

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

ANTI-BRIBERY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

Guidelines for Compliance with the Corruption of Public Officials Act, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and Local Anti-Corruption Laws

Barrick Gold Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Barrick” or the “Company”) are committed to conducting our business in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations and the highest ethical standards and this commitment is embodied in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

The purpose of this Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy is to reiterate Barrick’s commitment to full compliance by the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates, and its officers, directors, employees and agents with Canada’s Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (“CFPOA”), the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), and any local anti-bribery or anti-corruption laws. This Policy supplements the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and all applicable laws and provides guidelines for compliance with the CFPOA, FCPA, and Company policies applicable to Barrick operations world-wide.

Compliance and Reporting

This Policy applies to every Barrick employee, including senior executive and financial officers, and to members of our Board of Directors (collectively referred to as “Barrick personnel”) and reflects the standards to which Barrick expects its business associates, partners, agents, and consultants to adhere when acting on Barrick’s behalf.

Barrick expects all Barrick personnel to take all responsible steps to prevent a violation of this Policy, to identify and raise potential issues before they lead to problems, and to seek additional guidance when necessary. If you have any questions about this Policy or wish to report a suspected violation of this Policy, please contact Barrick’s Office of the General Counsel, any Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel or Barrick’s Compliance Hotline. Information on how to reach Barrick’s in-house legal counsel and the Compliance Hotline is posted on Barrick’s Intranet under Global Policies.

I. OVERVIEW OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS

What Are Bribery and Corruption?

Corruption is the misuse of public power for private profit, or the misuse of entrusted power for private gain. Bribery is the offer, promise, or payment of cash, gifts, or even excessive entertainment, or an inducement of any kind offered or given to a person in a position of trust to influence that person’s views or conduct or to obtain an improper advantage. Bribery and corruption can take many forms, including the provision or acceptance of:

- Cash payments;
- Phony jobs or “consulting” relationships;
- Kickbacks;
- Political contributions;
- Charitable contributions;
- Social benefits; or
- Gifts, hospitality, and reimbursement of expenses.

There are laws throughout the world combating bribery and corruption, particularly with respect to government officials, including laws that apply to Barrick’s international activities. Two such laws are the CFPOA and the FCPA. Although CFPOA and FCPA are laws of Canada and the United States, respectively, such laws apply to Barrick and its subsidiaries anywhere in the world.

Barrick respects anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws, even where the perception is that such standards are loosely enforced by local authorities. Barrick will conduct its business in compliance with applicable laws and requires all Barrick personnel and agents to avoid any activity that could implicate the Company in any unlawful practice. More particularly, Barrick will comply with the CFPOA, the FCPA, and with similar anti-bribery laws of other countries, including laws implementing international anti-bribery conventions and local laws prohibiting bribery of government officials.

Barrick personnel and agents are strictly prohibited from offering, paying, promising or authorizing any bribe, kickback or other thing of value to any government official or government employee, directly, or indirectly through a third party, to secure any contract, concession or other improper advantage for Barrick. Barrick personnel or agents who make such payments are subject to appropriate disciplinary action by the Company, including termination, as well as the legal consequences of applicable laws.

Any payment to a government official, directly, or indirectly through a third party, including extravagant entertainment or gifts, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or improperly influencing some matter in favor of Barrick, may be considered to be a bribe and may result in violation of applicable law. Accordingly, all Barrick personnel and agents shall comply with the Company’s policies on the provision of and reimbursement for gifts, entertainment, meals, and travel, and with relevant Company accounting and recordkeeping provisions to ensure that such expenses are properly recorded.

Laws that govern Barrick’s international business activities require that the Company’s books and records be complete and accurate. **Barrick’s books and records must correctly record both quantitative and qualitative aspects of a transaction.** Quantitative aspects refer to the amount of the transaction. Qualitative aspects include the written description of the transaction and the accounts that are credited or debited for the transaction. Barrick personnel must ensure that there is a reasonable relationship between the substance of a transaction and how it is described in the Company’s books and records.

What Are My Obligations?

There are two main obligations that apply to all Barrick personnel: you must not pay any bribes, and you must accurately reflect transactions in the Company's books and records.

1. No Payment of Bribes

You must not offer, promise, authorize, or give or acquiesce in giving, to a government official, either directly or indirectly:

- **Payments of cash or in kind; or**
- **Inducements of any kind, including but not limited to excessive entertaining,**

if in so doing there might be even an appearance that the payment or inducement would create an obligation on any recipient or improperly influence the recipient to act or refrain from acting in a way that would influence an official exercise of discretionary authority.

You should avoid placing yourself in a position where a bribe could be requested, if at all possible. If you believe that you may have been solicited for a bribe, contact the Office of the General Counsel, any Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel or the Compliance Hotline as soon as possible for assistance.

2. Maintaining Accurate Books and Records

Barrick personnel must ensure that the Company's books are kept complete and accurate, both quantitatively and qualitatively. All expense reports must be complete and accurate. You should never accede to requests for false invoices or for payment of expenses that are unusual, excessive, inadequately or improperly described, or otherwise raise questions under this Policy or related Company guidelines on accounts and recordkeeping.

II. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON HOW TO COMPLY WITH ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS

Corruption can be a concern in a number of situations, including the provision of gifts or social benefits and interaction with third parties. In addition, sometimes it is difficult to tell whether a particular individual is a government official for purposes of anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. The questions and answers below are designed to provide more guidance on how to address such situations. If you have a question about bribery or corruption, you can contact the Office of the General Counsel or any Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel, who will treat your call as confidential. Alternatively, you may utilize the Barrick Compliance Hotline, where you may remain anonymous if you prefer.

Who Is a Government Official?

Barrick policy prohibits the making of payments and the giving of inducements to government officials. Laws prohibiting the bribery or corruption of government officials typically define government official broadly to include any appointed, elected, or honorary official or any career employee of a government, of a government owned or controlled enterprise, or of a public international organization (such as the World Bank), or an individual acting in an official capacity for such government, entity, or organization. The definition encompasses officials in all branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial. The definition often also includes political parties and party officials and candidates for political office. A person does not cease to be a government official by purporting to act in a private capacity or by the fact that he or she serves without compensation.

The law does not prohibit all business transactions with government officials, but since those transactions carry special risks, they must be reviewed to determine what additional safeguards may be necessary to protect the Company. For that reason, it is important that all personnel be able to identify who is a government official.

Below are just a few examples of government officials relevant to Barrick's business:

- Government ministers and their staff;
- Ambassadors;
- Military and police personnel;
- All employees of government-owned or controlled corporations, whether they are managers or clerks, full-time or part-time, union or non-union;
- Members of legislative bodies and judges;
- Employees of government-owned universities;
- Provincial governors;
- Regional officials;
- Judges;
- Officials of government departments and agencies, including customs, immigration, environment, mines and energy, meteorology, and others; and
- Private persons "acting in an official capacity" with respect to a particular matter.

Payments to close relatives of government officials, such as spouses and children or other immediate family members, may be treated by enforcement authorities as direct payments to the official and, accordingly, may constitute violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. **Any business dealings with close relatives of government officials therefore require careful scrutiny. You should consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel before entering into any transactions with such persons.**

Is it Permissible for Barrick to Contract with Governments and State-Owned Entities?

In many of Barrick's operations world-wide, Barrick has opportunities that involve contracting with a government or state-owned entity. The CFPOA, the FCPA, and other anti-corruption laws do not prohibit companies from entering into a contract with a government, including public works projects. However, payments made under those projects must comply with the

anti-corruption laws and often trigger other special legal requirements. This includes transactions with entities that are state-owned or state-controlled, which can include public universities, hospitals, telephone companies, or power companies. Payments or benefits to officials of those entities will likewise raise issues. **For these reasons, Barrick personnel must consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel before entering into a contract with a government or a state-owned or state-controlled entity.**

What is Company Policy Regarding Gifts and Entertainment?

Barrick prohibits the giving of inducements, including gifts and entertainment, to government officials on a scale that might be perceived as creating an obligation on that official. Gifts, entertainment, and covering or reimbursing expenses of officials may also fall within the scope of anti-bribery or anti-corruption laws.

To comply with such laws and with Company policy, the cost or expense of a gift, meal or entertainment must be reasonable. It also must be directly connected to a legitimate business promotional activity or the performance of an existing contract, must be permitted under local law, and must be otherwise consistent with Company business practices. When considering the reasonableness of the expense, Company personnel should consider the frequency with which such expenses are incurred for a particular official. Modest costs frequently incurred can, when aggregated, amount to lavish and potentially improper payments.

Even where gifts, meals, or entertainment may be consistent with normal social or business amenities in the official's country, that does not mean that they are permitted under either the laws of that country or the laws of other countries combating the bribery of foreign government officials, including Canadian and U.S. law. **The cost of gifts, meals, and entertainment should always remain at or below that permitted by local law and in no event should the amount be greater than the legitimate and customary expenditure for such activities by private businesspersons in the country. In addition to standard approvals for gifts and entertainment, any expenses of this type incurred on behalf of a government official are subject to specific approval as set forth below.**

a) What is a gift?

A gift is anything that is given and received without the giver receiving or expecting to receive anything in return in the future or intending to create a sense of obligation on the part of the recipient.

b) What about providing very small gifts to a government official?

In most countries, government officials are restricted in the benefits they can accept for performing their duties, including non-cash benefits such as travel, entertainment, or consulting fees. You are responsible for knowing these limits and respecting them.

At the same time, modest gifts that are customary can sometimes be appropriately given. **The approval of the relevant local management representative specified below should be obtained for any gift to a government official in excess of \$250 or the amount permitted under local law, whichever is less.**

Location	Contacts
Mine or development project site or regional business unit office	Executive Vice-President, Corporate Affairs, Senior Regional In-house Legal Counsel or Regional Chief Financial Officer
Corporate office and all other locations	Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs or Office of the General Counsel

All offers of gifts to officials must be permissible under local law and should be transparent to the official’s organization. It may be appropriate to seek confirmation from an official that his or her manager has approved the receipt of hospitality or of a small gift.

Gifts in the form of cash should never be given.

The provision of a gift should be accurately accounted for and described in Company books and records. The description should identify the gift and include the value of the gift, the date the gift was given, and the identity of the recipient.

Great care must be taken when offering any benefit while the official is in the process of making a discretionary decision affecting Barrick. You should consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel before making any such gift.

c) What should I do if a third party, such as a consultant, requests that Barrick provide entertainment for a government official or other person that appears to be excessive?

You should politely turn down the request, make a record of the fact that the request was made of you as soon as possible after the conversation has taken place. The record should be marked “privileged and confidential” and should be promptly provided to the Office of the General Counsel or any Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel so that they can advise you regarding next steps.

What Is Company Policy Regarding Government Support: Payment of Travel and Travel-Related Expenses; Per Diems for Government Officials; and Security Support?

Many of Barrick’s operations and projects are located in developing countries. Often government departments do not have adequate resources in terms of personnel, equipment and materials to undertake required tasks in connection with the regulation or approval of specific

activities or cannot undertake such tasks without severely affecting their other activities. As a result, Barrick may be asked to provide financial or other support for such activities. **Such matters raise special issues and personnel should consult with a Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel before agreeing to provide such support.** However, the following set out some general guidelines relating to such matters:

- Negotiate support agreements or understandings with the government body whose personnel will provide the support;
- Ensure that support is legitimate, necessary, reasonable and lawful;
- Provide in-kind rather than monetary support where possible;
- Make monetary payments via traceable instrument (such as a cheque or wire transfer) where possible; and
- Make payments to a government entity rather than to individuals where possible.

a) *Travel and Travel-Related Expenses*

In appropriate circumstances, Barrick will pay travel and travel-related expenses for government officials. The types of circumstances in which such expenses may be approved are when there is a legitimate business need for Barrick to pay such expenses, for example:

- in connection with contract negotiation or contract execution, or
- to visit Barrick's operations in order to demonstrate specific capabilities or practices.

Such expenses may only be paid where permitted under local law and approved in advance by the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel. The expenses must be reasonable in amount and directly related to the business purpose.

Wherever possible, Barrick personnel should contract directly with vendors of services rather than making direct payment or reimbursement to an official. It will usually be advisable to make Barrick's sponsorship of the travel transparent to the official's supervisor, and in some circumstances the supervisor's consent may be necessary.

Barrick personnel should never agree to pay or reimburse travel expenses which are predominately for recreation or entertainment. Rarely will it be permissible for Barrick to agree to pay travel expenses for an official's spouse or other family members.

b) *Per Diems or Allowances*

Per diems or cash allowances should not be paid to officials except (i) as required or permitted by local law and (ii) in modest amounts, to defray legitimate expenses incurred by an official for an approved purpose where those expenses are not paid directly by Barrick to the vendor.

c) *Security Support*

Barrick may be asked by a host government to contribute to the cost of providing security for the Company's operations. **Such security support requests raise special issues, and personnel**

should consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house counsel before agreeing to provide such support.

What is Company Policy Regarding Political Contributions, Charitable Contributions, and Social Benefits?

a) Political Contributions

The CFPOA, the FCPA, and other anti-corruption laws cover contributions, whether cash or in-kind, to political parties, party officials, and candidates for political office. Political contributions by companies such as Barrick also often raise issues under local laws where the Company has operations. **As a general rule, Barrick does not make political contributions. If any contribution is made, it must be permissible under local law, must not be made with any promise or expectation of favorable treatment in return and must be accurately reflected in Barrick's books and records.** If you are in any doubt as to whether a contribution is appropriate, consult the Executive Vice-President, Corporate Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel for assistance. This Policy does not restrict employees from making contributions of money or services in their individual capacity.

b) Charitable Contributions and Social Benefits

Given the nature of our business, Barrick is often asked by governments to contribute to the development of local infrastructure near our projects, such as roads, ports, schools, medical facilities, and worker housing. As part of our commitment to corporate social responsibility and sustainable development, as a general matter, Barrick wishes to provide such assistance in appropriate circumstances and in an appropriate manner. However, such requests must be carefully examined for legitimacy. Even requests determined to be legitimate must be carefully structured to ensure that the benefits reach their intended recipients. If you are in any doubt as to whether a charitable contribution or social benefit is appropriate, consult the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel for assistance.

What is the Policy Regarding Engagement of Third Parties?

Under some anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws, including the CFPOA and the FCPA, the Company can, in some circumstances, be held liable for payments made by third parties who may have dealings with government officials.

Liability can arise whether or not the third party is subject to the FCPA and CFPOA, whether a contractual relationship exists with the third party, and whether the Company actually knows of the payment. If Company personnel are willfully ignorant of the possibility that the third party will make an improper payment or commitment, and particularly if they disregard "red flags" signaling the possibility of a payment or commitment, the law may be violated.

The most important steps the Company can take to protect itself from liability for improper payments made by third parties who may have contacts with government officials are: (1) to choose carefully its business partners, agents, consultants, and other third parties, which means

proper due diligence on a third party; and (2) to identify in advance and address any red flags that a proposed relationship may raise.

It is important that you consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel on proposed contractual or investment relationships in connection with business outside Canada that may directly or indirectly involve government officials, so that any legal risks can be identified and addressed. Contractual provisions and safeguards will be important, and **no third party should be asked to work on the Company's behalf in circumstances that may involve dealing with government officials without there being a written contract in place or other document in which the consultant acknowledges and agrees to abide by the standards set out in this Policy.** In addition, ongoing monitoring of the relationship to ensure Barrick is not put at risk by the conduct of a third party is essential.

The discussion below highlights some of the key aspects of engaging third parties that may have dealings with government officials, and some of the key questions that may arise, including types of “red flags”.

a) *Who could be considered a third party?*

Any of the following:

- Agents, brokers, representatives, or finders;
- Contractors, suppliers, or employees of any contractors or suppliers;
- Government officials or their relatives or associates;
- Consultants.

This list is not exhaustive. If you have any doubts, consult the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel.

b) *What about engaging an agent or consultant who might give bribes?*

The fact that an agent or consultant, and not a staff member, ultimately provides an improper benefit to a government official will not insulate Barrick from damage to its reputation or potential legal responsibility.

We must clearly communicate to our consultants Barrick's approach to providing benefits to government officials and ensure that our consultants comply with that approach. Any unusual charges by consultants that could conceal improper benefits to government officials must be queried. Failure to do so could result in liability under anti-corruption or anti-bribery laws.

When engaging an agent or consultant that may have dealings with a government official you should take appropriate steps designed to ensure that:

- The consultant is engaged for *bona fide* purposes.
- We undertake adequate due diligence with respect to consultants before hiring them.
- Any “red flags” (see below) are addressed.

- The consultant is provided with a copy of the Barrick Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and this Policy.
- The consultant is aware of and avoids conflicts of interest.
- Any compensation paid to the consultant can be defended as representing appropriate and justifiable remuneration for the legitimate service rendered.
- The consultant is engaged using a written contract which contains appropriate protections for Barrick or other document in which the consultant acknowledges and agrees to abide by the standards set out in this Policy.

If you have any concerns about any consultants used by the Company please consult the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel.

c) *What are “red flags”?*

Here are some “red flags” to be on the lookout for in proposed third party relationships because they can often be used to make an indirect bribe:

- Payments to shell companies or to companies whose ownership is not transparent;
- Payments to offshore bank accounts;
- Payments to entities owned or controlled by government officials, their close relatives, or business associates;
- “Donations” to individuals;
- Cash transactions;
- Doing business with people or entities that are known to engage in bribery or who are suspected of engaging in bribery;
- Requests for false or misleading documentation.

If you become aware of any of these situations or others that suggest the possibility of improper payments, it does not necessarily mean that improper conduct is underway; however, they cannot be ignored. The existence of a red flag requires further inquiry, and the entering into or continuing of a relationship with a third party where a red flag has been identified must be carefully considered. If you have any doubts, consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel.

What are the Consequences of Bribery and Corruption?

Giving a bribe or making an improper offer can subject Barrick and its employees to fines, even imprisonment, either in the country where the government official works, in the United States or Canada, or sometimes in the employee’s home country. Consequences can also include the confiscation of corporate profits that have arisen as a result of the bribe being made, loss of contracts, and other penalties.

In addition, in some countries, the government official in question can be punished by anything up to the death sentence.

Giving a bribe or making an improper payment is a serious violation of Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which can lead to discipline up to and including termination of employment.

Are There Any Policy Exceptions?

There are limited exceptions to the Company policy prohibiting the offering or making of payments or inducements to government officials. These exceptions will generally apply only in very narrow circumstances. **Barrick personnel must consult with the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel before making a payment that might fall into a policy exception, except as provided below.**

a) *Is there an exception for **facilitating payments**?*

In some circumstances, a payment to a government official might qualify under an exception provided in some laws for payments made to secure routine governmental actions. Such so-called "facilitating" or "grease" payments are payments made to expedite or facilitate:

- Processing non-discretionary governmental papers such as visas;
- Obtaining certain non-discretionary business permits;
- Providing mail delivery, phone, power, or water service; or
- Other similar activities that are ordinarily and commonly performed by an official.

As these examples show, facilitating payments merely expedite actions that should be performed in any event and do not involve discretionary action by the government official. Payments made to induce a government official or employee to ignore his or her lawful duty are not facilitating payments. An official decision whether to award new business or continue business with a particular party or to grant a discretionary license or permit will never be considered routine governmental action. Payments made to cause an official to disregard local law are likewise not facilitating payments. In addition, facilitating payments are typically small; the larger the payment, the less likely it will be defensible as a facilitating payment.

Because of the many legal and business issues posed by facilitating payments, the Company strongly discourages their use. Moreover, the anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws of some countries prohibit such payments, and even where they are permitted, proper accounting for such payments is required.

Except where circumstances make it impossible (for example, time differences or lack of communications capacity), prior approval of the relevant local management representative specified below should be obtained before making any facilitating payment.

Location	Contacts
Mine or development project site or regional business unit office	Senior Regional In-house Legal Counsel or Regional Chief Financial Officer
Corporate office and all other locations	Office of the General Counsel

All facilitating payments are subject to the Company’s accounting and recordkeeping requirements. Under no circumstances should facilitating payments be inaccurately described in expense reports or other records. Facilitating payments should be described fully, for example, “Payment to [name of recipient] to expedite [description of activity]. If you have any doubts about whether a payment would qualify as a facilitating payment or if you have any questions about how to describe these payments in Company records, contact the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel for assistance.

b) *Is there an exception for **exigent circumstances**?*

Barrick policy prohibits the making of payments in cash or in kind to government officials except in exigent circumstances, that is, when life, safety, or health is at risk. For example, where local government officials require individuals to take an AIDS test before entering the country but do not provide hygienic testing equipment, that would present an exigent circumstance under which a Barrick employee would generally be permitted to make a payment to avoid subjecting himself or herself to a health and safety risk. Such payments should generally be modest in amount. Protection of property is generally not an exigent circumstance.

The making of such a payment in exigent circumstances should be reported to the relevant local management representative specified above as soon as possible after the payment is made. Such payments should be accurately recorded and identified in expense reports and other Company books and records.

What Do I Really Need to Know?

The Ground Rules to Remember:

This Policy shows that the CFPOA, the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws have wide scope and hidden complexities. These complexities do not, however, relieve any Barrick personnel of an individual responsibility to comply with the law and to enforce the Company’s policy of full compliance. The on-the-spot reactions of individual employees to requests for payments and rumors of red flags are critically important to Barrick’s ability to prevent payments, and to protect the Company and individuals from liability.

So, remember:

- * **If you hear rumors of improper payments or identify any red flags in the course of carrying out the Company’s business, report them to the Office of the General Counsel, any Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel or the Compliance Hotline immediately.**

- * **If you receive a request for payment that you suspect may be improper from an official, joint venture partner, or a third party:**
 - **Refuse to make the payment; explain that Barrick does not make such payments.**

 - **Instruct the joint venture partner or third party that they are not authorized to make the payment on Barrick’s behalf, and explain that Barrick cannot continue to do business with them if they make the payment.**

 - **Make clear that your refusals are absolute, and do not come with a “wink and a nod.”**

 - **Consult with other members of management regarding the next steps.**

Barrick personnel may encounter particular pressure to make improper payments in countries where extraordinary competition exists for mining opportunities. Barrick personnel must be vigilant not to be tempted by assertions that such practices are common or condoned in that country. While that may be true in some cases, it will not shield Barrick or the individual employee from liability.

As you pursue business opportunities, keep in mind the need for constant vigilance. Besides the need to comply with the laws and Company policy, there is the practical consideration that we should endeavor to avoid even the appearance of impropriety, even if a particular payment or donation can be deemed lawful. All possible payments, including prospective contracts, joint ventures, donations, and gifts and entertainment for government officials, should be assessed beforehand in this light. Suspicious patterns of payments or gifts can trigger the potential for serious public affairs damage and/or investigation by enforcement authorities. This is all the more reason why successful compliance is more than satisfying a formula on paper. All of these issues involve judgment calls that should be made with the advice of compliance personnel and the Office of the General Counsel or senior regional in-house legal counsel. At the same time, common sense plays an important role. Barrick personnel should apply their common sense, informed by the guidance contained in this Policy.

Further Information

Your commitment to compliance with this Policy is essential to Barrick’s efforts to conduct its business with honesty and integrity and in accordance with the laws of those countries in which it operates. For further information about Barrick policies, read the Barrick Code of Business

Conduct and Ethics. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is located on the Barrick Intranet under Policies & Procedures/Global Policies/Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. You can also contact the Office of the General Counsel, any Barrick senior regional in-house legal counsel or the Compliance Hotline for further information. Information about how to access the Compliance Hotline is available on the Barrick Intranet.