and could be significant. Consequently, the amount of any impairment charge recorded could materially impact earnings in a particular reporting period. In first quarter 2005, we reviewed two investments for impairment purposes and concluded that the impairment in value was not other-than-temporary. If a further or prolonged deterioration in value of these

investments occurs, we may reach a different conclusion that could lead to the recognition of an impairment charge in earnings of a future period.

NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

For the three month period ended March 31 (\$ millions, except per ounce information)	2005	2004
Total cash costs – per Canadian GAAP ¹	\$ 283	\$ 250
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at the operating mines	(3)	(2)
Total cash costs – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 280	\$ 248
Ounces sold (thousands)	1,129	1,247
Total cash costs per ounce – per Canadian GAAP (dollars) ²	\$ 251	\$ 200
Total cash costs per ounce – per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) ²	\$ 248	\$ 199

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 Canadian 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 Canadian 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 15 to 16 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 three month period ended March 31	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total cash production costs - per Canadian GAAP ¹	\$ 84.2	\$ 76.9	\$ 41.4	\$ 35.8	\$ 3.4	\$ (1.1)	\$ 21.4	\$ 18.2
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 83.6	\$ 76.5	\$ 41.3	\$ 35.6	\$ 3.2	\$ (1.2)	\$ 21.0	\$ 17.8
Ounces sold (thousands)	304	287	144	141	54	66	93	86
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Canadian GAAP (dollars) ³	\$ 278	\$ 268	\$ 287	\$ 254	\$ 61	\$ (18)	\$ 231	\$ 212
Total cash costs per ounce sold - per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) ⁴	\$ 276	\$ 267	\$ 287	\$ 253	\$ 59	\$ (19)	\$ 226	\$ 207

	Hemlo		Holt-McDermott		Marigold		Total North America	
For the three month period ended March 31	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total cash production costs - per Canadian GAAP ¹	\$ 17.2	\$ 14.4	\$ -	\$ 5.2	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.1	\$ 170.8	\$ 151.5
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	-	(0.2)	-	-	-	-	(1.3)	(1.3)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 17.2	\$ 14.2	\$ -	\$ 5.2	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.1	\$ 169.5	\$ 150.2
Ounces sold (thousands)	\$ 66.0	62	-	22	14	8	675	672
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Canadian GAAP (dollars) ³	\$ 260	\$ 229	\$ -	\$ 238	\$ 226	\$ 248	\$ 253	\$ 225
Total cash costs per ounce sold - per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) ⁴	\$ 260	\$ 227	\$ -	\$ 238	\$ 226	\$ 248	\$ 251	\$ 223

	Pierina		Total South America		Plutonic		Darlot	
For the three month period ended March 31	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total cash production costs - per Canadian GAAP ¹	\$ 18.6	\$ 19.4	\$ 18.6	\$ 19.4	\$ 19.4	\$ 17.3	\$ 6.4	\$ 7.7
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(0.8)	-	-	-	-
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 17.3	\$ 18.6	\$ 17.3	\$ 18.6	\$ 19.4	\$ 17.3	\$ 6.4	\$ 7.7
Ounces sold (thousands)	129	227	129	227	67	89	26	37
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Canadian GAAP (dollars) ³	\$ 144	\$ 86	\$ 144	\$ 86	\$ 287	\$ 194	\$ 249	\$ 208
Total cash costs per ounce sold - per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) ⁴	\$ 134	\$ 82	\$ 134	\$ 82	\$ 287	\$ 194	\$ 249	\$ 208

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 three month period ended March 31, 2005 are impacted by higher silver prices which the Company treats as a by-product. Total cash costs on a co-product basis for the three month period ended March 31 are: 2005 - gold \$234 per ounce, silver \$3.80 per ounce (2004 - gold \$186 per ounce, silver \$3.49 per ounce).

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

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

For the three month period ended March 31	Lawlers		Kalgoorlie		Bulyanhulu		Total Australia/Africa	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total cash production costs - per Canadian GAAP ¹	\$ 8.9	\$ 7.1	\$ 28.6	\$ 26.3	\$ 30.6	\$ 20.7	\$ 93.9	\$ 79.1
Accretion expense and reclamation costs at operating mines	(0.1)	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Total cash production costs per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard	\$ 8.8	\$ 7.1	\$ 28.4	\$ 26.1	\$ 30.5	\$ 20.6	\$ 93.5	\$ 78.8
Ounces sold (thousands)	31	30	115	117	86	75	325	348
Total cash costs per ounce sold per Canadian GAAP (dollars) ³	\$ 289	\$ 236	\$ 248	\$ 225	\$ 357	\$ 277	\$ 289	\$ 227
Total cash costs per ounce sold - per Gold Institute Production Cost Standard (dollars) ³	\$ 287	\$ 236	\$ 247	\$ 223	\$ 356	\$ 276	\$ 288	\$ 226

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 Canadian 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 three month period ended March 31	2005	2004
Amortization expense per consolidated financial statements	\$ 104	\$ 121
Amortization expense recorded on property, plant and equipment not at operating mine sites	(4)	(8)
Amortization expense for per ounce calculation	\$ 100	\$ 113
Ounces sold (thousands)	1,129	1,247
Amortization per ounce (dollars)	\$ 88	\$ 91

Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Gold Corporation	Three months ended	
(in millions of United States dollars, except per share data, Canadian GAAP basis) (Unaudited)	March 31,	
	2005	2004
Gold sales (notes 3 and 4)	\$ 484	\$ 477
Costs and expenses		
Cost of sales ¹ (note 5)	291	254
Amortization	104	121
Administration	24	21
Exploration, development and business development	27	21
Other (income) expense (note 6)	(5)	16
	43	44
Interest income	8	6
Interest expense (note 14)	-	(8)
Income before income taxes and other items	51	42
Income tax expense (note 7)	12	15
Net income for the period	\$ 39	\$ 27
Earnings per share data (note 8):		
Net income		
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05

¹ Exclusive of amortization (note 5).

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars, Canadian GAAP basis) (Unaudited)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2005	2004
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the period	\$ 39	\$ 27
Amortization (note 3)	104	121
Future income taxes (note 7)	1	(3)
Gains on sale of assets (note 6)	(1)	(2)
Gains on sale of investments (note 6)	(9)	(2)
Other items (note 9)	(8)	(8)
Net cash provided by operating activities	126	133
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Property, plant and equipment		
Capital expenditures (note 3)	(246)	(136)
Sales proceeds	5	2
Investments		
Purchases	(28)	(41)
Sales proceeds	-	4
Net cash used in investing activities	(269)	(171)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital stock		
Proceeds on exercise of stock options	28	13
Repurchased for cash	-	(95)
Long-term debt		
Proceeds (note 14a)	49	-
Repayments	(1)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	76	(82)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(1)	-
Net decrease in cash and equivalents	(67)	(120)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	1,398	970
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,330	\$ 850

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Barrick Gold Corporation

(in millions of United States dollars, Canadian GAAP basis) (Unaudited)

	At Mar. 31	At Dec. 31
	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,398
Accounts receivable	52	58
Inventories (note 10)	237	217
Other current assets	224	181
	1,843	1,854
Investments	133	124
Property, plant and equipment (note 12)	4,682	4,529
Capitalized mining costs (note 13)	222	226
Goodwill	868	868
Other assets	242	233
Total assets	\$ 7,990	\$ 7,834
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 365	\$ 335
Other current liabilities	71	72
	436	407
Long-term debt (note 14)	1,710	1,660
Other long-term obligations	474	471
Future income tax liabilities	105	105
Total liabilities	2,725	2,643
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (note 16)	5,022	4,988
Retained earnings	234	195
Contributed surplus	32	31
Cummulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(23)	(23)
Total shareholders' equity	5,265	5,191
Contingencies and commitments (note 17)		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 7,990	\$ 7,834

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

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Barrick Gold Corporation

(in millions of United States dollars, Canadian GAAP basis) (Unaudited)

	2005	2004
Common shares (number in millions)		
At January 1	533	535
Issued on exercise of stock options	-	1
Repurchased (note 16a)	-	(4)
At March 31	533	532
Common shares (amount in millions)		
At January 1	\$ 4,988	\$ 4,989
Issued on exercise of stock options	28	13
Repurchased (note 16a)	-	(42)
Transfer to capital stock on exercise of stock options	6	1
At March 31	\$ 5,022	\$ 4,961
Contributed surplus (amount in millions)		
At January 1	\$ 31	\$ 13
Stock option expense (note 16b)	7	5
Transfer to capital stock on exercise of stock options	(6)	(1)
At March 31	\$ 32	\$ 17
Retained earnings		
At January 1	\$ 195	\$ 468
Net income (loss)	39	27
Adjustment on repurchase of common shares (note 16a)	-	(53)
At March 31	\$ 234	\$ 442
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments at March 31	\$ (23)	\$ (24)
Total shareholders' equity at March 31	\$ 5,265	\$ 5,396

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

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 preparation

The United States dollar is the principal currency of our operations. We prepare our primary consolidated financial statements in United States dollars and under United States generally accepted accounting principles (“US GAAP”). The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“Canadian GAAP”) for the preparation of interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by Canadian GAAP for annual consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are the same as those described in our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the three years ended December 31, 2004.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for the fair presentation of results for the periods presented have been reflected in these financial statements. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the three years ended December 31, 2004.

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.

Decisions and assessments affected by our 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 or goodwill are impaired and the fair value of those groups of assets or goodwill that are the basis for measuring impairment charges;
- assessments of our ability to realize the benefits of future income tax assets;
- the useful lives of long-lived assets and the measurement of amortization recorded in earnings;
- the fair value of asset retirement obligations; and
- assessments of whether investments are impaired.

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

B Changes in estimates

Gold Mineral Reserves

Effective December 31, 2004, we updated our estimates of proven and probable gold mineral reserves and mineral resources. Following the update of these estimates, we revised our calculations of amortization of property, plant and equipment. The effect of the change in reserve estimates on amortization of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was a decrease in this expense by approximately \$4 million for mines with a greater than 10% change (other than ounces produced) in the reserve estimates. We also revised the estimated stripping ratios used in the calculation of amortization of capitalized mining costs with an increase in the stripping ratios at Goldstrike Open Pit and at Pierina. The effect of the change in these stripping ratios is described in note 13.

3 > SEGMENT INFORMATION

Income statement information

For the three months ended March 31	Gold sales		Segment operating costs		Segment income (loss)	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Goldstrike	\$ 193	\$ 163	\$ 125	\$ 112	\$ 28	\$ 19
Round Mountain	40	33	21	18	13	10
Eskay Creek	23	25	3	(1)	14	16
Hemlo	28	24	17	14	6	7
Other producing mines	6	12	3	7	2	(1)
North America	290	257	169	150	63	51
Kalgoorlie	49	45	28	26	15	15
Plutonic	29	35	20	17	5	14
Bulyanhulu	37	28	31	21	(6)	(3)
Other producing mines	24	25	15	15	4	8
Cowal	-	-	1	-	(1)	-
Australia/Africa	139	133	95	79	17	34
Pierina	55	87	17	19	23	31
Veladero	-	-	1	-	(1)	-
Pascua-Lama	-	-	1	-	(1)	-
South America	55	87	19	19	21	31
Exploration group	-	-	22	18	(22)	(18)
Segment total	\$ 484	\$ 477	\$ 305	\$ 266	\$ 79	\$ 98

Reconciliation of segment income

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Segment income	\$ 79	\$ 98
Accretion expense at producing mines	(3)	(2)
Other expenses	(8)	(4)
Amortization of corporate assets	(4)	(8)
Business development costs	(2)	(3)
Administration	(24)	(21)
Interest income	8	6
Interest expense	-	(8)
Other income (expense)	5	(16)
Income before income taxes and other items	\$ 51	\$ 42

Asset information

For the three months ended March 31	Amortization		Segment capital expenditures	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Goldstrike	\$ 40	\$ 32	\$ 20	\$ 9
Round Mountain	6	5	-	-
Eskay Creek	6	10	1	1
Hemlo	5	3	2	1
Other operating segments	1	6	2	3
North America	58	56	25	14
Plutonic	4	4	3	2
Kalgoorlie	6	4	2	2
Cowal	-	-	44	20
Bulyanhulu	12	10	14	8
Tulawaka	-	-	5	3
Other operating segments	5	2	4	4
Australia/Africa	27	20	72	39
Pierina	15	37	3	2
Veladero	-	-	69	63
Pascua-Lama	-	-	18	4
Lagunas Norte	-	-	53	13
South America	15	37	143	82
Segment total	100	113	240	135
Other items not allocated to segments	4	8	6	1
Enterprise total	\$ 104	\$ 121	\$ 246	\$ 136

4 > REVENUE AND GOLD SALES CONTRACTS

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Gold bullion sales		
Spot market sales	\$ 452	\$ 189
Gold sales contracts	-	260
	452	449
Concentrate sales	32	28
	\$ 484	\$ 477

At March 31, 2005, we had fixed-price gold sales contracts with various counterparties for a total of 13.3 million ounces of future gold production and floating-price forward gold sales contracts for 0.7 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 is expected to help secure financing for its construction. In addition to the gold sales contracts allocated to Pascua-Lama, we had 6.8 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 mark-to-market on the fixed-price gold sales contracts (at March 31, 2005) was negative \$931 million for the Pascua-Lama Gold Sales Contracts and negative \$924 million for the Corporate Gold Sales Contracts.

Floating spot price sales contracts were previously fixed-price forward sales contracts for which, in accordance with the terms of our master trading agreements, 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 March 31, 2005) was negative \$48 million, which equates to an average reduction to the future spot sales price of approximately \$72 per ounce, when we deliver gold at spot prices against these contracts.

5 > COST OF SALES

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Cost of goods sold ¹	\$ 296	\$ 268
By-product revenues ²	(29)	(34)
Royalty expense	13	12
Mining taxes	3	4
Other expenses	8	4
	\$ 291	\$ 254

¹ Cost of goods sold includes accretion expense at producing mines of \$3 million (2004 - \$2 million). The cost of inventory sold in the period reflects all components capitalized to inventory, 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 was \$100 million in the three months ended March 31, 2005 (2004 - \$113 million).

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 March 31, 2005, we had fixed-price commitments to deliver 12.1 million ounces of silver at an average price of \$5.61 per ounce, and floating spot price sales contracts for 12 million ounces, over periods primarily of up to 10 years.

6 > OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Non-hedge derivative (gains) losses (note 14b)	\$ (6)	\$ 15
Gains on sale of assets	(1)	(2)
Environmental remediation costs ¹	5	8
Gains on sale of investments	(9)	(2)
World Gold Council fees	2	2
Currency translation (gains) losses	4	(2)
Pension expense	1	1
Other items	(1)	(4)
	\$ (5)	\$ 16

¹ Includes costs at development projects and closed mines.

Pension expense

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Expected return on plan assets	\$ (3)	\$ (3)
Interest cost on benefit obligation	3	4
Actuarial losses	1	-
	\$ 1	\$ 1

7 > INCOME TAX EXPENSE

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Current	\$ 11	\$ 18
Future	1	(3)
	\$ 12	\$ 15
Actual effective income tax rate	24%	36%

The primary reasons why our actual effective income tax rate differs from the 38% Canadian statutory rate are due to certain allowances and special deductions unique to extractive industries, and also because we operate in

multiple tax jurisdictions that have different tax rates than the Canadian federal rate.

8 > EARNINGS PER SHARE

For the three months ended March 31 (\$ millions, except shares in millions and per share amounts in dollars)	2005	2004
Income available to common stockholders		
Basic	\$ 39	\$ 27
Effect of dilutive stock options	-	-
Diluted	\$ 39	\$ 27
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	533	535
Effect of dilutive stock options	2	2
Diluted	535	537
Earnings per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05

9 > SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Income statement items:		
Currency translation (gains) losses	\$ 3	\$ (2)
Stock-based compensation expense	7	5
Accretion expense	5	4
Non-hedge derivative (gains) losses	(6)	15
Current income tax expense	11	18
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	6	(3)
Inventories	(20)	(5)
Accounts payable	21	-
Capitalized mining costs	4	1
Taxes recoverable	(17)	(6)
Other assets and liabilities	(2)	4
Cash payments:		
Asset retirement obligations	(8)	(10)
Current income taxes	(12)	(29)
Other net operating activities	\$ (8)	\$ (8)

10 > INVENTORIES

	At Mar.31, 2005	At Dec.31, 2004
Inventories		
Gold in process and ore in stockpiles	\$ 208	\$ 200
Mine operating supplies	95	82
	303	282
Non-current ore in stockpiles ¹	(66)	(65)
	\$ 237	\$ 217

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

11 > INVESTMENTS

Investment in Celtic Resources Holdings PLC ("Celtic")

On January 5, 2005 we completed a subscription for 3,688,191 units of Celtic for \$7.562 per unit for a total cost of \$28 million. Each unit consists of one ordinary share of Celtic and one-half of one share purchase warrant. On completion we held a 9% direct interest in Celtic's outstanding common shares. Each whole warrant entitles us to acquire one ordinary share of Celtic for \$7.562, expiring on December 31, 2007. We determined that the share purchase warrants are derivative instruments as defined by AcG 13. The warrants are classified as non-hedge derivatives with changes in fair value subsequent to acquisition recorded in earnings. 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%. We also entered into the following agreements:

- We have a pre-emptive right to subscribe for up to \$75 million of Celtic shares at \$7.562 per share.
- Celtic has granted us a right of first refusal on any proposed sale of its direct or interest in Nezhdaninskoye, as well as 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 acquires 100% of Nezhdaninskoye.

Celtic has granted us the right to acquire 50% of any interest in any mineral property in Kazakhstan that Celtic acquires for a period of 12 months after any such acquisition for an amount equal 50% of the cost to Celtic of its interest in the mineral property.

12 > PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following assets are not being amortized.

	Carrying amount at March 31, 2005	Carrying amount at December 31, 2004	Targeted timing of production start-up
Development projects			
Veladero	\$ 458	\$ 389	2005
Lagunas Norte	320	267	2005
Cowal	69	25	2006
Pascua-Lama	510	492	2009
Buzwagi exploration project	125	120	-
Nevada Power Plant	27	18	2005
Total	\$ 1,509	\$ 1,311	

Capital commitments

In addition to entering into various operational commitments in the normal course of business, we have new commitments of approximately \$150 million to be

paid during 2005 for construction activities at our development projects and for 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 \$4 million lower for the three months ended March 31, 2005 (2004 - \$1 million lower).

Stripping ratios¹

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Goldstrike Open Pit	127:1	109:1
Pierina	86:1	60:1

¹ Effective January 1, 2005, we revised the estimated stripping ratios on update of our gold mineral reserves. The effect of this change on amortization of capitalized mining costs for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was a decrease at Goldstrike Open Pit of \$3 million, and increase at Pierina of \$1 million.

B Derivative instruments ("derivatives") Summary of derivatives at March 31, 2005¹

	Notional Amount by Term to Maturity				Accounting Classification by Notional Amount			Fair value
	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Cash flow hedge	Fair value hedge	Non-Hedge	
US dollar Interest rate contracts								
Receive-fixed swaps (millions)	\$ 75	\$ 925	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 425	\$ 500	\$ 75	\$ (16)
Pay-fixed swaps (millions)	-	175	100	275	150	-	125	(18)
Net notional position	\$ 75	\$ 750	\$ (100)	\$ 725	\$ 275	\$ 500	\$ (50)	\$ (34)
Currency contracts								
C\$:US\$ contracts (C\$ millions)	C\$ 316	C\$ 534	C\$ -	C\$ 850	C\$ 789	C\$ -	C\$ 62	\$ 88
A\$:US\$ contracts (A\$ millions)	A\$ 747	A\$ 1,335	A\$ -	A\$ 2,082	A\$2,072	A\$ -	A\$ 10	\$ 172
€:US\$ contracts (€ millions)	€ 32	€ -	€ -	€ 32	€ 32	€ -	€ -	€ -
Commodity contracts								
Fuel (WTI) (thousands of barrels)	809	1,389	-	2,198	1,549	-	649	\$ 33
Propane contracts (millions of gallons)	15	14	-	29	29	-	-	\$ 3

¹ Excludes normal sales contracts and gold lease rate swaps.

14 > FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A Long-term debt

Interest expense

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Interest incurred	\$ 28	\$ 12
Less: capitalized	28	4
Interest expense	\$ -	\$ 8

In first quarter 2005, we drew down \$24 million under the \$250 million Veladero financing facility, resulting in a total amount of \$222 million outstanding under the facility at March 31, 2005. Also in first quarter 2005, we drew down \$25 million under a \$56 million build to suit lease facility held by one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Minera Barrick Misquichilca (MBM), as well as securing an expansion of the original facility to a total facility of \$80 million. At March 31, 2005, a total of \$55 million had been drawn down under this facility, which is being used to finance the construction of the leach pad and process facilities at the Lagunas Norte project. MBM is also finalizing a second build to suit lease facility for \$20 million, which will also be used to finance the construction of the leach pad and process facilities at the Lagunas Norte project.

On April 15, 2005, MBM issued \$50 million of debt securities in the Peruvian capital markets. The net proceeds will be used to partially fund the construction of the Lagunas Norte project. The debt securities bear interest at Libor plus 1.72%, and mature in 2013.

US dollar interest rate contracts

Cash flow hedges - cash balances

Receive-fixed swaps have been designated against the first \$425 million of our cash balances as a hedge of the variability of forecasted interest receipts on the balances caused by changes in Libor.

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.

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.

Non-hedge contracts

On completion of a prospective effectiveness test using the variable cash flows method, we concluded that receive-fixed swaps with a total notional amount of \$75 million do not meet the "highly effective" criteria under AcG 13.

Consequently, the swaps were classified as non-hedge derivatives. Despite not qualifying as an accounting hedge, the swaps protect the Company to a significant extent from the impact of changes in Libor on interest receipts on cash balances.

We use gold lease rate swaps to achieve a more economically optimal term structure for gold lease rates implicit in fixed-price gold sales contracts. 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\$788 million, A\$2,072 million and €32 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.

Commodity contracts

Cash flow hedges

Commodity contracts totaling 1,549 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.

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 AcG 13 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.

Non-hedge derivative gains (losses)¹

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Non-hedge derivatives		
Commodity contracts	\$ 4	\$ (12)
Currency contracts	2	-
Interest rate contracts	1	(4)
Share purchase warrants	1	-
	8	(16)
Hedge ineffectiveness		
Ongoing hedge inefficiency	(3)	-
Due to changes in timing of hedged items	1	1
	\$ 6	\$ (15)

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

15 > OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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 March 31, 2005, 1.4 million BGI exchangeable shares were outstanding, which are equivalent to 0.7 million Barrick common shares (2004 - 0.8 million common shares). 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 Dec.31	2005	2004
Total revenues and other income	\$ 52	\$ 52
Less: costs and expenses	(58)	(53)
Loss before taxes	\$ (6)	\$ (1)
Net loss	\$ (6)	\$ (3)
	At Mar.31,	At Dec.31,
	2005	2004
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 107	\$ 67
Non-current assets	245	249
	\$ 352	\$ 316
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Other current liabilities	28	24
Intercompany notes payable	393	395
Other long-term liabilities	35	36
Future income taxes	38	42
Shareholders' equity	(142)	(181)
	\$ 352	\$ 316

16 > CAPITAL STOCK

A Common Shares

During the three month period ended March 31, 2004, we repurchased 4.47 million common shares for \$95 million, at an average cost of \$21.20 per share. This resulted in a reduction of common share capital by \$42 million and a \$53 million charge (being the difference between the repurchase cost and the average historic book value of shares repurchased) to retained earnings.

B Stock-based compensation

For the three months ended March 31	2005	2004
Compensation cost recognized in income and credited to contributed surplus	\$ 7	\$ 5
Amounts credited to capital stock on exercise of stock options	6	1

17 > CONTINGENCIES

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. Following the March 31, 2003 denial of the Plaintiffs' motions, the Court

received a proposed Trial Plan along with full briefings from the parties with respect to the Plan. On March 31, 2005, the Court treated Plaintiffs' submission as a motion to vacate or change its class certification order of March 31, 2003. The Court denied Plaintiffs' motion because the Plaintiffs did not identify any new legal authority or changed circumstance that justified modification of the prior order. In the absence of an appeal, we believe this ruling should, in substance, end the case. On April 14, 2005, Plaintiffs filed a petition with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals requesting permission to file an appeal of the Court order. Defendants will oppose the petition on the grounds that it is untimely and procedurally improper. 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. 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. Discovery has commenced in the case and a trial date has been tentatively set for July 2005. We have and will continue to vigorously defend the action.

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. We have and will continue to vigorously defend both actions.

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 plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint on October 20, 2004. The Court granted the plaintiffs leave to file a Third Amended Complaint, which was filed on January 6, 2005. We have and will continue to vigorously defend the action.

Wilcox complaint

On September 8, 2004, two of our 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. We have and will continue to vigorously defend the action.