BARRICK

—

Responsible Mining

Barrick Gold Corporation is the world's leading gold producer with a portfolio of 25 owned and operated mines and development projects in five continents.
—

Contents

Section 1
2013 Overview

About Barrick

—

Barrick is committed to leadership in responsibility reporting, because it gives our stakeholders transparent, comparable, and externally assured information on our commitment to, and progress on, mining responsibly.

Company Profile

Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick" or the "company") is engaged in the production and sale of gold, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. We also produce significant amounts of copper, principally from the Zaldívar and Lumwana mines, and hold other interests. In the fourth quarter of 2013, the company reorganized its operating structure and, as a result, Barrick is now organized into ten operating units: five individual gold mines, two gold mine portfolios, Barrick's 63.9% equity interest in African Barrick Gold plc (ABG), a global copper business, along with projects and exploration sites[1]. The company's corporate headquarters is located in Toronto, Canada. ABG's corporate headquarters is in London, England.

At the end of December 2013, Barrick (including ABG) had 17 wholly-owned mines, six joint venture mines (four of which we manage), and four development projects, along with a number of closure and legacy properties, and exploration sites. In 2013, the company had over 23,000 employees and mines, exploration and development projects in 11 countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, the United States and Zambia. We are a public company listed on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges. The company's stock symbol is ABX.

Wholly-owned mines	Bald Mountain, Bulyanhulu, Buzwagi, Cortez, Cowal, Golden Sunlight, Goldstrike, Hemlo, Kanowna, Lagunas Norte, Lumwana, North Mara, Pierina, Plutonic, Ruby Hill, Veladero, Zaldívar
Joint Venture mines	KCGM (50%), Porgera (95%), Pueblo Viejo (60%), Turquoise Ridge (75%)
Joint Venture mines we do not operate	Marigold (33%) Round Mountain (50%)
Development Projects	Cerro Casale, Donlin Gold, Jabal Sayid, Pascua-Lama

Barrick's gold is refined to market delivery standards by several refiners throughout the world. The gold is sold to various gold bullion dealers at market prices. Some Barrick operations also produce gold concentrate which is sold to various smelters. At the Zaldívar mine, copper cathode is sold to copper product manufacturers and copper traders in Europe, North American, South America and Asia, while concentrate is sold to a local smelter in Chile. At the Lumwana mine, copper concentrate is sold to Zambian smelters. We do not sell directly to retail customers.

Barrick's Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results for the year ended December 31, 2013 and audited financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 can be found in our 2013 Annual Report, available on the Barrick website or by request to Barrick's Investor Relations Department, Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 3700, Toronto, ON or to investor@barrick.com

Significant Developments in 2013

There were a number of developments at the company in 2013, including into 2014, as we reorganized to optimize the company's asset portfolio and maximize free cash flow in line with our previously announced strategic priorities and disciplined approach to capital allocation.

- In July 2013 we divested our Barrick Energy oil and gas business segment, located in Alberta, Canada.

- In September 2013 we divested our Yilgarn South assets, which are the Darlot, Granny Smith and Lawlers mines, located in Western Australia.

- In October 2013, we announced the temporary suspension of construction activities at the Pascua-Lama project in Chile and Argentina, except for those activities required for environmental and regulatory compliance.

- In January 2014, we divested the Plutonic mine in Western Australia.

- In March 2014, we divested our Kanowna mine in Western Australia. Also in March, we completed the divestment of a portion of our equity interest in ABG, reducing our equity interest in that company from 73.9% at year-end, to 63.9%.

- Mr. James (Jim) Gowans was appointed Barrick's Chief Operating Officer, effective January 2014.

- Mr. Peter Munk announced he would retire as Chairman and step down from the Board of Directors at the April 2014 AGM.

[1] We divested Plutonic, Kanowna and Marigold early in 2014.

Where Barrick is Located

At the end of December 2013, Barrick operated 17 wholly-owned mines and four joint venture mines, and was managing four development projects, located in 11 countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, the United States and Zambia.

In 2013, Barrick was listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for the sixth consecutive year.

ISO 14001
77% of operations are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management system standard, with the remainder working towards certification.

TRAC

Our new online TRAC system is used to track supplier compliance with our standards of ethical conduct.

Key

- Operating Mines
- Projects
- Head Office
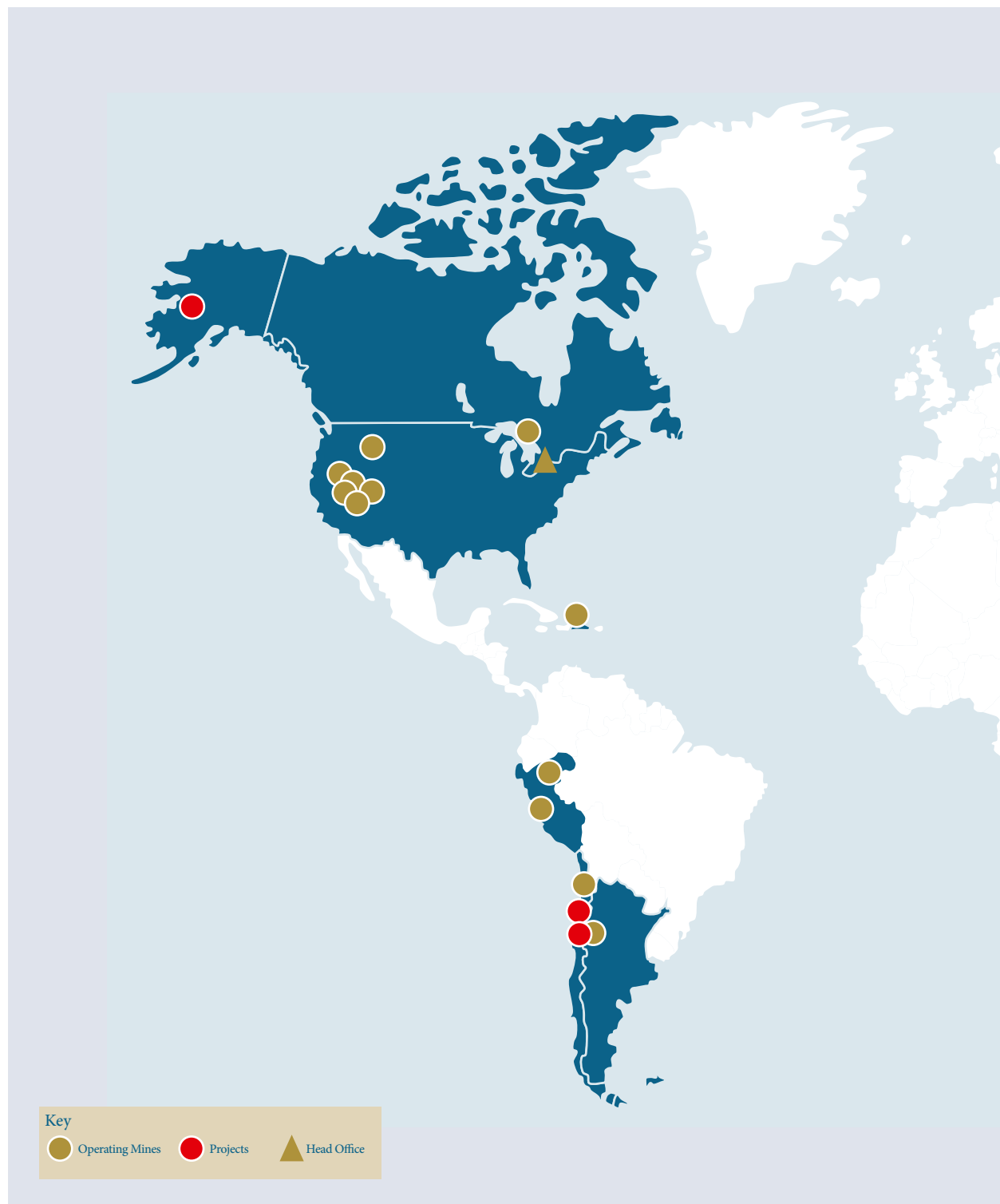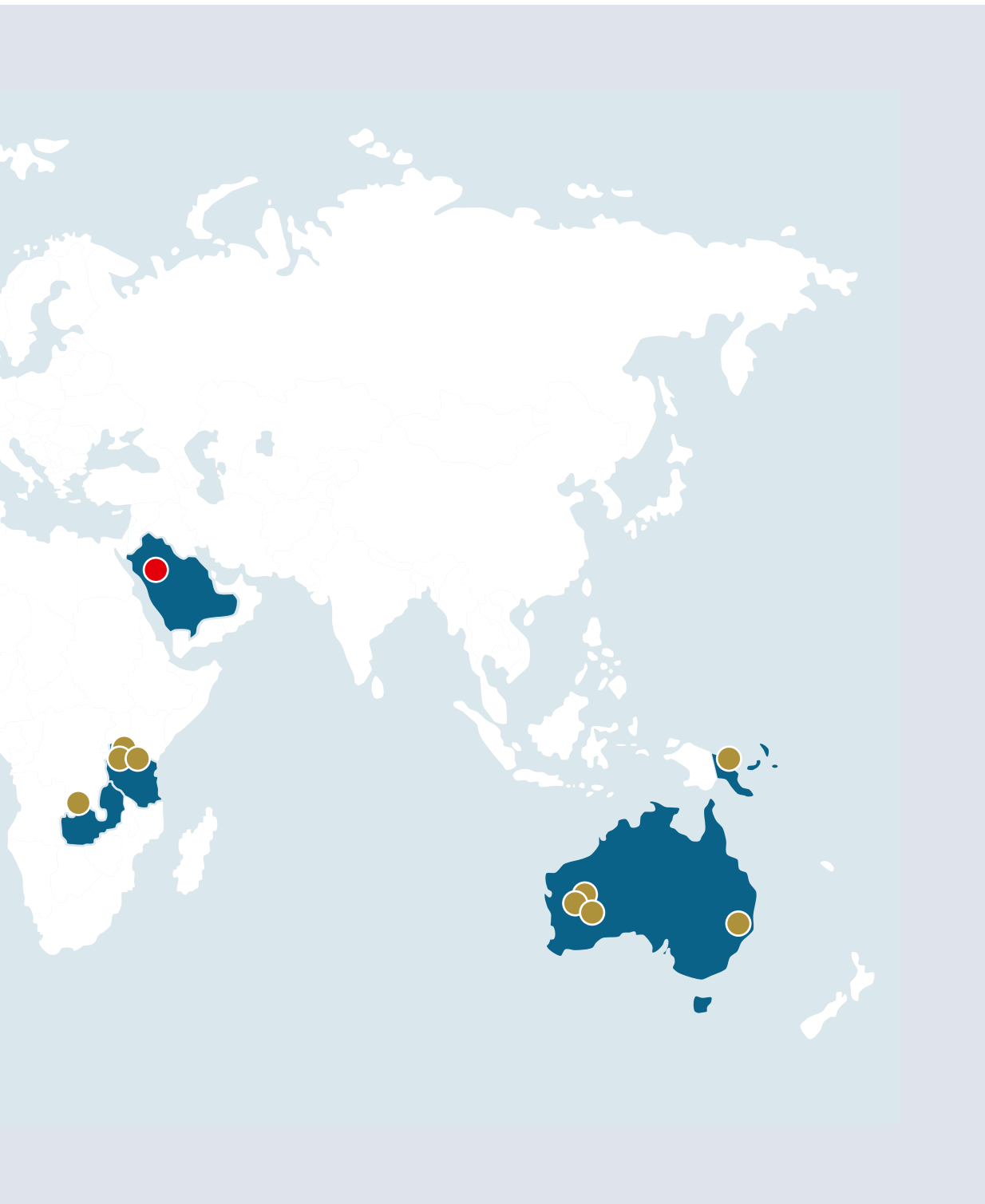
We preferentially use brackish or saline water at our operations to reduce costs and maximize the availability of fresh water for other uses. This also reduces soil salinity, which is often a problem for farmers and ranchers in arid areas.

23% of our electrical power, both self-generated and purchased, came from renewable energy sources in 2013.

About Barrick continued

Recognition for Responsible Mining Practices in 2013

Barrick was listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index in September 2013 for the sixth consecutive year. This is also the seventh year that we have been included on the DJSI North American Index.

Barrick was named to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Canada 200 Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index in October 2013. This is the fourth year we have been listed on the Index.

Barrick was listed on the NASDAQ Global Sustainability Index as one of the top 100 companies in the world for sustainability reporting and performance. We have been included on the Index since November 2010.

Barrick was named to the Corporate Knights Global 100 in 2013, a listing of the most sustainable corporations in the world.

About this Report

Barrick reports according to the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, using GRI-G3, the third version of the guidelines. Our annual Responsibility Report, based on the GRI framework and Mining and Metals Sector Supplement, can be used by us, and by our stakeholders, to benchmark our performance against others in our industry. The GRI Content Index table is located in Section 5. We have also included a reference index for the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Principles.

The Responsibility Report provides information on Barrick's management of significant issues affecting our license to operate in 2013, including environmental, workplace and social issues. The Report is available at barrickresponsibility.com and via the corporate website. Additional information required of a GRI compliant report like ours, including extensive data tables (with four years of environmental, safety, community and employee information) can be found as links on barrickresponsibility.com. In 2013, we modified the data tables to report by country rather than by site as we had done in previous years, in order to better align with Barrick's new operating model as discussed above. The Responsibility Report and the GRI-related additional information can also be printed in PDF format at barrickresponsibility.com.

Responsibility Report	
Overview and Material Issues	**Additional Information**
CEO Letter	CSR information that changes minimally year-to-year e.g. governance, policies
2013 Performance Summary	CSR strategy and management approach
Identification of eight Material Issues for 2013	Stories, case studies, additional information on material topics
Discussion on performance and next steps regarding Material Issues	GRI index (including UNGP – COP and ICMM Sustainability Principles)
Clear signposts to more information	Independent Assurance Letter
ICMM Position Statements as applicable	Detailed tables of CSR performance data
	ICMM Position Statements as applicable

Restatement of Information

The on-line data tables reflect minor corrections to certain historical environmental information for the 2010-2012 period.

Report Parameters

Reporting Period

This Responsibility Report is an annual report, consistent with previous reports. It covers the 2013 calendar year which corresponds to Barrick's financial year. Reference may be made in this report to an activity that occurred early in 2014, if it helps to clarify a particular issue. Barrick's previous Responsibility Reports have also been annual reports; the latest was published in April 2013. These reports are available on the Barrick website.

Report Boundary and Limitations

This annual report and accompanying data tables contain information on all our wholly-owned and joint-venture operations[2], country and corporate offices and our affiliate, ABG. We also provide limited information on our closure properties and advanced exploration and development projects. We provide information, when material, on subsidiaries, provided they have been under our operational control for at least one year. There are no specific limitations on the scope or boundary of our report, except as reported above.

At the end of December 2013, Barrick (including ABG) had 17 wholly-owned mines, six joint venture mines (four of which we manage), and four development projects, along with a number of closure and legacy properties, and exploration sites

Report Data

Barrick's data is sourced from our sites using a variety of data measurement techniques. Much of the information is entered directly into a global data management system. Data review occurs at the site, country and corporate levels.

Greenhouse Gas calculations vary from country to country, depending on country-level calculation guidelines or requirements. In order to provide consistency in reporting across our global operations, for this report and on our website data tables we calculate and report all Scope 1 GHG emissions using Environment Canada's emission factors. Scope 2 emissions (purchased electricity) are calculated using country or electricity provider emission factors.

All currency amounts in this report are expressed in US Dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Data are reported using the metric system.

Most data are aggregated within the report. However, data tables, which have four years of data, separated by each country of operation, are available here. Due to organizational changes in 2013, we moved from reporting data by region to reporting by county. Data are often presented in two ways; as absolute data and as intensity metrics. Most numbers are rounded to provide an approximation due to a concern about a lack of precision in some aspects of our data collection systems. Data collection continues to improve each year. Any significant errors will be acknowledged when identified or in the next Responsibility Report.

Defining Report Content and Ensuring Quality

In compiling this report we were guided by our Corporate Social Responsibility Charter, the International Council on Mining and Metals sustainable development framework and principles, the UN Global Compact 10 Principles, as well as the GRI-G3 indicators, and CSR issues and trends. Eight material issues were identified for 2013 and are reported on in this report. Additional GRI indicators are addressed in additional information links. For more information on our Materiality Process, see Section 2.

Contact Information

For additional information regarding the 2013 Responsibility Report, please contact:

Peter Sinclair, Vice President
Corporate Social Responsibility
Barrick Gold Corporation
Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower
161 Bay Street, Suite 3700
Toronto, ON M5J 2S1
Canada

Telephone: 416.861.9911
Toll Free: 800.720.7415
Email: responsiblemining@barrick.com

---

[2] We report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues from our joint-venture operations where we are the operator. We no longer report on joint venture properties where we are not the operator. Where we have a 50 percent interest and jointly operate the property we report on 100 percent of the data and significant issues, whether or not our joint venture partner does the same. Currently KCGM is the only operation in that category.

Responsible Mining

—

At Barrick, we are committed to building, operating, and closing our mines in a responsible manner. To do this, we put a priority on developing long-term and mutually-beneficial relationships with host governments and communities, while working to minimize and mitigate the social and environmental impacts of our activities.

This is not the job of just one functional group or department; we believe that everyone who works at Barrick can make a meaningful contribution to mining responsibly. In practice, this can mean looking out for the health and safety of colleagues, working to improve safe driving in communities, including local community members in our water monitoring process, respecting the human rights of everyone impacted by our operations; along with other activities.

Our commitment to responsible mining is supported by a robust governance framework, that defines the company's expectations of how employees, suppliers and contractors will conduct themselves in their daily work. The framework includes management systems, programs and policies that provide a common standard by which all sites are expected to operate, covering community relations, health, environmental, safety, security, human rights and ethics. These are complemented by Board- and executive-level

oversight and accountability to ensure we are monitoring and making progress in fulfilling our commitment to mining in a responsible manner. For more information on our responsible mining governance framework, see Section 3.

When we deliver on this commitment, it helps us earn and maintain our license to operate throughout the life of the mine, which in turns helps us create sustained value for all of our stakeholders, including our employees, the communities and countries where we operate, and our shareholders. Responsible mining is therefore a business imperative and defines the way we operate at Barrick.

CEO Letter

—

The past year has been a challenging one for both the gold industry and Barrick. Difficult macroeconomic conditions, including the largest drop in the price of gold since 1981, significantly affected our revenue and profitability in 2013. In the midst of this, we continued to implement our disciplined capital allocation framework to manage costs and optimize our mine portfolio.

As a result, Barrick is a much stronger, leaner, and more agile company than it was a year ago. However, this has not been without consequence, including job cuts across the business driven by our corporate reorganization, and cost and capital expenditure reductions, including a decrease in local purchasing and other economic activity in communities around the now-suspended Pascua-Lama project in Chile and Argentina.

In the context of this challenging year, I am of two minds as I reflect on our responsible mining performance and progress in 2013. At Barrick, responsible mining means developing long-term, mutually-beneficial relationships with host governments and communities, caring for our employees, and seeking to manage and mitigate the social and environmental impacts of our activities.

On the one hand, I am very saddened by the four fatalities that occurred at our operations in 2013. Nothing is more important than the safety, health, and well-being of our employees and their families. While we have made real progress on our commitment that every person will go home safe and healthy every day, and achieved our lowest recordable injury frequency rate in 2013, we continue to work towards achieving our goal of zero incidents. Our emphasis on training all employees to be safety champions, along with renewed policies on fatigue management and contractor safety, will help us meet that goal. I'm also disappointed with the company's environmental compliance issues at the Pascua-Lama project. While we are working to make things right, we did not live up to the high standards I expect of our company.

On the other hand, I am pleased that we've sustained – and advanced, in several areas – other aspects of our performance, in the midst of very challenging economic conditions. As I said in this letter last year, I fully support Barrick's commitment to responsible mining because it is consistent with our core values of integrity, responsibility and accountability, and because it is good business practice, plain and simple. Responsible mining helps us earn and maintain our license to operate throughout the life of a mine, and creates sustained value for all of our stakeholders, including our employees, the communities and countries where we operate, and our shareholders. I want to reiterate that we will not cut costs or compromise in areas that could jeopardize our license to operate.

To this end, in 2013, we continued to implement our global human rights compliance program.

This program will help us meet our commitment to respect the human rights of all people impacted by our operations. Human rights assessments – which have been conducted by an independent third-party at eight of our sites to date – continue to provide important insights on how we can mitigate the risk of human rights abuses from occurring around our operations. Our renewed Supplier Code of Ethics, and the adoption of Trace International's TRAC program, extend the focus of our human rights program to our supply chain. Risks will remain, particularly in countries whose citizens have historically lacked access to basic human rights. However, I am confident that we are on the right track with these programs, and with our emphasis on training and capacity-building for our employees and, importantly, external stakeholders as well.

I fully recognize that Barrick's operational success depends as much on having the support of host governments and communities as it does on our

Jamie C. Sokalsky
President and CEO
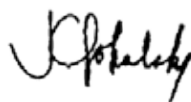—

CEO Letter continued

technical expertise. As such, I am pleased that our Community Relations Management System (CRMS) is on track for implementation at all of our sites by the end of 2014. The CRMS provides sites with the systems, tools and training to make certain that communities and other stakeholders are treated with respect everywhere we operate, that social risks are appropriately identified and plans are established to mitigate them, and that communities near our operations share in the benefits of mining.

In 2013, we continued to make significant contributions to the communities and countries where we operate, despite challenging operating and economic conditions. We employed more than 23,000 employees and worked with more than 26,000 contractors worldwide in 2013; we contributed $1.68 billion in taxes and royalties; and in developing countries alone, we spent more than $5.3 billion on local, regional and national goods and services. The continued development and implementation of our local procurement standard in 2014 will help us further leverage these important local investments at all of our sites.

Barrick also continues to work with a number of external organizations and participates in various multi-stakeholder initiatives in areas such as human rights, security, environmental stewardship and revenue transparency. This includes our participation in: the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the International Council on Mining and Metals; involvement in the World Economic Forum's Partnership Against Corruption Initiative; our partnership with White Ribbon to help prevent gender-based violence; and our ongoing collaboration with the Danish Institute for Human Rights. I continue to support Barrick's active involvement in these and other initiatives and partnerships, including our continued support of the UN Global Compact. Doing so keeps our thinking current and ensures we hear, and contribute to, the many sides of the conversations on critical license-to-operate issues.

Barrick's 2013 Responsibility Report takes a candid look at our responsible mining performance over the past year, highlighting both our progress and where we still need to improve in the areas that most significantly influence our license to operate.

As you review the report, and particularly the steps we are planning to take in 2014 and beyond, I hope it demonstrates to you that while we have reset the company's direction, we have not wavered in our commitment to responsible mining. In fact, our experience in 2013 has only strengthened this commitment and our recognition that responsible mineral development can lead to significant and sustained value creation for host governments, communities, employees and shareholders.

Jamie C. Sokalsky
President and Chief Executive Officer

Section 2
Material Issues

2013 Material Issues Performance Summary

- 🟢 complete
- 🟡 partially complete
- 🔴 not complete

Anti-Corruption and Transparency

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Implement TRAC System (supplier compliance system).	🟢	Implementation is complete, with the Supplier Code of Conduct now pegged to the TRAC System. We will continue to work as part of the TRAC Leadership Group to improve the system.
Complete annual training and certification process on the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.	🟢	All new employees and all employees in an administrative office and supervisors or above at a mine or project site received Code training in 2013. All required employees will receive training in 2014.

Human Rights

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Complete Human Rights training for all relevant employees at all high risk sites.	🟢	In 2013, 93% of relevant employees (related to units whose activities posed some risk of a negative human rights impact) at all high risk sites received training. The remaining employees will receive training in early 2014.
Conduct Human Right assessments at pre-designated high risk sites.	🟢	All high risk sites, the Corporate office, and several lower risk sites have conducted Human Rights assessments. Four additional sites will conduct assessments in 2014.
Complete third-party assurance reviews on the Voluntary Principles at a sample of high risk sites.	🟢	In 2013, we completed assurance reviews at five Level 2 and ten Level 3 sites. Ten additional sites will be reviewed in 2014.

Community Engagement

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Finalize Guidance document for Resettlement.	🟢	Resettlement Guidance document is finalized. Training on this document will begin in 2014.
Continue to develop Community Safety Plans to manage site impacts and risks, in collaboration with local communities.	🟢	In 2013, we defined our Corporate approach. Australia, Zambia, and the United States also developed education campaigns and training related to road safety. This work is expected to continue in 2014.
Complete In-migration Plan for Lumwana.	🟢	Plan completed. In 2014, we anticipate that the Solwezi Municipal Council will begin implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The Lumwana In-migration Plan will align with the IDP.
Update the CR Standard to better align with IFC Standards.	🟢	The CR Standard was updated to better align with IFC Standards. In 2014, the CR Standard will be updated to align with the new operational structure and reviewed again in 2015.

Social and Economic Development

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Pilot the Local Employment Standard.	🟢	Elements of the Standard were piloted in 2013 at Pascua Lama. Based on this experience we will revise the Standard and develop guidance materials in 2014.
Full implementation of the Local Procurement Standard.	🟡	Implementation began in 2013 and will continue throughout 2014.
Continue to invest in community programs, initiatives and infrastructure development.	🟢	In 2013, Barrick contributed $80.8 million to community programs, initiatives and infrastructure development. We will continue to invest in strategic programs and initiatives in 2014.

Workplace Safety

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Target zero fatalities.	🔴	Four fatalities occurred in 2013. We will continue to focus on achieving zero fatalities in 2014.
Achieve a 10% reduction in Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) from 2012.	🟢	We achieved a 16% reduction in TRIFR, exceeding our target and continuing an eight year trend of improvement. In 2014, we aim to achieve an 10% reduction in TRIFR from 2013.
Complete pre-employment screening for all employees by 2015.	🟢	Development of pre-employment screening process will be complete by 2014, with all new employees enrolled in the process by 2015.
Develop ergonomic awareness training programs.	🟢	Programs were developed in 2013 and 70% of site employees have received training. Training will continue for remaining onsite employees in 2014.
Complete an assurance review of the Respiratory Protection Standard at all sites.	🟢	All sites completed the Respiratory Standard review in 2013. A second assurance review will take place in 2014 with a more in depth focus on the utilization of Respiratory Protection, in all required areas.
Complete installation of additional perimeter fencing at Porgera and North Mara.	🟡	Additional fencing is complete in Porgera. Fencing is partially complete in North Mara, with work continuing in 2014.

Water Management

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Continue development of community water monitoring programs.	🟢	Four operations carried out the community water monitoring program in 2013, including 16 monitoring sessions with greater than 300 participants in total. These programs will continue in 2014.
Develop innovative ways to reduce water use.	🟢	In 2013, Lumwana upgraded the decant pontoon system, significantly increasing the amount of water recycled from the tailings storage facility. This reduced fresh water needed at the process plant by 43%.

Energy Use and Climate Change

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Develop additional opportunities for clean energy.	🟡	In 2013, we implemented a range of clean energy initiatives including: development of energy improvement plans; several projects designed to reduce electrical and fuel consumption; and, converting from propane to natural gas for fixed production equipment. In 2014, we will continue to investigate further clean energy opportunities and will work towards developing an energy policy and plan that includes mid- and long-term targets.
Begin to track additional Scope 3 emissions.	🔴	We postponed reporting on Scope 3 emissions due to staff reductions and the associated company reorganization. We will examine the feasibility of tracking Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Biodiversity

Targets and Objectives	Performance	Explanation/Comment
Revise and implement the Biodiversity Standard.	🟡	The Biodiversity Standard is finalized. In 2014, we will prepare sites to implement the Standard in 2015.
Conduct risk assessments focused on habitats, species, and ecosystem services.	🟡	Completed one assessment in 2013. In 2014, we will prepare sites to implement the Standard in 2015, including risk assessments, where appropriate.

Materiality Process
—

To ensure a balanced and reasonable presentation of our responsible mining performance, we must first determine what to cover in this report. A company of Barrick's size is faced with a myriad of social, environmental and economic issues on which it could report; therefore, we need a process to identify those issues that are material to our business. We identify our material issues through the following three-step process.

1. Issues Identification

EXTERNAL SOURCES	INTERNAL SOURCES
• Industry & societal trends	• Corporate priorities & objectives
• External reports & media scans	• Board of Directors
• Peer companies	• Enterprise risk assessments
• Regulatory context	• Subject matter experts
• Stakeholder feedback	• Previous responsibility reports
• CSR Advisory Board	
• Community grievance mechanisms	

We first identified a range of potential material issues in the context of our social and environmental impacts based on input from a range of internal and external sources.

2. Prioritization

IMPORTANCE TO STAKEHOLDERS — HIGH / LOW

MATERIAL ISSUES
IN 2013

ISSUES REPORTED
AS ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION
IN 2013

ISSUES NOT MATERIAL
FOR REPORTING
IN 2013

LOW — IMPACT ON BARRICK'S BUSINESS — HIGH

We then ranked the significance of each issue in terms of its importance to our stakeholders and the potential impact it could have on our business.

Materiality Process continued

3. Analysis & Reporting

Material Issues
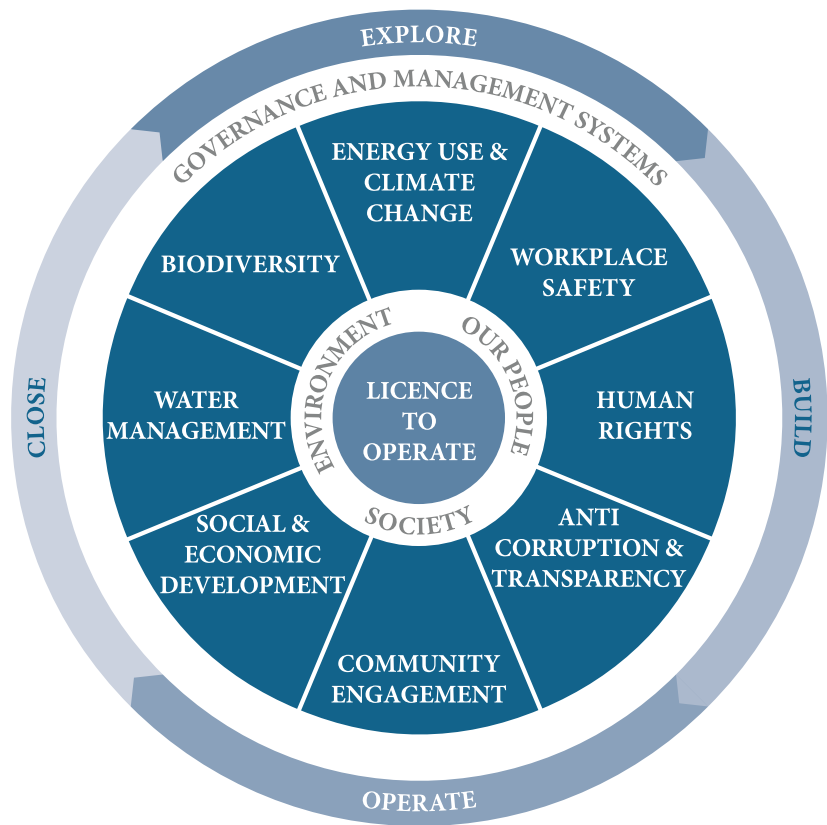
This process identified eight material issues that are of high importance both to our stakeholders and our business. Working with our internal subject matter experts, we report our progress in detail on our 2013 performance.

Anti-Corruption and Transparency

—

Why this is a Material Issue

Barrick is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance and professional integrity. We believe that all of our interactions – no matter with whom or where we are – should be conducted in an ethical, honest, and accountable manner and in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

With thousands of employees, suppliers and contractors, working in highly-diverse countries, our exposure to potential incidents of bribery and corruption is real. Not only is corrupt and unethical behavior contrary to our corporate values of integrity and responsibility, it also erodes the social fabric of the communities where we operate. It is therefore paramount that we clearly articulate our expectations and enforce our policies on ethical conduct and decision-making across all facets of our business.

> "Barrick's conduct is guided by the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior. These values are critical to our success and vital to securing and maintaining the respect and trust of our employees, the communities where we operate, and our shareholders."
> —
> Sybil Veenman,
> Senior Vice President and General Council

Our Approach

Our approach in this area is driven by the company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) which outlines our obligations, as a company and individually, to comply with all applicable laws and prevent and report bribery and corruption wherever we work. The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy (the Anti-Corruption Policy) and the Code set out Barrick's commitment to compliance with Canada's Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and applicable local anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. Our Anti-Corruption Compliance Program ensures compliance with these laws. In general, we do not contribute to politicians or political parties, and when we do so it is only as allowed by the Code and the Anti-Corruption Program.

Barrick expects all employees, officers and directors to take all responsible steps to identify and raise potential bribery or corruption issues before they lead to problems. In support of this, we have established a clear, confidential reporting framework to ensure that employee concerns about ethical issues, including issues of bribery and corruption, are raised appropriately. To further support compliance with the Code and its associated policies, we have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics/Anti-Fraud Escalation Policy which ensures that suspected violations of the Code are reported to the appropriate levels of management up to and including the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Our approach also rests on the belief that transparency, whether through the disclosure of payments to government, reporting on our energy and water use, or otherwise, can be a powerful tool against corruption. To put this into practice, we have been a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since 2006, which means we comply in all material respects with our EITI-related obligations, including the disclosure of our taxes, royalties, and other payments to governments (see Social and Economic Development and our website). We also participate in a number of voluntary disclosure initiatives, including the CDP-Investor and CDP-Water reports, and provide detailed annual country-by-country information on our web-based Data Tables. Transparency is not just a company issue, it is an industry-wide issue. To this end, Barrick supports transparency legislation currently proposed in a number of countries, including the United States and Canada.

Our Performance in 2013

To ensure our high expectations in ethical behaviour remain as clear as possible, Barrick continued to provide mandatory training on the Code to all new employees in 2013. In addition, all employees in administrative offices and supervisors or above at mine or project sites are required to undertake annual refresher training on the Code. In 2013, approximately 3,500 employees received live, focused anti-corruption training as well.

Anti-Corruption and Transparency continued

In the past year, through our confidential communication framework, our employees raised concerns about potential violations of the Code, either through local channels or through our confidential hot-line. As in previous years, the majority of these were related to petty theft at our operating sites. The 'other' category above includes incidents of theft of private property from another employee rather than theft from the company, or breaches of Barrick policies or procedures not otherwise caught in the remaining categories.

Code of Conduct Inquiries Received in 2013

- 7%
- 5%
- 1%
- 44%
- 24%
- 19%

- Conflicts of Interest
- Employee Harassment and Discrimination
- Safety and Occupation Health Practices
- Theft under $1,000
- Theft over $1,000
- Other incidents
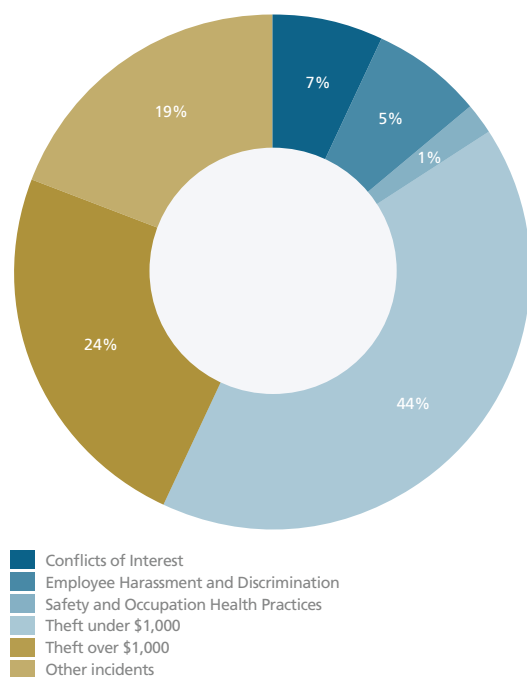
In 2013, we focused on the ethical conduct of our supply chain through the introduction of an enhanced Supplier Code of Ethics. This code, which has been in place for a number of years, sets the standards of ethical conduct we require from our supplier community, provides for self-certification against these standards, validation of the self-certification, and procedures for developing or terminating relationships with suppliers who do not meet these standards.

We also continue to use TRACE International's TRAC system. This global identification system captures a wide range of compliance information submitted online by on-boarding applicant suppliers, which is screened against international watch lists and verified to ensure anti-bribery compliance, among other cross-border government regulations. Doing so enhances our due diligence practices and our Supplier Code of Ethics program. In 2013, Barrick became an inaugural member of the TRAC Leadership Group, participating in benchmarking research and sharing experiences and lessons learned with the TRAC compliance system.

We finalized the creation of a team, overseen by Office of the General Counsel (OGC) and supported by accountants and auditors, to conduct anti-corruption risk assessments and program testing at different sites on a risk-tiered basis. The team conducted several assessments in 2013, with more planned for 2014.

Corruption is a challenge not only for Barrick but for society as a whole. As such, we continue to engage with our industry peers, government and civil society to help combat this challenging issue. We work closely with a range of multi-stakeholder groups, including the World Economic Forum's Partnership against Corruption Initiative and the recently formed Canadian Transparency Working Group. We are also a member of the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) working group on the ISO standard on anti-bribery. In addition, in June 2013, Barrick joined leading Canadian companies to inaugurate the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) network in Canada. The UNGC is an organization of localized networks of public and private organizations that advance the Global Compact's ten principles on human rights, labour, environmental and anti-corruption issues.

What's Next

Societal and stakeholder expectations for companies to play an active role in fighting bribery and corruption in the coming years will continue and intensify – and rightly so. Businesses such as ours have an opportunity to influence and shape the behaviour not only of our own employees, but also of those in our value chain.

Anti-Competitive Behaviour
Anti-competitive behaviour involves practices by business or governments that prevent or reduce competition in a market. Barrick does not engage in anti-competitive behavior.

To this end, we remain committed to transparency in our own business practices, consistent with good governance and commercial confidentiality, and will continue to invest in the awareness and education programs described above.

We will also continue with focused learning in 2014, including the use of employee certifications and questionnaires and an emphasis on training, including an induction video for new employees. We will continue to roll out the risk assessment program developed in 2013, and we are also implementing a database system to better track bribery and corruption issues and identify trends.

With regard to our managing corruption issues in our supply chain, we are working towards having 100 percent of our Tier 1 suppliers certify to the Supplier Code of Ethics, which includes our regular large suppliers that comprise most of our annual procurement spend.

While these are important steps, we see a significant opportunity to continue the fight against corruption and bribery, and a need to also address those who demand or accept corrupt payments. In 2014, we will continue to work in multi-stakeholder groups and look for opportunities to better address the demand-side of corruption and bribery.

Human Rights
—

Why this is a Material Issue

Barrick operates mines in highly diverse social, economic and political contexts, including locations where human rights may not fully be recognized or respected to a level set by international norms. Wherever we operate, Barrick's priority is to ensure that we, and our supply chain organizations, respect the human rights of everyone impacted by our operations. We also seek to promote a respect for human rights outside of our immediate sphere, by trying to build capacity in local communities to more effectively engage with Barrick and local governments, helping governments fulfill their obligation to protect human rights.

Both we, and the communities near our operations, benefit when human rights are respected. For communities, the more members experience law and order, the rule of law and other human rights, the more they will demand such rights from governments, companies and others. This in turn can lead to improved livelihoods, personal security, personal freedoms, and other rights every person should maintain. For Barrick, the risk of disruption to our activities is reduced, reputational damage and legal action is avoided, we operate in a way that is consistent with our core values of respect and

integrity and, most importantly, we are part of a community defined by mutual respect.

It is therefore our belief that responsible economic development has the potential to – and indeed should – contribute to the demand for, and elevation of, human rights.

Our Approach

Barrick maintains a fundamental respect for the human rights of its employees and every individual and community affected by our operations. We will not tolerate violations of human rights committed by employees, affiliates, or any third-parties acting on our behalf or related to any aspect of a Barrick operation.

Key Principles of Barrick's Human Rights Approach

1. We seek to act responsibly and work to improve human rights in every location where we operate.

2. We acknowledge our responsibility to respect the human rights of stakeholders.

3. Where we cause or contribute to negative human rights impacts, we strive to remediate them fairly and effectively.

Since October 2012, a remedy framework known as Olgeta Meri Igat Raits (literally, 'All women have rights') has been in place in the Porgera Valley in Papua New Guinea, in response to specific incidents of violence against women at the Porgera mine. Go to barrick.com to read more about the Framework and progress made in 2013 in resolving the claims.
—
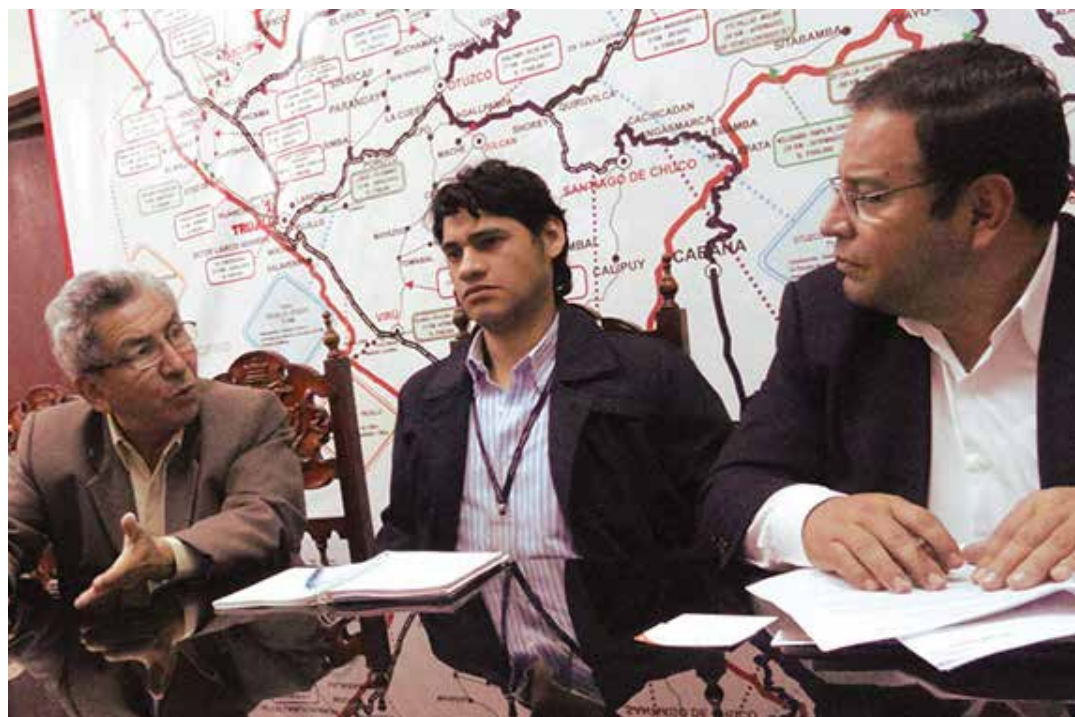
Barrick has put in place a global human rights compliance program to enforce these principles and ensure human rights are respected everywhere we operate. The program confers responsibility and accountability for compliance with human rights to our legal function at the Office of the General Counsel (OGC). The program strives to meet international best practices, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The OGC ensures compliance with our human rights obligations by approaching human rights as a form of governance. Specifically, we believe that every functional unit, office, and site plays a role in ensuring that we respect human rights. Under our program, the legal department works with each internal group to ensure that they are considering and abiding by international human rights norms in their conduct, and in developing their own policies, procedures and management systems. In this way, we try to operationalize human rights in ways most relevant to each area of the business, and maximize the manner in which human rights is integrated into our daily practices. The OGC reinforces these policies through extensive training, visible management support, third-party due diligence, verification programs, and a disciplinary approach that does not tolerate human rights violations. Detailed information on the human rights compliance program is available on our website, fully describing its components and relevant policies, as well the suite of procedures, standards and guidance materials to support those policies.

Our Performance in 2013

Our focus in 2013 was in continuing to implement our human rights compliance program. In 2013, 93 percent of relevant employees (related to departments whose activities could pose some risk of a negative human rights impact) at our higher risk sites received in-person training on human rights issues. The remaining employees will receive or have already received training in early 2014. We also created a global induction video that provides human rights information to all new employees entering the company. Last year, more than 12,000 employees received in-person or interactive training that focused on human rights in some capacity.

Barrick's human rights impact assessment program became fully operational in 2013. This program – an important component of the human rights compliance program – was developed in 2011 and piloted in 2012. Avanzar, an independent consulting organization, currently performs these assessments. This provides third-party assurance and verification that our human rights program is working effectively, and identifies areas where we need to improve. Over a three-year span, all Barrick operations and projects will be assessed, with more frequent assessments for higher-risk sites, or where particular concerns are identified, and some low risk sites performed as a desktop exercise by our own internal CHESS[1] group. Since 2012, assessments have been conducted at the corporate office and at all of our high-risk sites and at several lower-risk sites. Specifically, assessments were conducted at: Porgera, Lumwana, Pueblo Viejo, Jabal Sayid and North Mara (high-risk sites); Pierina (medium-risk); and several lower-risk sites, including Cowal and Goldstrike. A summary report of the 2013 assessments is available by request to s.jimenez@barrick.com.

In the past year, we also looked at opportunities to continue building the human rights capacity of important external stakeholders, including local police forces. In the Dominican Republic, where our Pueblo Viejo mine is located, we assisted the local police department with human rights training for their forces. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), the human rights training for police that we previously conducted at the Porgera mine site is now embedded in the PNG Police College coursework. And, in Tanzania, Search for Common Ground (an international NGO) provided human rights training to ABG security trainers and the Tanzanian police. Company security trainers then provided human rights training for company security personnel.

From a governance perspective, in 2013, we amended the mandate of the Corporate Responsibility Committee of Barrick's Board of Directors to include oversight of human rights, and the human rights program now reports as part of the CHESS governance framework.

Human Rights continued

In addition to our internal efforts to promote and respect human rights, we continue to participate in multi-stakeholder meetings and working groups to ensure that we contribute to ongoing dialogue on human rights and stay informed on best and emerging practice in this important area. In 2013, this included our participation in the Fund for Peace Human Rights Roundtable, BSR's Human Rights Working Group (we were the founding member), the UN Global Compact (UNGC) Canada Network, and serving on the Board of Directors of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. We also joined the UNGC's Human Rights and Labour Working Group and are on the UNGC's Steering Committee for its Business for Peace Initiative.

In 2013, we also continued to work with the Danish Institute for Human Rights in support of its Human Rights and Business Country Portal. Finally, 2013 also saw the continuation of our partnership with White Ribbon, an NGO focused on mitigating gender-based violence through education and engagement with men and boys. The project will initially focus on Zambia, PNG and Nevada.

Businesses that strive to act responsibly can create and contribute to negative human rights impacts, and we are not immune from that regrettable reality. To mitigate this risk, we will continue to roll-out and implement our global human rights policy and human rights compliance program. With grievance mechanisms now in place at nearly all of our sites, we worked in 2013 to strengthen the escalation of issues that implicate serious human rights concerns. Where appropriate, we have also instituted separate grievance processes distinct from these mechanisms.

It is important to note that each of the activities above are part of Barrick's broader, systematic approach. Engagement with communities and civil society, functional audits and assessments, and other operational processes each contribute substantially and regularly to ensuring that we are aware of how the company can, is perceived to, and in fact does, impact the human rights of our stakeholders.

What's Next

In 2014, we will complete the implementation of the human rights compliance program. This will mean a continued focus on training (both for new and current employees as well as third parties), due diligence for relevant employees and third parties and strengthening grievance mechanisms on human rights, as well as monitoring and tracking.

This focus will include the continuation of our human rights impact assessments – planned at four sites in 2014 – and a follow-up from the items identified in the 2013 assessments. These third-party assessments provide critical feedback on how our human rights policies and programs are being implemented on the ground, and importantly, how sites can continue to improve their compliance with and implementation of the program.

We will also continue to engage with our industry peers, experts from academia and civil society, and local and national governments. This collaboration and dialogue helps all parties understand and better deliver on their respective responsibilities of protecting and respecting human rights.

[1] Community, Health, Environment, Safety and Security

Community Engagement

—

Why this is a Material Issue

Barrick's operations have an impact on the lives of people who live in the communities near our mines. Through open, transparent, and respectful relationships with local communities, we believe that we can mitigate our impacts on day-to-day lives, limit potential risks to our business, and contribute to a stable operating environment. More importantly, by engaging with local communities, we can improve our understanding of local cultures, priorities, and concerns, and find effective ways to share the benefits of mining with our local stakeholders. As such, engaging with – as well as managing our impacts on – local communities is as important to us as any part of the business and is vital to the success and sustainability of our operations.

Our Approach

Given the importance of establishing and sustaining respectful and productive relationships with host communities, we have made community engagement a core part of Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS). The CRMS provides our community relations teams with specific guidance on community engagement. It requires them to develop formal stakeholder engagement plans by defining minimum requirements for planning, implementing and monitoring engagement activities. All sites are also required to have grievance mechanisms in place to ensure communities have an accessible, culturally-appropriate way through which they can communicate their concerns and issues to site management.

As community engagement is a dynamic process, the CRMS is designed to enable sites to adjust their approach as local relationships change and evolve over the life of the mine. Assurance and verification are an important part of our approach, helping to ensure sites are complying with all requirements of

Common Methods of Engagement
—

- Town hall meetings
- Door-to-door visits
- Dialogue tables
- Information offices within communities
- Community surveys
- Community liaison officers
- Newsletters
- Mine tours for students and community members
- Grievance mechanisms
- Community awareness campaigns and education
- Participatory water monitoring
- Perception studies or surveys

—

Community Engagement continued

the CRMS – including community engagement – and identifying opportunities for improvement. Embedding community engagement within a corporate management system gives us confidence that we are taking a consistent, comprehensive and transparent approach in every community where we operate.

Our Performance in 2013

In 2013, we made significant progress in systematizing and improving the quality of our community engagement, including site-level stakeholder engagement plans, grievance mechanisms, training other functional groups and assessing site compliance with the CRMS.

Stakeholder Engagement Plans

All of our sites engage with local communities on a regular basis. Our goal in 2013 was to bring more consistency and rigour to this engagement, so that by the end of 2014, every site will have an engagement plan that includes, at minimum: stakeholder identification, mapping and analysis; planned engagement and communication activities; objectives, responsibilities and monitoring mechanisms for effective implementation; among other requirements. In 2013, we made good progress in this regard, with 84 percent of our operations and projects having a completed stakeholder engagement plan which meets the criteria established in the CRMS. As the remaining sites all had nearly completed plans, we are on track to meet our 2014 goal of 100 percent of sites having a working stakeholder engagement plan in place.

Grievance Mechanisms

Effective community engagement relies on communities having access to a culturally-appropriate way to voice their concerns directly to mine site personnel and ensure that issues can be resolved. In 2012, we committed to having a basic grievance mechanism in place at all of our sites. We achieved this goal and in 2013 continued to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of site grievance mechanisms. Our CRMS specifies a number of detailed mandatory requirements relating to the set up and management of grievance mechanisms. By the end of 2013, 92 percent of our operations and projects had fully implemented all the mandatory requirements, and the remaining sites are on track to complete these in 2014.

Grievance mechanisms help ensure we can resolve grievances and provide remedy to the satisfaction of the complainant. They provide community members with a predictable and accessible way of expressing their concerns, as well as enable our community relations teams to take stock of local concerns and measure our performance.

As expected, the types of grievances vary significantly between sites. For instance, at the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea and the North Mara mine in Tanzania, grievances are frequently related to land, driven by ongoing discussions on both sites about resettlement and compensation. At other sites, primary concerns relate to employment opportunities, water, employee conduct in the community, noise and road safety.

2013 Grievances – Operations and Projects

- Water
- Employment
- Social Obligations
- Land Access/Encroachment
- Resettlement/Relocation
- Land Compensation
- Employee/Contractor Behaviour[1]
- Other[2]
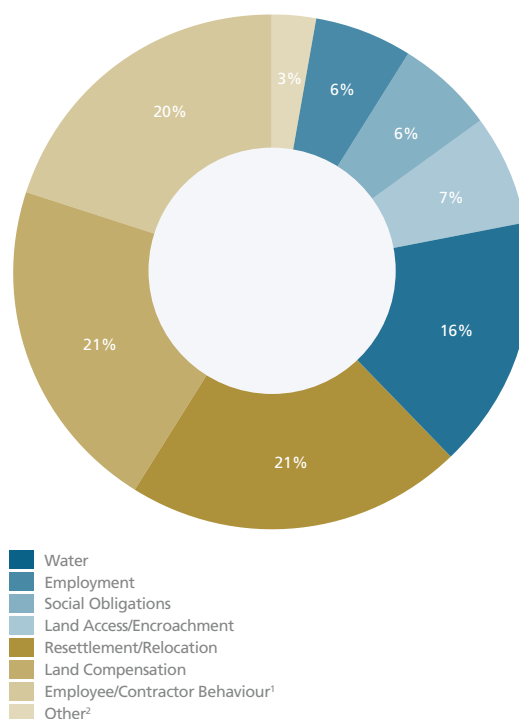
[1]This category includes grievances which may involve Barrick employees or contractors. This categorization will be revised for greater accuracy in 2014.

[2]This category includes items such as dust and noise concerns.

Exploration Community Engagement

We implemented the Exploration Community Relations Guidebook in 2013. Developed in 2012, the Guidebook provides our exploration teams with the tools and knowledge they need to engage with communities in a professional and transparent manner. Respectful and professional engagement is critical at any stage of a mine's operation, particularly in the initial exploration phase – helping ensure we not only get license to explore, but also to stay and develop the mine.

CRMS Progress Reviews

In 2013, we conducted assurance and verification of CRMS implementation at 10 sites: Porgera, Lumwana, Lagunas Norte, Veladero, Kanowna, Ruby Hill, Pierina, Bulyanhulu, Buzwagi and Tulawaka. This is nearly double the number of sites that were assessed in 2012. This process continues to provide our sites with valuable feedback on their community engagement efforts and the overall effectiveness of their entire community relations program. These assurance reviews also help the corporate office track compliance and make adjustments to the CRMS based on on-the-ground implementation and performance.

Challenges

This year also saw our share of community engagement challenges. Relations with communities around our Pascua-Lama project became strained following the suspension of the project (see Significant Issues in 2013). At Pueblo Viejo, in the Dominican Republic (DR), engagement with local communities was strained as the result of an external campaign to amend the fiscal terms of the Special Lease Agreement, in order to accelerate and increase the benefits that the DR will derive from the mine. The amendments were finalized in the third quarter of 2013 and became effective on October 5, 2013. Relations with the government of the DR and with the communities have improved significantly following the resolution of this matter.

What's Next

Community engagement remains a priority at Barrick. It is essential in providing our operations with the knowledge necessary to mitigate the social impacts of our activities, and a way to understand local cultures, social contexts, priorities, and concerns. It also provides important information to local communities regarding our operations.

To this end, our goal is to have the CRMS fully implemented at all Barrick sites by the end of 2014, including the finalization of stakeholder engagement plans and continued strengthening of site grievance mechanisms. We will continue to build capacity in our site CR teams, including a focus on human rights training, and providing sites with the tools necessary to fully implement the CRMS. While having a management system is essential; so too is compliance. As such, we will continue our CRMS assurance and verification program in 2014, with plans to conduct assurance at 11 sites.

In addition, a third-party expert will conduct an independent review of site grievance mechanisms to help ensure that the procedures in place are meeting the needs of local communities and the business. This assessment will provide sites with a better understanding of the effectiveness of their grievance mechanisms and provide further insight into industry best practice. Barrick will also continue to engage third-party feedback through our external ICMM and Voluntary Principles assurance providers.

Recognizing the importance of effective and respectful engagement in the earliest stages of mine development, exploration teams will continue to work towards meeting the company's Exploration Community Relations Guidelines. While significant progress was achieved in 2013, gap assessments will be conducted in 2014 in order to define the remaining actions required to achieve full implementation.

To ensure accountability and responsibility, social performance will continue to be included as a component in determining compensation, including as a key performance indicator (KPI) in senior executive compensation.

Social and Economic Development
—

Why this is a Material Issue

Barrick's activities have the potential to be a catalyst for positive social and economic development in the host communities and countries where we operate. They do so in many ways, including creating local employment opportunities, purchasing from local suppliers, contributing to infrastructure and institutional development, improving access to education and basic health services, and making significant contributions to tax revenues.

We believe that communities and host governments must benefit from the presence of mining. We also know that stakeholder expectations of mining have never been higher. It is therefore important to us that our activities help contribute to more stable and prosperous communities wherever we operate. By contributing to positive social and economic development, we are also seen as a partner with – not a substitution for – governments, communities and civil society, each of whom is working toward the same goal.

Getting this right also facilitates our operational success, including improved access to local talent and suppliers, better relations with host governments and

communities near our operations, a more stable operating environment and therefore, a more secure license to operate.

Total Community Benefits (in million US$)

26.4 DONATIONS

0.3 IN-KIND DONATIONS

2.5 SCHOLARSHIPS/ BURSARIES

51.6 COMMUNITY INVESTMENTS
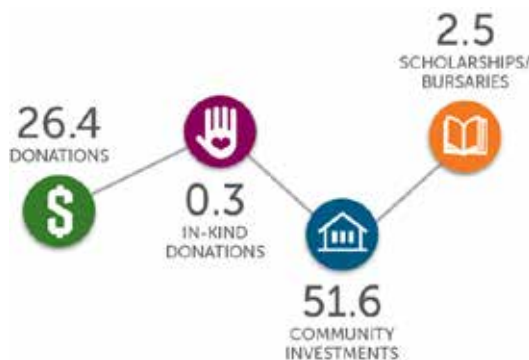
Our Approach

Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS) guides our efforts in enhancing the social and economic development of communities living near our operations. The CRMS has dedicated elements on local employment, local procurement, and community development. In addition, the CRMS also addresses other potential key social impacts of mining such as community safety, cultural heritage, resettlement and in-migration management.

As our operations co-exist with a broad range of communities – each with unique needs and priorities – the CRMS includes minimum performance standards in each of these areas, but also requires sites to determine the most appropriate and relevant approach.

Underlying our efforts is a belief that we improve our effectiveness in these areas by investing in capacity building programs,and by helping put local communities in a better position to benefit from the billions of dollars we spend on goods, services and wages.

Local Employment

Creating employment opportunities for local community members is one of the more tangible and significant ways we can contribute to social and economic development. Recruiting talent locally increases the positive benefits to host communities by helping build new skills and creating new sources of income. Barrick also benefits: local hiring can potentially provide us with significant cost-savings on recruitment, accommodation and transportation that might be required for non-local employees.

The CRMS establishes requirements in this area, including the development of local employment plans, which define measurable targets and guide local employment efforts over the life of the mine. At sites, the human resources function develops and leads the local employment plan, supported by community relations teams. In general, local employment plans integrate recruitment and retention of local employees into the broader human resources system/approach. This includes an assessment of the skills and capabilities available in a the local community, and the development of recruitment and retention programs that are targeted specifically at local communities, along with guidance on helping address skills shortages and creating a culturally-appropriate work environment.

Local Procurement

As a large-scale mining company, we spend billions of dollars each year in goods and services in support of our mining activities. And while, historically, many of these purchases were made outside the immediate communities near our mines – especially in developing countries – we are actively working to increase local procurement. Along with the CRMS, the supply chain group's Local Procurement and Contracting Standard guide our community relations and supply chain teams to develop local and regional suppliers and increase their access to supply opportunities; in turn helping us buy more locally wherever possible. Doing so has the potential to have a significant positive effect on local economies.

Supporting Local Suppliers: What Do We Buy?
Safety glasses
Cement
Fuel
Electrical fittings
Janitorial supplies
Catering
Linens
Furniture
High visibility uniforms
Engine components

Zambia

The Local Contractor Development (LCD) program at the Lumwana mine in Zambia has been in place for over two years now. The program trains local contractors in a number of areas, including business management, safety, human rights and environmental protection. As local entrepreneurs upgraded their capabilities through the LCD program, they began winning larger and more complex contracts from the mine. For Barrick, this can help reduce the costs of working with non-local service providers (e.g., through lower transportation and fuel charges, accommodation requirements, etc.). Contracts currently include construction, solid waste management and recycling. The mine now partners with a number of organizations, including the Lumwana Local Business Association, to continue the development of entrepreneurs near Lumwana.

Tanzania

Committing to increase how much we spend on local suppliers is both good for local economies and good for Barrick's bottom line. African Barrick Gold (ABG) and Sodexho, ABG's catering service provider, have worked closely with local farmers by providing seeds and training in modern farming techniques. This has allowed farmers in in local villages to join forces in supplying fresh produce to ABG's mines. This has led to important savings for the company. For example, ABG has saved more than $150,000 at the Bulyanhulu mine as 20% of fruit and vegetables for the mine were able to be procured from less expensive, local sources.

Social and Economic Development continued

Community Development

Because every community is different, our social investments are driven by the specific needs of local communities, as well as the priorities of regional and national governments. Under the CRMS, sites must establish community development plans to help drive more strategic local investments in community programs and infrastructure development. That is, investments that can help mitigate social risks, manage our impacts, deliver on our obligations, improve how we share the benefits of mining, and better contribute to development outcomes. To help ensure that our investments in community development programs are as strategic and effective as possible, Barrick's CRMS now requires applicable sites to have explicit plans to guide their community development work. In addition, the CRMS requires these plans to identify and prioritize social impacts and risks to the community. For examples of our investments in communities, please see Related Content Links.

Our Performance in 2013

Our mining activities continued to generate significant benefits for the 11 countries and numerous communities where we operate. In 2013, Barrick added $15.24 billion in economic value to our host countries, up from $13.76 billion the previous year. This includes local and national purchases, employee salaries and benefits, support for community development and payments to governments through taxes and royalties, summarized in the Total Value Added chart.

Total Value Added (in million US$)

- $1,683
- $2,333
- $7,628
- $3,519

- ◼ Royalties & Taxes
- ◼ Wages & Benefits
- ◼ National/Regional Goods & Services
- ◼ Local Goods & Services
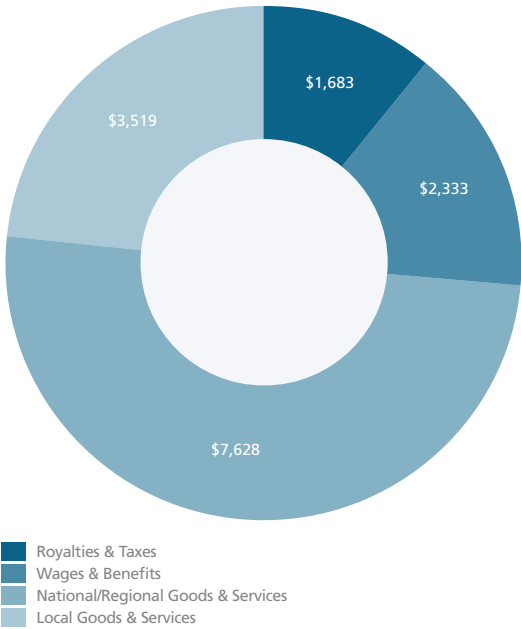
To better leverage these significant contributions, in 2013 we focused on continuing to implement local employment, local procurement and community development plans across our sites, and developing a number of supporting standards to guide our efforts in these areas, each of which are discussed in greater detail below.

Barrick's Economic contributions in 2013 (Million US$)

Canada
$26 | $404
$240 | $5.2
$675 total

United States
$446 | $2,850
$662 | $11.8
$3,970 total

Dominican Republic
$319 | $2744
$73 | $3.4
$3,139 total

Peru
$186 | $169
$125 | $18.2
$498 total

Chile
$91 | $996
$192 | $6.6
$1,286 total

Argentina
$219 | $1163
$137 | $15.6
$1,535 total

Saudi Arabia
$0.96 | $79
$26 | $0.1
$106 total

Tanzania
$62 | $448
$217 | $11.4
$738 total

Zambia
$81 | $386
$125 | $1.7
$594 total

Australia
$231 | $1,483
$361 | $1.9
$2,077 total

Papua New Guinea
$17 | $419
$171 | $4.7
$612 total

Key
Taxes/royalties paid | Local/National Purchases | Employee Wages/ Salaries, Benefits | Community Investments

Local Employment and Procurement

In 2013, we developed a Local Employment Standard and piloted the final draft in South America. The Standard includes the development of local employment plans. As the chart opposite summarizes, the majority of Barrick employees are already nationals of the countries where we operate.

In support of our efforts to increase local spending, between 2012 and 2013 we developed and piloted a Local Procurement and Contracting Standard. In 2013, the Porgera operation implemented the Standard, intended to increase our local spending in the next several years, while Lumwana, Pueblo Viejo and Veladero are working on implementation.

In 2013, we also expanded our Local Supplier Development Programs. These programs are designed to increase the capacity of local suppliers through education and training programs and help increase the

economic sustainability of local businesses beyond the life of the mine. For example, we have had a site-based local procurement plan (which includes a Local Supplier Development Program) in place at Pueblo Viejo for many years during project development and construction, and have seen an increase in small business development in local communities.

Keeping Jobs In-Country: Percent of Nationals Working at Barrick Operations/Projects

Social and Economic Development continued
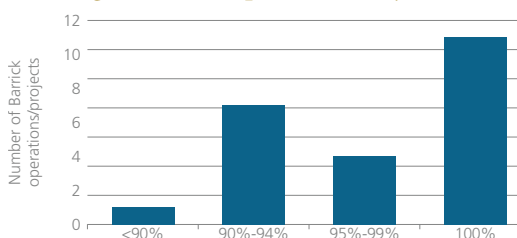
Community Development

In 2013, Barrick provided $80.8 million in support for communities, including building community infrastructure, supporting local initiatives, providing funding for scholarships and investing in capacity building programs. See our website for examples of these activities.

In 2013, eight sites developed and implemented community development plans that meet the CRMS requirements. Other sites are currently updating their community development plans.

Payments to Governments

In 2013, we contributed $1.57 billion globally in payments to governments. Payments to developing countries (Argentina, Peru, PNG, the Dominican Republic, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania and Zambia) totalled $854 million, which, in many of these countries, represents a substantial proportion of total government revenue. As a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since 2006, Barrick is committed to publicly disclosing the taxes and royalties we pay to governments. These payments are available in detail on our website.

In a number of countries, an ongoing challenge is the transfer of these payments from the national to sub-national level (i.e. to regional and local governments). EITI, and others, continue to work with government, civil society, and industry, to help address this issue.

What's Next

Expectations that mining companies will contribute to the social and economic development of the countries and communities where they operate will continue to be high, and rightly so. Meeting these expectations is not only essential to sustaining our license to operate; it is also an opportunity for Barrick to be a partner with host governments and communities by contributing to sustainable social and economic development.

In support of this, by the end of 2014, we expect to have community development plans implemented at all our development projects and operating sites. The Local Employment and Local Procurement and Contracting Standards will also be implemented at applicable sites.

In 2014, we will also continue our internal assurance and verification program of the CRMS, and move beyond measuring compliance to also assess the effectiveness of site plans, including plans regarding community development, local employment, and local procurement. In support of this, in 2014, sites will begin to develop key performance indicators to help them assess their progress.

Diversifying Livelihoods in Peru

In Peru, Barrick is co-funding a World Vision project with the Canadian government's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, to help local farmers improve productivity and establish new markets for their products. The project is also focused on diversifying local livelihoods through the provision of loans to help establish and support micro-enterprises, with a particular emphasis on engaging women and youth. See our website Links for more information.

Indirect Economic Impacts

Indirect economic impacts are the result of our transactions with stakeholders and are an important part of our economic contribution. While difficult to quantify, they include impacts from the spending of wages and salaries by our employees and contractors, and by the employees of our supplier industries. They also reflect economic impacts associated with improvements in community health and livelihoods (e.g. clean water, medical support and education facilities). As one example of indirect impacts, a 2012 study by the World Gold Council in Peru concluded that a multiplier between 1.9 and 3.8 could be factored into mining's contribution to the country's gross domestic product. In addition, a 1.9 multiplier can also be factored into employment statistics, meaning that directly employing a Peruvian worker at one of our mines in Peru creates an additional 1.9 jobs within the country.

Workplace Safety

Why this is a Material Issue

Mining can be a dangerous industry. Massive mining equipment, harsh weather conditions, dark tunnels, deep holes, loud noises, rock falls, dangerous chemicals, confined spaces, slips, trips or operator error can all contribute to workplace injuries. Therefore, safety has long been a significant concern for the mining business. For Barrick, nothing is more important than the safety, health and well-being of our workers and their families. Our safety vision of "Every person going home safe and health every day" supports this commitment to a safe and healthy workplace. Therefore, we strive for a zero incident culture at Barrick. Operating a safe workplace is our commitment to our employees and the way we do business. It goes hand-in-hand with operational success.

Our Approach

Barrick's Safety & Health Policy and Safety & Health Management System require safety and occupational health evaluation, planning and design to be fully integrated into our business development strategies. Safe production is always our goal and we are committed to improving our safety performance at every site.

Regular corporate assurance reviews at our operations help ensure that safety and occupational health hazards have been identified and that effective controls are in place and monitored to ensure continued improvement and effectiveness. When safety and health assurance reviews identify deficiencies, our investigations identify the root causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective actions can be implemented.

Safety Committees, Safety Meetings, Safety Training

Barrick believes that everyone is responsible for workplace safety. Therefore, we have safety committees at all sites and regular safety meetings to fit the needs of each site. Many of our operations conduct daily safety meetings, while others conduct meetings on a weekly basis. Joint representation of managers, supervisors, and workers on our safety committees ensures that we hold each other accountable for superior safety and health practices and provide the leadership and resources needed to achieve our vision. Safety interactions, using tools such as visible felt leadership (see below) and

task observation programs, are also conducted by functional areas within each operation, to involve all workers in eliminating unsafe conditions in the work environment. Along with safety committees, safety training programs are conducted for contractors and employees at all Barrick operations and projects, as well as at our office locations.

Courageous Leadership

Barrick's highly-successful Courageous Leadership program has been in place since 2004 and is regularly updated. This program is a fundamental building-block of Barrick's Safety and Health Management System. It encourages all employees to be safety leaders by speaking up about any safety concerns and by taking personal responsibility for their safety and the well-being of co-workers. We hold regular one- and two-day training sessions in each country for new workers, and for all workers at new projects, along with one day refresher training courses for current employees.

Visible Felt Leaders hip

Barrick's safety culture is the driving force in our everyday activities. The Visible Felt Leadership (VFL) program is a critical aspect of this. This company-wide program encourages managers and supervisors to be active in the field daily, coaching and mentoring employees and discussing safety to reinforce the message that "no job is worth doing in an unsafe way".

Our Performance in 2013

Identifying Fatal Risks

Over the past 12 years, we have seen a substantial improvement in our total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) and other safety statistics. Although we are pleased with this trend, we know we must continue to increase our efforts so that we can improve even further. Our goal remains zero incidents. Through our annual risk analysis, we have identified 15 fatal risk categories that continue to be our focus for improvement going forward. The top five risk categories include mobile equipment, stored energy, fires (fixed and mobile equipment), overhead lifting (cranes or lifting devices), and machine guarding and barricading. A three-year analysis, beginning in 2011, shows a downward trend in incidents involving the 15 fatal risks.

"In 2008, mobile equipment-related incidents accounted for 43 percent of all critical risk incidents. Today this now sits at 33 percent. While we've driven down the number of incidents, it will remain our top priority".

Craig Ross
Vice President Safety & Health
—

Safe operation of mobile equipment remains Barrick's highest safety priority category. Therefore, we continued our focus on safe driving in 2013. Our In-Vehicle Monitoring System (IVMS) project has proven to be very successful in coaching drivers and encouraging safe driving behaviours in our light vehicles (vans and pick-up trucks, for example). We will continue to track light vehicle incidents going forward to ensure this initial success continues. In 2013, we turned our attention to larger mobile equipment such as haul trucks and large loaders. Due to the size and limited visibility challenges with the larger mobile equipment, large vehicle accidents continue to happen. We completed a collision-avoidance technology study and a pilot of Proximity Detection Devices at one site in 2013. Although the pilot showed that these devices are not as effective in large vehicles as we had hoped, the site is now continuing with a post-pilot study. Meanwhile, we are continuing to evaluate technologies that may reduce heavy equipment accidents.

We have also identified ground falls (surface and underground) as one of Barrick's top safety risks. Fatal accidents from falling ground continue to occur in the mining industry in general, including four fatalities at Barrick sites since 2010. We believe that ground fall hazards can be controlled in a safe manner. Working with technical expertise within the company, we have now developed a Ground Control Standard, and are currently working on a related Paste Fill Standard. The Ground Control Standard is based on a set of principles and expectations that all sites must meet. Assurance reviews are conducted to ensure continued compliance with the Standard. Because of the additional focus and controls put in place, we have seen a steady reduction in ground fall related incidents.

Trending analysis helps to identify emerging risks as well as showing where progress is being made towards reducing fatal risk related incidents. Part of the 2013 Safety and Health Strategy was focused on the top five most-frequent occurring fatal risk category incidents. This included additional corporate scrutiny of assurance reviews and VFL interactions to focus on fatal risks activities.

A new tool was added in 2013 to enhance the VFL program. The Task Observation Process for Supervisors (TOPS) is a new level of engagement between employees in the workplace. TOPS is a non-threatening, conversational interaction between supervisor and employee focusing on the consequences of hazards and risks in normal work processes rather than on the likelihood. It engages employees in a discussion about their work and provides a fresh set of eyes to identify potential risks.

Progress Towards Zero Incidents

Safety performance metrics are key measures towards our goal of a zero incident culture. These performance metrics are substantiated by assurance reviews and inspections. In 2013, 24 of our 51 reporting locations (47 percent), including operations, projects, offices and exploration sites, completed the entire year with no lost time injuries. Also, 15 of those locations celebrated the entire year with zero reportable injuries.

In 2013, we continued an eight-year trend of improving our total reportable injury frequency rate (TRIFR). Since 2005, there has been a 77 percent improvement in the TRIFR (from 2.79 to 0.64).

These achievements and exemplary performance, which have been supported by more than 700,000 hours of safety training for employees and contractors in 2013, demonstrate our workers' dedicated safety leadership and focus on "doing things the right way".

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)
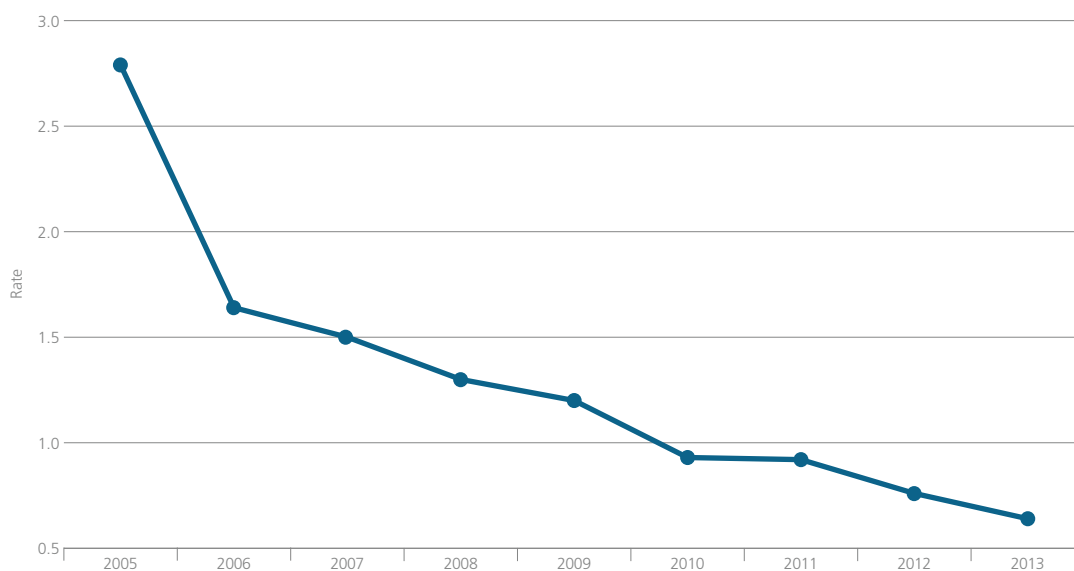
Workplace Safety continued

Regrettably, despite these achievements, four fatalities occurred at our operations in 2013. A contractor died at Jabal Sayid when his truck veered off the road and struck a fence. A contractor was fatally injured at Veladero when a piece of a surface drill fell during repairs. A contractor, who was the passenger in an over-the-road water truck at Pascua-Lama, was fatally injured when the truck's brakes failed. Finally, an employee suffered a fatal fall during repairs to a conveyor at Zaldívar. We are deeply saddened by these fatal accidents. Fatalities are unacceptable and an area of great concern to everyone at Barrick. Teams of investigators were mobilized for these incidents. The lessons learned and many of the corrective actions, including a review of critical systems and critical tasks, have been applied globally.

For regulatory actions and fines, see Data Tables.

What's Next

Adjusting to Barrick's new operating model will likely have its challenges. However, we will remain focused on reducing the incidence of injuries and continuing to work on eliminating fatal risks and fatalities across the company. Mobile equipment accidents remain the most important critical risk at our sites. We have seen improvements and are focused on maintaining that trend.

We also intend to increase our emphasis on education for our safety and health professionals, internally through our Compass program and through off-site education as well. Trained, experienced and skilled professionals will contribute to safety and health improvements across the company. General occupational health and wellness education for our workforce will increase as well, giving workers the tools and knowledge necessary to keep them safe and healthy at work and at home.

In 2014, we will also be reviewing the Barrick Safety and Health System, looking for ways to improve clarity and alignment with the associated protocols. The new Contractor Safety Policy, along with the Fatigue Management Standard, the Ground Support Standard, the Paste Fill Standard and the Construction Standard for new projects will go forward with gap assessments, review and implementation in the coming year.

Total Medical Treatment Injury Rate (TMTIR)

Legend:
- Medical Aid & Restricted Duty Rate
- Lost-time Injury Rate
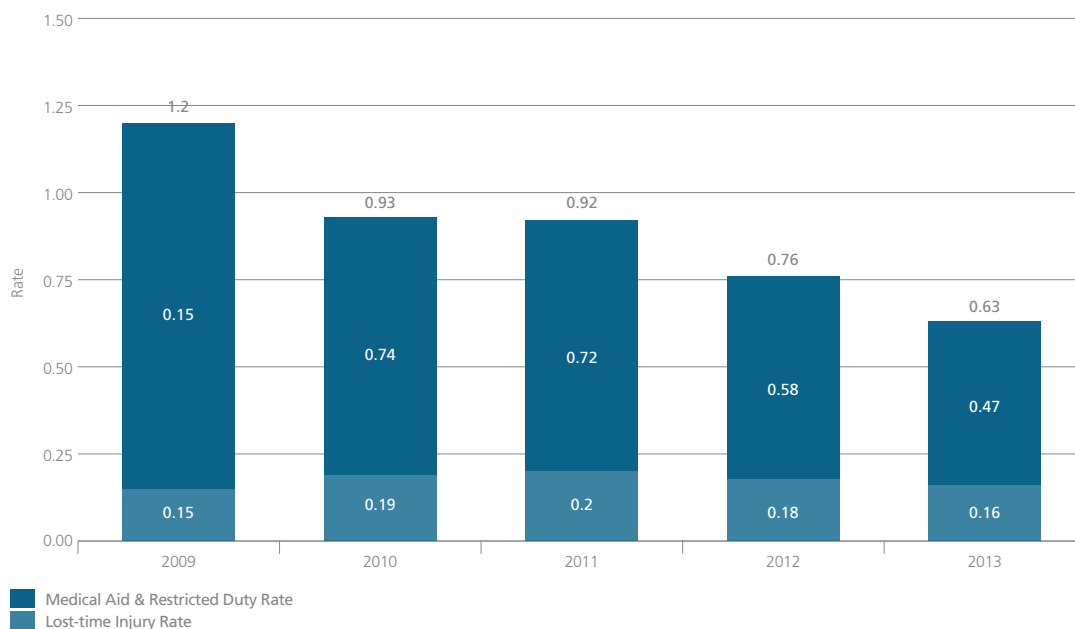
Water Management

—

Why this is a Material Issue

Fresh water is a shared, vital resource. Water use continues to increase around the world to support growing economies and populations – including use for business, manufacturing, agricultural, and domestic activities. For this reason, we see it as a business imperative to manage our water use in a responsible way. According to the World Resources Institute, "more than a billion people currently live in water-scarce regions, and as many as 3.5 billion could experience water scarcity by 2025", including in countries where we operate.

Mining is a water-intensive industry. Barrick operates in a variety of locations, including some where water is scarce, such as at our Zaldívar mine in Chile, and some where it is in surplus, such as at our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea. Regardless of where we operate, we consider water to be a shared, vital resource and see it as an important sustainability issue at local, regional, and global levels. For this reason, we see it as a business imperative to manage our water use in a responsible way.

Our Approach

Barrick endeavors to apply the principles of environmental and socially sustainable water management at our operations. We focus on using water efficiently and believe that water should be managed as a community resource, respecting the rights of other water users. We conduct our business in a way that reduces negative impacts on water throughout the mine life cycle, and pursues water conservation opportunities by minimizing freshwater abstraction, maximizing water recycling and implementing fitness for use wherever we operate.

To do this, throughout every stage of the mining process we follow guidance provided by our internal Environmental Management System and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), to determine how to manage water-related issues. Barrick's Water Conservation Standard emphasises both managing the quantity of water withdrawn and consumed by our operations and monitoring surface and ground water resources "outside the fence". This ensures our operations carry out proper water management activities that are appropriate for

"We need to be operating in an environmentally responsible way at all times. That includes making sure we protect local water systems and use water wisely. Responsible water management protects the community and our business."

Jamie Sokalsky
President and CEO

—

Innovation Drives Water Conservation

The Lumwana mine in Zambia has significantly increased recycling of water from the tailings storage facility by upgrading the decant pontoon system. The improved water-reclaim system reduced the amount of fresh water needed for the process plant from 4.8 billion litres in 2012 to 2.7 billion litres in 2013 – nearly a 50% reduction in the fresh water needed.

—

site-specific conditions. The Standard requires our operations to conduct risk assessments related to water, to implement systematic monitoring programs of water supply, storage, usage, and discharge – to develop and maintain site-wide water balances – and to institute water conservation programs that address significant risks at all stages of the mine life cycle.

Conservation

Barrick operates in a number of arid and semi-arid regions where we preferentially use brackish or saline water to meet our water needs. Along with reducing costs and maximizing the availability of fresh water for other community uses, using saline water also reduces soil salinity, often a problem for farmers and ranchers in arid areas. For example, our Zaldívar mine in Chile uses 100 percent saline water, while a number of mines in Australia are partially supplied by brackish or saline water.

We have been able to reduce capital and operating costs at many sites by recycling and reusing water. This occurs either when a water outflow from one process is used for another – such as wash-bay water being used for dust suppression following necessary treatment – or when gold-laden processing water is stripped of the gold and the water is then re-circulated back through the processing system.

Barrick actively pursues innovative water conservation opportunities. In addition to developing long-term solutions to address freshwater shortage, Barrick has made significant efforts in advancing metallurgical technologies for the gold and copper concentration process to reduce freshwater demand and reduce the costs associated with water.

For example, we developed a new technology – an Air-Metabisulfite treatment (AMBS) – which enables the copper flotation process to use saline or brackish water with minimal metallurgical impact. This improves metallurgy significantly (compared to a lime process) and allows us to reduce potential energy requirements, if water treatment was previously required.

Barrick actively engages with local communities on water-related matters through community participatory water monitoring programs and other forms of communication. In participatory monitoring programs, community members are engaged in monitoring water quality around our mines and their communities. These programs increase transparency in our processes, underscore our confidence in the measures and systems we have in place to maintain water quality and, ultimately, help us build trust with those who share this essential resource with us. We have water monitoring programs with communities located near our operations in South America – Chile, Peru, Argentina – and in the Dominican Republic.

In some communities where a lack of clean water may be an issue, we have programs in place whereby we maintain fresh water supplies for local communities.

In addition to engagement with communities, Barrick also conducts regular engagement with regulators to understand potential regulatory change. In an effort to promote transparency and accountability on water-related issues, Barrick has responded to the CDP Water questionnaire since 2007.

Water Recycling and Reuse

67 percent of Barrick operations are zero discharge sites where most water is recycled or reused, thereby reducing our draw on local water supplies.

Pueblo Viejo and the Aqueducts

A small number of communities near the Pueblo Viejo mine have historically faced difficulties accessing clean water due to drought conditions. Barrick has been supplying tanks and bottled water to these communities since mid-2012 as a short-term solution. The mine has now decided to rehabilitate existing aqueduct systems in the area at an anticipated cost of $170,000, thereby contributing to a permanent solution to this local problem.

Our Performance in 2013

Barrick's absolute water use in 2013 increased by 1 percent. This correlates to a water intensity of 490.1 litres per tonne of ore processed, which is a reduction of 5 percent from 2012.

Water use by type 2013

28%

72%
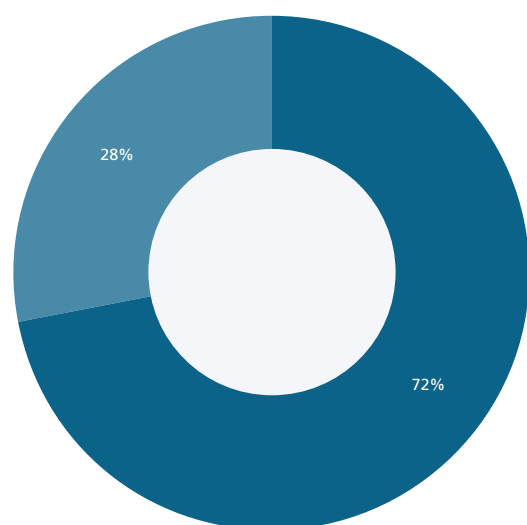
■ Fresh Water (<1,000 mg/L TDS)
■ Saline and Brackish (<1,000 mg/L TDS)

In our effort to preferentially use saline or brackish water, in 2013, approximately 28 percent of the water used at our properties was brackish or saline. At 13 sites (including seven operations and six closed properties), we discharged mine impacted water to the environment once it met water quality permit limits. This year 122.8 million cubic meters was discharged back to surface and subsurface waters.

Water Consumption Intensity

Litres/Tonne Ore Processed

600 —
500 —
400 —
300 —
200 —
100 —
0 —

2009   2010   2011   2012   2013
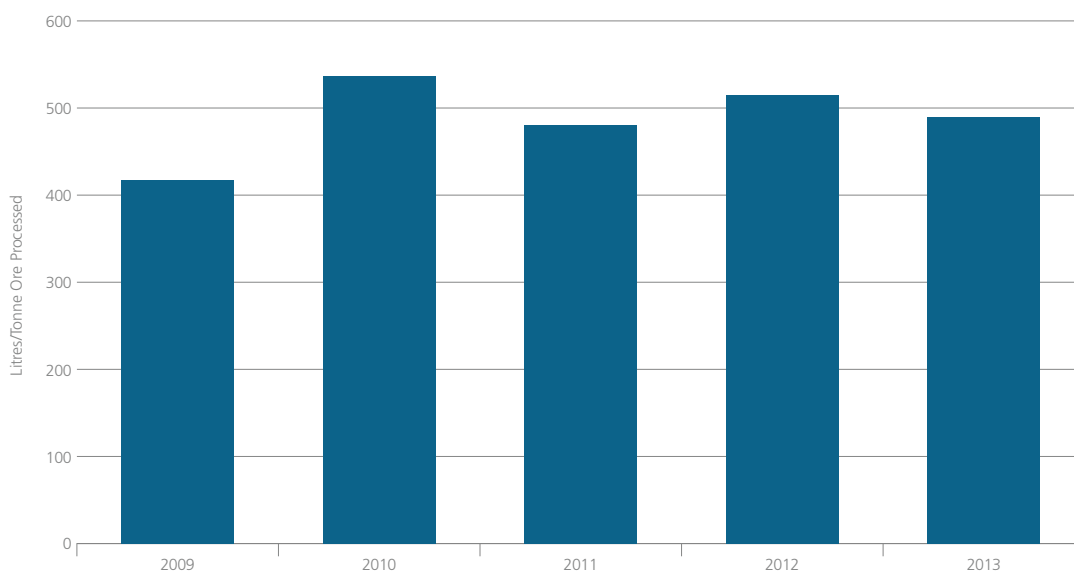
In 2013, in the Dominican Republic, we observed a significant improvement of water quality in the Margajita River located near our Pueblo Viejo mine. The river used to flow dark red due to uncontrolled acidic drainage discharged by the previous owner of the mine. Barrick reclaimed previously-disturbed landscapes, built a network of channels and storage ponds to collect the acidic runoff, and built a water treatment plant to treat the acidic drainage prior to discharging to the river. These comprehensive efforts have improved the water quality of the river, returning the water to its natural colour. The water flow has increased, and local communities can once again catch fish in the river.

Along with projects at our mine sites and in local communities, we also look for opportunities to support water conservation on a global scale. In 2013, Barrick marked World Water Day by donating $100,000 towards the inaugural One Night for ONE DROP charity event in Nevada. ONE DROP is a non-profit charity which strives to ensure that water is accessible to people around the world by developing access-to-water and sanitation projects in countries where adequate water is lacking.

What's Next

Responsible water management will continue to be an important industry and global issue. Going forward, we will be placing more focus on integrating site-level water management within various site functions, including mining, processing, environmental and community relations, in order to optimize the decision-making process regarding water management.

We are also in the process of updating our current research on site-level water risk assessment methods, which will provide more clarity as to which of our properties and supply chain companies are located in areas with a high risk regarding water. This will help inform our site-specific water management activities.

Barrick is looking at additional ways to recycle and reuse water, especially in arid or semi-arid locations, where there is heightened risk of water-based conflict driven by the needs of the many different users, including industry, local communities, farmers and others.

We are also looking at producing a water management cost evaluation tool in the next two to three years to improve the accuracy of water cost estimation. The tool will incorporate both direct costs (such as facility, equipment and power) and indirect costs (such as environmental mitigation and monitoring, and other costs related to community support of our use of water) at each of our operations.

We will continue to seek practical knowledge through collaboration with various levels of government and with local communities to extend our efforts on water stewardship to the watershed level.

Finally, we will begin to evaluate the risk of climate change that may cause physical risks related to water. This is more relevant for the design of channels, spillways and other containment structures to be used in mine closure that may be decades away.

Community Participatory Water Monitoring in 2013

In Peru, community members participated in water monitoring at both Lagunas Norte and Pierina. A total of 78 people attended 11 sessions.

In Chile, community members attended one participatory water monitoring session at Veladero.

Four community participatory monitoring sessions, involving 177 community members, were held at Pueblo Viejo in the Dominican Republic.

Failure of the Non-Contact Water Management System at Pascua-Lama

In January 2013, natural run-off water from the mountains in Chile began flowing into the water management system at our Pascua-Lama project. One of the channels intended to discharge this water experienced significant erosion and collapsed. This caused a mudslide which covered a small area of vegetation in the valley below (approximately one-half hectare). Barrick took action to contain the problem and conducted a thorough clean-up of the affected area. It is important to note that this did not result in any water contamination or damage to glaciers. For more information, see Significant Issues in 2013 and the Barrick website.

Energy Use and Climate Change
—

Why this is a Material Issue

Mining is an energy intensive business. We understand the fundamental link between energy use and climate change and see climate change as a company, community and global concern. While uncertainties still exist as to the rate and magnitude of the impacts of climate change, these uncertainties should not delay effective action to counter the effects of this global problem. In addition, as energy represents a significant proportion of our direct mining costs, managing energy use is vital to ensuring our profitability.

Our Approach

We believe responsible energy use benefits the environment and society through reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It also benefits host countries and communities by reducing what we use from local energy grids, and benefits our bottom-line by lowering our energy costs. Our energy strategy is therefore guided by two goals: to provide for Barrick's long-term competitiveness in a carbon-constrained economy and to mitigate impacts.

Throughout every stage of the mining process, our approach to managing energy use and climate change issues are informed by our internal Environmental Management System and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), including its Position Statement on Climate Change. Barrick's Climate Change and Energy Use Standard establishes requirements for the management of climate change related risks and provides a basis for continuous improvement in managing Barrick's energy footprint and reducing greenhouse gas emission. We realize that increasing energy efficiency will result in GHG reductions, so our climate change strategy begins with energy efficiency programs.

All operations have conducted energy self-assessments and have identified areas for improvement in energy efficiency and conservation. Barrick has a wide range of energy efficiency projects and programs in place at our sites, including energy awareness education, the use of solar-powered water heating and high-efficiency lighting at some of our mine camps, compressor controls, ventilation fan monitoring, and fuel management programs, among others. We are also looking at applying technologies

Renewable Power
—

In 2013, 23 percent of our electrical power, both self-generated and purchased, was sourced from renewables.
—

Natural Gas Use at Goldstrike

The Goldstrike mine in Nevada completed a new natural gas system. Natural gas is a cheaper and cleaner fuel source than propane, which was previously used to power Goldstrike's fixed production equipment. It is also less expensive than propane and the switch over to natural gas is expected to deliver an annual energy savings between $22-34 million throughout the life of mine.
—

that are more energy efficient, including replacing diesel haul trucks with electric-based options such as conveyors and rails at some operations.

To ensure our economic assessments include the potential financial risks associated with GHG emissions, we consider carbon emissions in material decision-making for our most significant projects. The evaluation of carbon emissions will depend on the type of decision. For acquisitions, environmental due diligence includes the calculation of a carbon footprint and the development of a carbon mitigation plan. For new projects, an energy study is performed and includes optimization of project energy efficiencies, an assessment of carbon emissions associated with potential power supply options, the climate change-related risks, mitigation and residual risks, and the development of a mitigation plan. We are also working with our industry associations, in the jurisdictions where we operate and explore, to understand the impacts of emerging and changing climate related policy and regulations.

Our Performance in 2013

Energy Profile 2013

- Diesel
- Electricity
- Natural Gas
- Propane
- Other types

46%
23%
15%
8%
8%
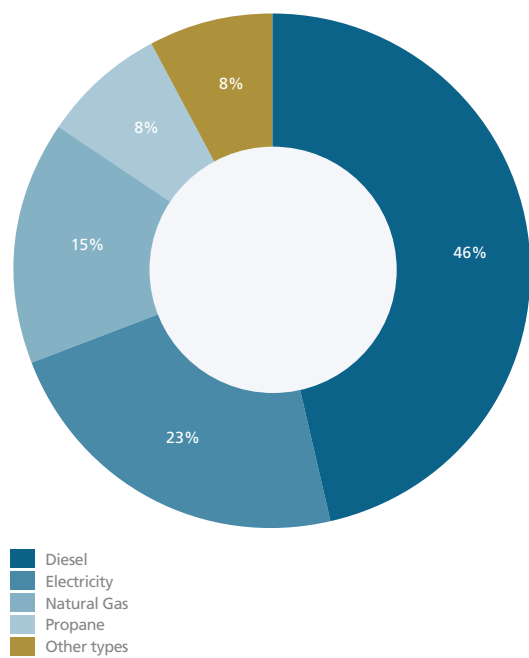
Despite the significant organizational changes this year, Barrick's operations have continued to implement some energy efficiency programs and initiatives. Initiatives in 2013 included:

- In Australia sites installed a solar pump and a heat pump, upgraded a paste plant and an oxygen plant.

- In North America, two sites (Hemlo and Goldstrike) have instituted energy improvement plans. These multi-year plans include ongoing energy conservation measures and projects.

- In the Dominican Republic, the Pueblo Viejo mine built a combined cycle multi-fuel system instead of a traditional 215 MW simple cycle diesel power plant. This heavy fuel oil power plant is more energy efficient and is capable of operating on lower carbon-intensive fuel such as liquid natural gas (LNG) when available.

- The Pueblo Viejo mine also features parallel flow regenerative lime kilns instead of preheated rotary kilns for improved energy efficiency. The new lime kilns can also operate on LNG when available, which will reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions compared to preheated rotary kilns.

- The Veladero mine installed a 5 kW Photovoltaic (PV) solar plant as a pilot project which produced about 8,500 kWh/year of energy. The pilot plant operation offset 2,700 litres of diesel fuel required by the mine camp and reduced GHG emissions by about 8 tonnes in 2013.

Consistent with our commitment to transparency, Barrick has responded to the CDP Investor questionnaire every year since 2007. CDP is the only global climate change reporting system and involves disclosure of climate change strategies by more than 6,000 of the world's largest companies. In 2013, Barrick was named to the CDP Canada Climate Disclosure Leadership Index for the fourth consecutive year. This index is comprised of the top 10 percent of companies with the highest carbon disclosure scores from among 200 major Canadian companies.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity

Kilograms CO_2e/Tonne Ore Processed

Year	Direct	Indirect	Total
2009	14.4	11	25.4
2010	15.7	13	28.7
2011	14.7	11.1	25.8
2012	16.7	11.1	27.8
2013	15.5	10.5	26

■ Indirect
■ Direct

Energy Use Intensity

Megajoules/Tonne of Ore Processed

Year	Direct	Indirect	Total
2009	190.7	62.3	253
2010	210.7	70	280.7
2011	205.4	63.9	269.3
2012	219	70.5	289.5
2013	201.8	72.1	273.9

■ Indirect
■ Direct
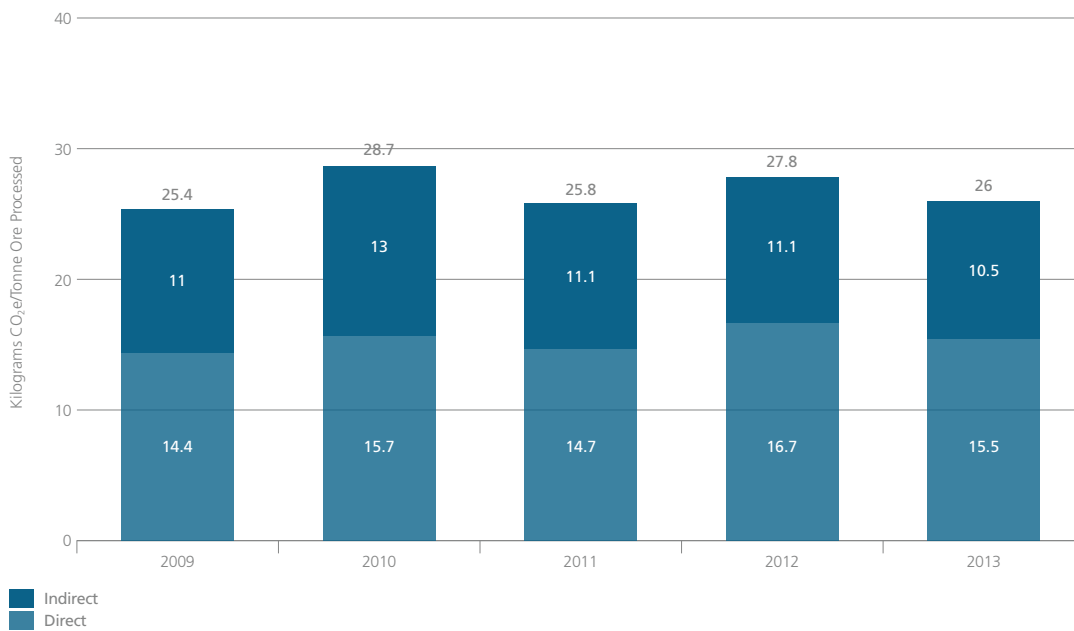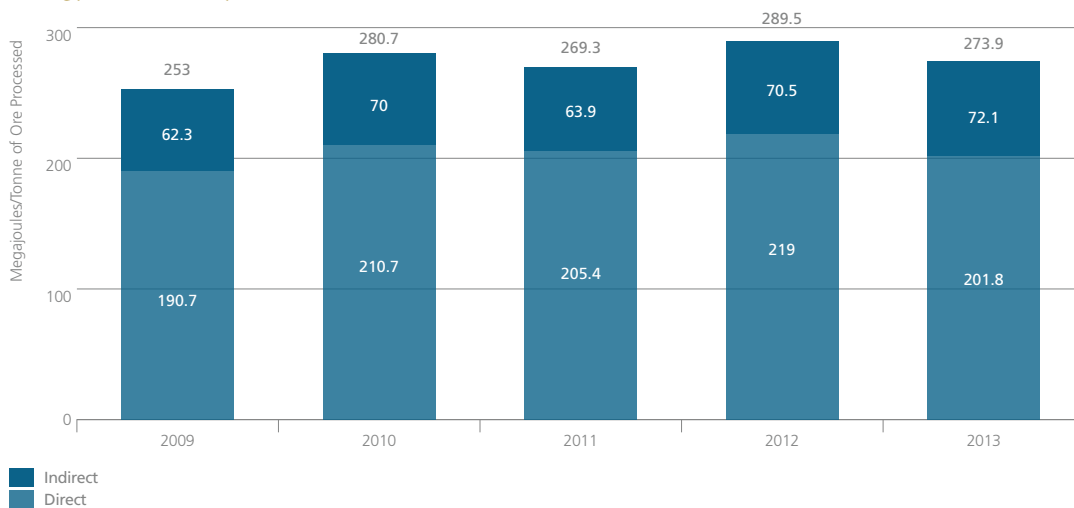
What's Next

Climate change and energy security will remain an important issue for the mining industry, and for Barrick, especially given the locations where we operate. Therefore, our plan is to continue to mitigate impacts, reduce costs and remain competitive in a carbon-constrained economy. In 2014, we will work towards developing an energy plan and a GHG emissions reduction plan that includes the development of mid- and long-term targets.

We will continue to look for additional clean energy opportunities wherever we operate. For example, in Argentina, we will continue to explore various renewable power strategies (geothermal, solar) to reduce the need for on-site diesel power production at the Veladero mine. If the results are favourable, renewable energy could significantly reduce the power costs, GHG emissions and the number of fuel delivery trucks required at this site.

The pilot Photovoltaic (PV) solar plant at Veladero provided valuable solar energy information in 2013. The lessons learned from this project will help Barrick better understand the potential energy and GHG savings and the economics from scaling up the PV plant to 10,000 -15,000 kWh at this site. A 10,000 kW (10 MW) solar project of similar design could potentially produce about 17,000,000 kWh/year in renewable energy, reduce diesel consumption by 5.3 million litres/year and reduce GHG emissions by 15,350 tonnes per year.

Also, our Goldstrike and Cortez operations in Nevada are studying the feasibility and economics of switching their haul trucks to LNG to reduce fuel costs and emissions. An LNG pilot project is being developed for 2014 – 2015 to test and monitor the performance, operations, safety, emissions and economics of switching to this fuel source. We anticipate that, for the pilot, the haul trucks will be initially retrofitted to use a 50/50 mixture of LNG and diesel.

Biodiversity

Why this is a Material Issue

Business, governments, regulators and communities around the world are increasing their focus on the significant impact of human activities to biodiversity – and how these impacts affect the environment's capacity to provide the goods and services we all rely upon. Human caused biodiversity loss is an issue of concern to Barrick as well. We see the results of biodiversity loss – pollution, water scarcity, erosion – as a clear risk to our business; both as a regulatory risk and as a risk to our relationships with our host communities. We are therefore committed to contributing to conservation and biodiversity protection wherever we operate.

Barrick owns or manages 2.1 million hectares of land, although we have active operations or reclamation properties on just over three percent of that land; the rest is managed as ranches and stations or left as wildlife habitat. We operate on five continents and in many countries, with mine sites located near sea level to over 4,000 meters above sea level, so the lands we manage include a wide variety of ecosystems.

Our mining activities can temporarily impact local biodiversity. To develop a mine, we remove both vegetation and topsoil. To access the ore we dig large open pits or access underground ore bodies through tunnelling. We construct waste rock storage areas, heap leach facilities and tailings storage impoundments and dams. We use both surface and underground water in processing, sourcing it from rivers, lakes and aquifers and, although we have developed a water conservation strategy, these activities can be of concern to local communities. Therefore, we are committed to engaging with local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, regarding these impacts. Conserving and protecting the lands and waters we manage and the many varieties of plant and animal life that inhabit them, is critical to Barrick's licence to operate.

Our Approach

Our goal for biodiversity management is to safeguard, manage, and eventually reclaim lands with a focus on protecting biodiversity and enhancing the environment, for now and for the future.

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the diversity of plants and animals and the places, or ecosystems, where they live. Biodiversity forms the basis of the many ecosystem services (providing fresh water, providing raw materials such as food and fuel, climate regulation, soil formation, recreational services, etc.) that keep people, and the natural environment, alive and healthy.
—

"We need to look at biodiversity through an interdisciplinary lens, instead of looking at each physical or biological process in isolation."

Gail Ross
Manager of Biological and Ecological Sciences, Barrick
—

Biodiversity continued

Throughout every stage of the mining process we follow the guidance provided by our internal Environmental Management System and associated Standards, along with guidance provided by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), to determine how to manage biodiversity.

During the mine construction phase we stockpile topsoil, divert streams around the active area of the mine and construct roads only where necessary. We may also relocate plants and animals to secure/protected locations depending on the risk and develop nurseries to grow native and/or non-native plants to be used during reclamation activities.

During operations, we provide barriers to keep animals and birds from contacting process solutions and keep fresh and mine-impacted water separate. Also, when possible, we re-contour and re-vegetate disturbed areas after they are no longer required for active mining.

At closure, we remove the physical infrastructure; close pits and shafts; stabilize underground workings; treat tailings and process waters appropriately; and slope, contour, cap or cover, and when applicable, re-vegetate our waste rock facilities, leach pads, and tailings impoundments, when possible with native species. It is not usually possible to restore a mine site exactly as it was prior to mining, but it is possible to restore a healthy, thriving ecosystem, with lands that support productive post-mining land use.

After reviewing our options for biodiversity management at our operations in 2012, we determined that a 'no net loss' approach would be difficult to demonstrate at our older, established minesites where original baseline data is not always available. Recognizing this limitation, we decided to focus on ways to achieve beneficial outcomes for impacted key biodiversity features at new projects and major expansions of existing properties. This includes combining the elements of the Mitigation Hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and restoration programs with biodiversity offsets and/or other conservation actions to ensure landscapes in the regions benefit over time from our presence.

Our Performance in 2013

Discussions on the practicality of implementing the draft Biodiversity Standard continued in 2013, but were somewhat overshadowed by the steady stream of changes taking place as Barrick underwent internal reorganization. Despite unforeseen delays and uncertainties, our work towards improving our commitment to conserve biodiversity continues. In 2013, we worked on a number of biodiversity projects at select sites, including the examples below.

In the Dominican Republic, at our newly commissioned Pueblo Viejo mine, we continued working through our Biodiversity Action Plan to offset the impacts of the tailings facility to threatened frogs. This offset program is based on habitat equivalency and support for captive breeding programs to ensure long-term sustainability of threatened frog populations. We were pleased that data resulting from our research and conservation efforts helped the IUCN reassess the status of these frogs, two of which were down-listed from endangered to vulnerable in 2013.

The Goldstrike mine in Nevada, along with other mining operations and local conservation groups, contributed funding to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management for the 2013 aerial seeding and re-fencing of 131,500 hectares of northern Nevada high desert rangelands, to help rehabilitate habitat which was burned in fires in 2012. These efforts will restore habitat critical for wildlife species such as sage grouse, Lahontan cutthroat trout, mule deer and pronghorn antelope.

What's Next

As part of our commitment to continue looking for opportunities to improve conservation at our sites and the landscapes in which we operate, we continue to support financially, and through active participation in groups such as the Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative, ICMM's Biodiversity working Group, the Nature Conservancy's Business Council, Proteus (UNEP-WCMC) and BSR's Ecosystem Services Working Group. Each of these partnerships and working groups supports the continued growth of good practice among industry leaders and exposes us to the most current thoughts to consider as we work towards our improvement goals.

With our Biodiversity Standard almost complete, we are developing a plan to prepare sites to implement the Standard by January 2015. This will include training along with using risk assessments, where appropriate, to look at three key areas – habitats, species and ecosystem services – using Barrick's Formal Risk Assessment (FRA) process.

Mitigation Hierarchy

- Avoid: Avoid impacts on certain components of biodiversity.
- Minimise: Reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided.
- Rehabilitate/restore: Rehabilitate degraded ecosystems or restore cleared ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided and/or minimised.
- Offset: Compensate for any residual significant, adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, minimised and/or rehabilitated or restored, in order to achieve no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity.

Source: Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme
——

Section 3
Additional information

Governance Structure

—

Effective governance is a foundation of our performance and success as a publicly-traded international gold mining company. Our obligations, expectations and intentions are codified in our Vision, our Values and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and reinforced regularly at all levels of the company.

Governance Approach

Our governance framework helps ensure that our stated commitment to corporate responsibility translates into responsible mining practices on the ground. This framework includes codes, policies and management systems to guide operational and other decision-making, and is overseen by Board and executive-level leadership.

Barrick's Board of Directors is responsible for the stewardship of the company and for oversight of the management of its business affairs, while our senior management is responsible for the management and day-to-day operation of the company.

Governance Framework

Vision & Values

Our vision is to be the world's best gold mining company by operating in a safe, profitable and responsible manner. In everything we do, we are guided by the following core values:

- Integrity
- Respect and Open Communication
- Responsibility and Accountability
- Teamwork
- Create Shareholder Value

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

As a company, and as individuals, we must guide our conduct by the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and ethical behaviour. Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code) embodies the commitment of Barrick to conduct business in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, and the highest ethical standards throughout our worldwide organization. The Code has been adopted by the Board of Directors and applies to every Barrick employee, including the CEO and other senior executive officers, and to members of our Board of Directors.

In addition to the Code, every employee, officer and director must also comply with the associated Anti-Fraud Policy, Disclosure Policy, Insider Trading Policy, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, Human Rights Policy, Policy with respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Safety and Occupational Health Policy, Environmental Policy, as well as with the policies of each particular business unit.

All employees are required to read the Code and associated policies, and all management and supervisory personnel are required to complete training sessions on the Code and associated policies, and annually recertify their compliance.

As well, all Barrick employees, officers and directors are accountable for adhering to the Code and we are each responsible for reporting behaviour that violates the Code. When applying the Code to our actions, each employee should seek full compliance, not only with the letter of the Code, but also with the spirit of its rules.

Policies & Management Systems

In addition to the Code, specific policies direct employees as they interact with their colleagues, people in communities, government officials, the physical environment and others. Barrick also has in place management systems – from environment to security to human rights – setting expectations, defining performance standards and providing the necessary tools to manage our social and environmental impacts. Together, these help ensure that our commitment to responsible mining practices are embedded across our business and translate into on-the-ground performance.

Leadership & Oversight

Board of Directors Overview of Corporate Responsibility

Board- and executive-level accountability and responsibility help ensure we are delivering on our commitment to corporate responsibility. Barrick's Board of Directors consisted of 13 directors, eight of whom were independent. The Chair of the Board of Directors is also an officer of the company. The independent directors elect a Lead Director from among their members. At each regular and special meeting of the Board there are scheduled sessions in which the independent directors meet in the absence of the non-independent directors and management. These independent sessions are presided over by the Lead Director. The Lead Director has, among others, the responsibility of consulting with the Chair regarding the agenda and associated materials for Board meetings, and participating in the annual performance evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer. The Lead Director serves as an independent leadership contact for directors, and assists in maintaining and enhancing the quality of the company's corporate

Senior Executives and Performance-based Compensation

—

Barrick's performance-based compensation system for senior executives sets out the performance measurement categories, metrics, weightings, performance goals, etc. for the annual performance incentive plan (i.e. annual bonus). Compensation is determined in part by the performance of the Community Relations, Health, Environment, Safety and Security functions (i.e. the CHESS functions). This system applies to the corporate Senior Leadership Team, regional leadership and site General Managers. In 2013, the performance incentive for the CHESS category was 25 percent of the total scorecard.

—

governance. The Board of Directors has a number of committees to guide its activities; the Corporate Responsibility Committee, Audit Committee, Finance Committee, Compensation Committee, and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. To promote the effective functioning of the Board of Directors and its committees, the Board has also adopted a set of corporate governance guidelines and formal mandates for the Board and each committee, setting out their roles and responsibilities.

Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board

The Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for overseeing Barrick's corporate social responsibility, environmental, human rights and safety & health policies and programs. The Committee also oversees performance, monitors current and future regulatory issues, and makes recommendations to the Board, where appropriate, in these areas. In 2013, the Committee was comprised of three directors, one independent director and two non-independent directors. Each year, the Committee receives presentations from management on the company's environmental performance and initiatives, reclamation and closure costs, safety and health performance and initiatives, permitting and government approvals at the company's projects,

security matters, human rights issues and CSR programs. More information on this committee's mandate can be found on our website.

Senior Executive Overview of Corporate Responsibility

In 2013, Barrick also had an Operational Community, Health, Environment, Safety and Security (CHESS) committee. The Operational CHESS Committee reviewed CHESS performance, trends and issues, and approved CHESS policies and business plans. The CHESS Committee was comprised of our Chief Operating Officer and other senior executives. Toward the end of 2013, and in support of Barrick's new organizational model, a license to operate (LTO) component was integrated into the Operational CHESS Committee. The Committee was renamed the CHESS/LTO Forum and is now co-hosted by the Senior Executive Vice President and the Chief Operating Officer. Meeting on a quarterly basis, the scope of the meetings has expanded to include both site-level CHESS performance as well as country-level LTO risks, such as political, social, legal and economic risks. The mandate of the CHESS/LTO Forum will be finalized in the second quarter of 2014.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
CSR Charter

Management Systems and Programs

Corporate Policies

Anti-Corruption Compliance Program
Community Relations Management System
Environmental Management System
Human Rights Compliance Program
Safety & Health Management System
Security Management System
Supplier Code of Ethics

Anti-Fraud Policy
Insider Trading Policy
Policy on Doing Business Abroad
Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
Disclosure Policy
Policy with respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
Environmental Policy
Human Rights Policy
Community Relations Policy
Safety and Health Policy
Security Policy

Governance Structure continued

```
┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
│    Corporate     │     │                  │
│  Responsibility  ├─────┤ Board of Directors│
│  Committee of    │     │                  │
│   the Board      │     └────────┬─────────┘
└──────────────────┘              │
                          ┌───────┴──────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
                          │  Chief Executive │              │       CSR        │
                          │   Officer (CEO)  │              │  Advisory Board  │
                          └──────────────────┘              └──────────────────┘
```

Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board — **Board of Directors**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

CSR Advisory Board

Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer

Senior Vice President & General Counsel

Senior Vice President, Human Resources

Senior Executive Vice President

Vice President, Asset Protection and Crisis Management

Vice President, Corporate Social Responsibility

Vice President, Environment

Vice President, Communications

Vice President, Safety and Health

Senior Director, Government Affairs

Senior Vice President, Global Technical Services

Portfolio General Managers — **General Managers (non-core mines)**

General Managers (core mines)

CSR Advisory Board

Our responsible mining performance also benefits from the advice and guidance of our external CSR Advisory Board, established in 2012, and comprised of the following four distinguished individuals: Aron Cramer, Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Robert Fowler, and Gare Smith (see our website for their bios). John Ruggie, author of the U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, serves as a special consultant to the Board. Convened twice per year and hosted by the CEO, Advisory Board meetings provide a forum for the Board to interact with members of Barrick's senior leadership team, provide insight on emerging CSR trends and issues that could affect the company's business, and provide critical feedback on the company's corporate responsibility performance. Summaries of the meetings are posted on Barrick's website. Plans are underway to convene another two meetings in 2014.

For more detailed information on each functional area and its respective management system and approach, see Our Strategy and Management Approach.

Our Strategy and Management Approach

—

Barrick, along with other international mining companies, faces scrutiny from governments, communities, international lenders and NGOs about the social and environmental impacts of mining.

The last decade has seen an emergence of more stringent government regulations and an expanding range of social and environmental performance standards and initiatives, many of which are industry-driven. As a result of these external efforts, along with an increased internal focus on responsible mining, the mining sector is doing a better job today of avoiding negative impacts on our employees, and the communities and the environments where we operate.

Strategy and Analysis

In 2013, we focused on addressing the critical issues of worker safety, providing real value to the communities and host countries where we operate, protecting the land and water near our mines, protecting the human rights of employees and community members, and operating in an ethical and transparent fashion at all times. We made real progress but still have more to do.

We realize there is still more we can do to improve our CSR performance and to build on the strong foundation we have created. Thoughtful management of our CSR issues is smart business and an essential part of long-term success in a rapidly changing world. Even with the operational changes to our company in 2013, we will not lose sight of the importance of mining responsibility. Among our priorities for the future, we must continue to engage with communities throughout the entire life cycle of mining, keep our focus on environmental protection, reduce our use of natural resources wherever possible, and ensure worker safety and the human rights of our employees and local community members.

Our People

Barrick is committed to providing a positive work environment to attract and retain the highest quality people and to develop leaders to ensure our future success. Employees are key stakeholders in the company. They expect, and have a right, to be treated with respect through open, honest and timely communication. We strive for a work environment that stresses safety, first of all, along with positive teamwork and collaboration as a way to achieve outstanding results and continuous improvement in all areas of our business activity.

Respecting our people helps the company build a highly skilled and engaged workforce that delivers superior results. The shared benefit is in personal satisfaction and career development for employees and a sustainable competitive advantage for Barrick.

We generally prefer to develop internal talent rather than hire from outside the organization. We have processes and programs to provide on-the-job learning, coaching and mentoring, education and other development opportunities for employees throughout their careers at Barrick. We leverage technology such as webinars and e-learning modules to improve the learning experience and to mitigate the challenges of remote operating environments. We use our talent management process to identify and develop high potential, globally mobile

employees, providing them with a variety of assignments to help them advance their careers.

At Barrick, we recognize and reward people for good work and for the contributions they make to the organization. Barrick offers company awards programs to recognize excellence in specific areas that are directly aligned with our priorities. The company offers monetary rewards and career advancement for good performance. Moreover, the company promotes visible felt leadership as a way to provide employees with ongoing feedback, coaching and recognition. We understand that fair and proper recognition drives engagement and strengthens our culture.

Due to the geographic and cultural diversity of our workforce, we have developed a blend of global, regional and site-based Human Resources policies and programs. We take a global approach to senior leadership development, performance and talent management. We take a regional approach to compensation and benefits, training and employee relations to address the unique labour markets and social conditions in the countries where we operate. This combined approach has allowed us to implement targeted local programs that attract, retain and motivate our staff, while reflecting local norms. Although our policies do not apply to our long-term contractors, we do review contractor policies for alignment with ours prior to retaining them.

Nothing is more important to Barrick than the safety, health and well-being of our workers and their families. Our safety and health vision of "Every person going home safe and healthy every day," supports this commitment to a safe and healthy workplace. We believe that all injuries and occupational illnesses are preventable, and there is no job worth doing in an unsafe way. Therefore, we strive for a zero incident culture at Barrick.

We believe that sound safety and occupational health practices are in the best interests of our employees, their families, our business, our shareholders, and the communities in which we operate. Barrick's Safety and Health Policy, management system, standards and practices apply to all employees. They also apply to the contractors who work at our sites. All contractors are required to provide and maintain a safe and healthy work environment and are responsible, at a minimum, for performing work to Barrick's safety and health standards. There are

nine elements in the Safety and Health Management System; they work together to ensure high performance, to measure that performance and to facilitate continuous improvement.

All of our operations have safety and health committees and conduct regular safety meetings that fit the needs and requirements of each individual site. Many of our operations conduct daily safety meetings, while others conduct meetings on a weekly basis. Joint representation of managers, supervisors, and workers on our safety committees ensures that we hold each other accountable for superior safety and health practices and provide the leadership and resources needed to achieve our vision. Ad-hoc safety meetings are also conducted throughout the various functional areas, within each operation, to involve all workers in eliminating unsafe conditions in the work environment. Along with safety committees, safety training programs are conducted for contractors and employees at all Barrick operations and projects, as well as at our office locations

Barrick also maintains emergency response teams at all its sites. These highly trained, skilled professionals are the first responders to any mine emergency. They are experts at first aid, fire-fighting, dealing with hazardous chemicals, and emergency rescues. The teams log many hours of intensive training to ensure they are well prepared to respond to emergencies.

As a leader within the mining industry, Barrick has, and continues to implement operational improvements which result in superior safety and occupational health performance. Our management practices fully integrate safety and occupational health evaluation, planning, and design into our business development strategies. Safe production is always our goal and we are committed to improving our safety performance at every site.

Regular assurance reviews at our operations help ensure that safety and occupational health hazards have been identified and that effective controls are in place and monitored to ensure continued improvement and effectiveness. When safety and health assurance reviews identify deficiencies, our investigations recognize the root causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective actions can be implemented.

Our Strategy and Management Approach continued

The Environment

At Barrick, responsible environmental management is central to our success as a leading gold mining company and we seek to continually improve our performance. Our goal is to minimize our footprint and safeguard the environment, now and for future generations.

We are governed in our approach to environmental management by our corporate Environmental Policy. The Policy outlines our commitment to pollution prevention, safeguarding the environment, educating our employees and communities about our environmental commitments, and applying proven management practices to prevent or mitigate negative environmental impacts. Performance indicators help us measure how well we are performing.

Application of the Barrick Environmental Management System (EMS) at each of our operations helps us realize these policy commitments. The EMS applies to Barrick activities at all properties, including joint ventures where we are the operator. It consists of 16 elements. Each element contains a statement of the standard of environmental conduct that Barrick expects, followed by a list of Management System Requirements. The Requirements represent the specific systems, practices, procedures or tasks that are, at a minimum, necessary to meet the Standard.

The EMS also provides the threshold for an operation to move to ISO14001 certification. Most – 77 percent – of Barrick operations are ISO certified, with the remainder working towards certification. We are also members of the International Cyanide Management Institute which, through the Cyanide Code, provides best practices for transporting, storing, using and disposing of cyanide. The ICMI monitors adherence to the Code. All operations that use cyanide are Code certified, with the exception of one site that is applying for certification in 2014. These certifications are an important aspect of Barrick's responsible environmental management.

We conduct regular environmental assurance reviews at our operations and projects to verify that management systems are adequate to ensure performance commitments are achieved, and that our operations are in compliance with government regulations and internal standards. When these assurance reviews identify deficiencies, our investigations attempt to recognize the fundamental causes underlying these deficiencies so that effective corrective and preventative actions can be implemented.

Employees and contractors at all operations and projects receive environmental training which provides them with an understanding of their environmental responsibilities, while our environmental professionals at each site receive additional training throughout the year, often in the form of off-site classes, on-line courses or seminars.

Human Rights and Ethics

Barrick maintains a fundamental respect for the human rights of our employees and every individual and community affected by our operations. We expect our employees to act to the highest ethical standards and will not tolerate violations of human rights committed by employees, affiliates or any third parties action on our behalf or related to any aspect of our business.

Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics sets out the ethical behaviour required of all Barrick employees. The Code, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, applies to every Barrick employee, including the CEO and other senior executive officers, and to members of our Board of Directors. In addition to the Code, every employee, officer, and director must also comply with the associated Anti-Fraud Policy, Disclosure Policy, Insider Trading Policy, Policy on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, Safety and Occupational Health Policy, Human Rights Policy, Security Policy and Environmental Policy.

Precautionary Approach

We recognize that there may be significant impacts to the existing natural environment both temporary and long-lasting, due to the presence of our mining operations. As a result, Barrick is committed to using a precautionary approach throughout the life of a mine – from development through closure – by first assessing potential environmental impacts, then evaluating how to avoid, control or mitigate these impacts, even when there is a lack of scientific certainty as to the likelihood or magnitude of the impacts.

Section 3: Additional Information

To operationalize these policies and ensure human rights are respected wherever we operate, Barrick has in place a comprehensive human rights compliance program. The program confers responsibility and accountability for compliance with human rights to our legal function at the Office of the General Counsel (OGC). The program is consistent with international best practices, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The OGC ensures compliance with our human rights obligations by approaching human rights as a form of governance. Specifically, we believe that every functional unit, office, and site plays a role in ensuring that we respect human rights. Under our program, the legal department works with each internal group to ensure that they are considering and abiding by international human rights norms in their conduct, and in developing their own policies, procedures and management systems. In this way, we try to operationalize human rights in ways most relevant to each area of the business, and maximize the manner in which human rights is integrated into our daily practices. The OGC reinforces these policies through extensive training, visible management support, third-party due diligence, external assurance and a disciplinary approach that does not tolerate human rights violations. Detailed information on the human rights compliance program is available on our website, fully describing its components and relevant policies, as well the suite of procedures, standards and guidance materials to support those policies.

Through this comprehensive approach, we are committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognize and report human rights violations. We are also committed to providing equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination for all employees, to upholding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour, and to supporting the effective abolition of child labour.

We also recognize the need for an effective security program to protect people, products, assets, and reputation. While security challenges may vary by location, our Security Policy and Security Management System apply to all locations, globally.

Barrick's security approach is based on respect for people and human rights, and is guided by the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. These Principles are integrated into our Security Policy, and our staff members are trained to follow them. Barrick wants to be a welcome partner wherever we operate in the world, and we value our reputation as a good corporate citizen that engages and supports local communities. These relationships are important on many levels, including the establishment of a calm, secure environment for our operations.

Society

Barrick's operations have an impact on the lives of people who live in the communities near our mines. Poorly managed, these impacts can pose risks to our business, whether this is from complaints about our operations, to local protests and social unrest, or even a wholesale loss of community trust and support.

We believe that open, transparent, and respectful relationships with local communities can help manage and reduce these impacts, limit potential risks to our business, and contribute to a more stable operating environment. Engaging with local communities also improves our understanding of local cultures, priorities and concerns, which help us better share the benefits of our operations. As such, our relationships with – as well as our impacts on – local communities are as important to us as any part of the business and vital to the success and sustainability of our operations.

To ensure a consistent and professional approach across all our sites, Barrick has a Community Relations Policy which outlines our commitment to building strong relationships in the communities where we operate. The Policy is supported by the Community Relations Standard, community relations procedures, guidelines and toolkits; as well as comprehensive assurance reviews. Together, these form Barrick's Community Relations Management System (CRMS). The CRMS guides Barrick's relationships with local communities at all Barrick's projects and operations. It sets minimum performance requirements that are aligned with international standards and practice to ensure community relations activities are carried out in a systematic and professional manner.

As every community where we operate is different, community relations requirements are organized into two categories: management elements and context-specific elements. Management elements are required at all sites. These are fundamental requirements of any community relations program, covering such things as stakeholder engagement, grievance management and social obligations. Context-specific elements are only required at sites where they are relevant. These include such things as community development plans, cultural heritage activities and relationships with Indigenous Peoples.

The CRMS has been designed to respect the unique context of each site by setting minimum performance standards but otherwise leaving sites to determine the most appropriate and relevant approach to guide their planning and implementation efforts. Our intention is to bring professionalism and consistency to our local interactions, to better manage the risks associated with our social impacts and build mutually beneficial relationships that can deliver long-term value.

One of the elements of the CRMS is Grievance Mechanism. Effective community engagement relies on communities having access to a culturally appropriate way to voice their concerns directly to mine site personnel. To this end, we committed to having a grievance mechanism in place at all of our sites in 2013. We achieved this goal.

Our Stakeholders

—

Barrick has a variety of stakeholder groups at the global, country and site levels. Through the processes of stakeholder- and issues-mapping, we identify who our stakeholders are at each level and their key issues. This activity of identifying, categorizing, and mapping the relationships between stakeholders at all levels at each location where we operate assists us in setting strategic priorities for engagement and consultation.

Identification and Selection of Stakeholders

For regional and community stakeholders, we undertake preliminary stakeholder identification during the exploration phase of a project, and have community relations guidance for the exploration group to assist in this task. We complete detailed stakeholder identification as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) at the outset of each development project. Throughout the operational phase of our mines, stakeholder identification and issues mapping continues and results are reviewed and updated annually. Cultural awareness is one of the many keys to identifying all relevant stakeholders, including possible vulnerable and minority groups.

Corporate stakeholders, including our shareholders, governments, academics, international non-government organizations (NGOs), Socially Responsible Investors (SRIs) and Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) research analysts, are identified through contacts within our investor relations team and other functional groups; through contacts in our industry associations; through outreach by our corporate social responsibility team; and direct contact by stakeholders interested in learning more about our CSR performance.

Barrick's Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholders are people or groups that have an interest in the activities of our company.

Stakeholder Engagement

Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders is one of the most effective tools to help us address the key issues associated with our business. We hold both regular and ad-hoc meetings in all countries with members of our host communities, local and regional governments, local NGOs, and other interested stakeholders. We also engage with non-community stakeholders – including our shareholders, corporate financial interests, pension funds and investor groups, international NGOs, sustainable development research groups – through one-on-one meetings, teleconferences, participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives, and via our industry associations.

For community stakeholders, dialogue starts at an early stage in the life of a mine – well before actual mining begins. We establish active outreach programs in host communities including local village meetings, open houses, site tours, community newsletters, town-hall meetings, both formal and informal question-and-answer sessions, and one-on-one discussions. When needed, we also establish community liaison offices in the local towns and communities in order to provide easy access for community members to discuss issues with company representatives. We make a concerted effort to ensure these offices are community friendly, culturally appropriate, and open to all. During active operations and through mine closure, we keep the lines of communication open by continuing to hold public meetings and, in many cases, forming local community advisory groups. For example, at ABGs North Mara mine in Tanzania, we conduct monthly tours of the mine to allow community members to familiarize themselves with the mining operations and also to encourage relationship building between the community and the mine.

Each year, as part of our ICMM assurance process, independent, third-party consultants complete annual site-level stakeholder interviews in the countries where we operate. Site level stakeholders include community members, local landowners, local business people, indigenous peoples, local government officials and women's groups. Results of these stakeholder interviews and our assurance consultant's recommendations are reviewed at a senior level within the company each year. The recommendations cover key areas, including stakeholder engagement and transparency regarding the CSR challenges we face. We make an effort to follow-up on these recommendations each year.

External Commitments

—

In keeping with Barrick's commitment to social responsibility, we recognize the importance of addressing a range of economic, social and environmental issues. We have adopted a number of voluntary codes and initiatives, and have become a partner or participating member of various associations and organizations that advance a social responsibility agenda.

Organization	Date of Adoption / Membership	Focus
Business for Social Responsibility	2007	BSR is a US-based, not-for-profit organization focused on sustainability and business. BSR works with its global network of more than 250 member companies to develop sustainable business strategies and solutions through consulting, research, and cross-sector collaboration.
Carbon Disclosure Project	2005	The CDP is an independent not-for-profit organization holding the largest database of primary corporate climate change information in the world. Thousands of organizations from across the world's major economies measure and disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and climate change strategies through CDP; and now water management strategies through CDP-Water Disclosure.
Clinton Global Initiative	2007	Established in 2005 by President Bill Clinton, the CGI convenes global leaders to devise and implement innovative solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges. CGI gathers government officials, business leaders, and non-profit directors from all over the world, creating opportunities for them to collaborate, share ideas, and forge partnerships that enhance their work.
Danish Institute for Human Rights	2012	The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) is an independent, national human rights institution modelled in accordance with the UN Paris Principles. The Institute was established 2002. The chief objective of DIHR is to promote and develop knowledge about human rights on a national, regional and international basis, predicated on the belief that human rights are universal, mutually interdependent and interrelated. Barrick is a partner in the DIHR.
Devonshire Initiative	2007	The DI is a forum for leading Canadian international development NGOs and mining companies to come together in response to the emerging social agenda surrounding mining and community development. Members believe that a collaborative presence between the Canadian private sector and NGOs in emerging markets can be a force for positive change. The ultimate objective of the DI is improved social and community development outcomes wherever Canadian mining companies operate overseas.
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	2006	The EITI is a coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors and international organizations. It supports improved governance in resource-rich countries by the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining.
Global Reporting Initiative	2005	GRI developed the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework. The framework sets out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure their economic, environmental and social performance.
International Council on Mining & Metals	2006	The ICMM was formed by the world's leading mining companies. ICMM members believe that be acting collectively the mining, minerals and metals industry can best ensure its continued access to land, capital and markets as well as build trust and respect by demonstrating its ability to contribute successfully to sustainable development. As members we are committed to implementing the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework.

Organization	Date of Adoption / Membership	Focus
International Cyanide Management Code	2005	The "International Cyanide Management Code For The Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide In The Production of Gold" (the Code) is a voluntary program for the gold mining industry to promote responsible management of cyanide use in gold mining, enhance the protection of human health, and reduce the potential for environmental impacts. Companies that become signatories to the Code must have their operations audited by an independent third party to demonstrate their compliance with the Code.
International Network for Acid Prevention	1998	Acid drainage is one of the most serious and potentially enduring environmental problems for the mining industry. Left unchecked, it can result in such long-term water quality impacts that it could well be this industry's most harmful legacy. Effectively dealing with acid drainage is a formidable challenge for which no global solutions currently exist. INAP is an industry group created to help meet this challenge.
Transparency International – Canada	2006	Transparency International is a global network of more than 90 national chapters to fight corruption in the national arena in a number of ways. They bring together relevant players from government, civil society, business and the media to promote transparency in elections, in public administration, in procurement and in business. TI's global network of chapters and contacts also use advocacy campaigns to lobby governments to implement anti-corruption reforms.
Trace International Inc.	2011	Trace International Inc. is a non-profit membership association that pools resources to provide practical and cost effective anti-bribery compliance solutions for multi-national companies and their commercial intermediaries.
United Nations Global Compact	2005	The UN Global Compact provides a framework for businesses to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted Principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. Barrick is currently a participant in the Business for Peace Platform and is a member of the Human Rights and Labour Working Group.
United Nations Global Compact, Canada	2013	The UN Global Compact provides a framework for businesses to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted Principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. Barrick helped to establish and launch the Canadian network in June 2013 and ranks among its seven founding member companies.
Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights	2010	The Voluntary Principles were developed out of a multi-stakeholder process involving companies and NGOs as a means of providing guidance to companies in the extractive sector on maintaining the security of their operations in a manner that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms.
World Gold Council	1987	The World Gold Council is the market development organization for the gold industry. Working within the investment, jewellery and technology sectors, as well as engaging in government affairs, its purpose is to provide industry leadership, whilst stimulating and sustaining demand for gold.

White Ribbon
———
White Ribbon (WR) is the world's largest movement of men and boys working to end violence against women and girls, and to promote gender equity, healthy relationships and a new vision of masculinity. It began in Canada in 1991 and is now active in over 60 countries.

In 2012, Barrick formed a partnership with WR to bring violence prevention programs to some of our mine sites and their local communities. Barrick and WR agreed to focus initially on Nevada, Zambia, and Papua New Guinea (PNG), with the potential to include other sites in the future.
———

External Commitments continued

Barrick has also developed relationships with a number of non-government organizations (NGOs) to further our social and environmental activities in the regions where we operate. We engage with NGOs at the corporate, country and site levels across company. The list below includes some, but not all, of these organizations.

Dominican Republic
- CEFORMOMALI
- COPADESA
- Cuerpo de Paz
- Elías Santana Hospital
- ENDA Dominicana
- Fundación Ayuda a Crecer
- Fundación Cisneros

USA and Canada
- Aid for AIDS in Nevada (USA)
- Bighorns Unlimited (USA)
- Boys and Girls Clubs (USA)
- Canadian Council for Africa (Canada)
- CARE Canada
- Communities in Schools (USA)
- Council of Alaska Producers (USA)
- Ducks Unlimited (USA)
- Economic Development Authority of Western Nevada (USA)
- Global Compact Network, Canada
- Hawkwatch International (USA)
- I Have a Dream Foundation (USA)
- Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (USA)
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (USA)
- Nature Conservancy (USA)
- OneDrop (USA)
- Opportunity Village (USA)
- Public Education Foundation (USA)

- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (USA)
- Ronald McDonald House (USA)
- Shoshone Language Project (USA)
- Three Square Food Bank (USA)
- Trout Unlimited (USA)
- United Way of the Great Basin (USA)
- White Ribbon (Canada)
- Wild Turkey Federation (USA)
- World Vision Canada

Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG)
- Conservation International (PNG)
- Lake Cowal Foundation (Australia)
- Life Education Australia
- Porgera District Women's Association (PNG)
- Porgera Environmental Advisory Komiti (PNG)
- Role Models (Australia)
- Rotary Australia (PNG)
- Volunteer Surgical Missions (Australia-Tanzania)
- Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (Australia)

Tanzania and Zambia
- African Medical and Research Foundation
- Africare
- AIDS Business Coalition
- Benjamin Mkapa HIV/AIDS Foundation
- Bridge2Aid

- Global Business Coalition on Health
- Inter-faith Stakeholders Forum
- Malaria No More
- Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences
- Rafiki Surgical Missions
- Search for Common Ground
- Shidepha
- South African Institute of International Affairs
- Tanzania Medical Students Association
- Tanzania National Malaria Control Program
- Tanzania Public Health Association
- Tanzanian House of Talent
- Touch Foundation
- USAID
- Vocational Education & Training Authority

South America
- CARE (Peru)
- Futbol para Todos (Chile)
- PRODEMU (Chile)
- Un Techo para Chile
- Wayra Peru
- World Vision (Peru)
- SOCODEVI (Peru)

Conflict-Free Gold

Barrick is committed to ensuring that the gold we produce has been extracted in a manner that does not fuel unlawful armed conflict or contribute to serious human rights abuses or breaches of international law.

In 2013, Barrick adopted and implemented the World Gold Council's Conflict-Free Gold Standard. All gold produced and dispatched by Barrick is in conformance with the criteria set out in the Standard and is considered 'conflict-free'.

Barrick has produced a Conflict-Free Gold Report which describes our adherence to the Standard. This report and an independent letter of assurance by Bureau Veritas, a global leader in assurance and certification, confirming Barrick's conformance to the Standard, can be found on our website.

Government Affairs

—

Mining is a heavily regulated industry and Barrick maintains a continuing dialogue with governments and regulators at all levels regarding regulatory and political issues and other items of business risk. Barrick's government relations function is important in managing these risks.

To mitigate the risks of social unrest, resource nationalism, and changes in government policy, for example, we build and manage relationships with governments by regularly engaging with regulators, public-policy makers and non-governmental organizations, either on a face-to-face basis or through our industry associations.

We also work closely with international non-government organizations and advocacy organizations to develop appropriate standards and guidelines for our industry. In general we do not contribute to politicians or political parties except as allowed by Barrick's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and our Anti-Corruption Program.

Industry associations (national and international) include the following:

- Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy
- Cámara Argentina de Empresarios Mineros
- Cámara Minera de San Juan (Argentina)
- Cámara Minera y Petrolera de la República Dominicana
- Consejo Minero (Chile)
- International Council on Mining and Metals
- Minerals Council of Australia
- Mining Association of Canada
- Nevada Mining Association

- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
- Sociedad Nacional de Mineria (Chile)
- Sociedad Nacional de Mineria, Petroleo y Energia (Peru)
- Tanzanian Chamber of Mines
- World Gold Council

Government Dialogue
—

In 2013, our public policy activities focused on working with our industry associations to assure that Barrick's position on important issues was represented.

All lobbying activities are compliant with regulations and reported to authorities as required.
—

Security and the Voluntary Principles

Barrick explores and operates in places in the world where our employees and assets must be protected from various security threats. Security challenges vary greatly by location. To address these challenges, we developed a global Security Policy and a comprehensive Security Management System.

Although for several years we adhered to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (the Voluntary Principles), in 2010 we joined the Initiative, providing a forum for us to engage with leading NGOs, companies, and governments in areas related to security and human rights. We currently sit on the Board of the Voluntary Principles. At Barrick, we believe that effective security controls, standards, policies, and procedures contribute to the safety and protection of employees as well as the communities in which we operate.

We have categorized each of our operations as Level 1, 2 or 3, according to the local security risk, with Level 3 sites having the greatest security risks. Procedures, infrastructure and protective equipment are employed to different extents at different operations, based on the security threat. At locations in developing countries where security risks are often elevated, we may employ or contract with a significant number of security officers. Effective security is a combination of physical security measures and strong community support. Competent security personnel play an essential role in these areas.

In some instances, security personnel may carry defensive weapons or use trained dogs to provide protection. Barrick has focused on the use of less-than-lethal munitions as a part of its security approach at most locations. All security managers and security have received specific training on human rights, the Voluntary Principles and Barrick's Use of Force Procedure that is aligned with the United

Nations Guidelines for the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (as required by the Voluntary Principles). Personnel who carry firearms are required to be trained in, and sign off on, this procedure on an annual basis.

Before employing or contracting security personnel, background checks are completed – which can be challenging where central records are not held or not reliable. Therefore, we have developed a pre-employment procedure whereby we can use expanded searches and different forms of identity documentation, if needed, during background checks. As part of our security system, all security employees and security contractor personnel are instructed in relevant human rights norms and the Voluntary Principles, and the company's commitment to adhere to them; these include undertaking annual human rights training approved by Barrick, along with the Use of Force training where indicated. In 2013, a total of 2,126 people received Voluntary Principles training; primarily at our Level 2 and Level 3 sites.

We continue to conduct internal and external Voluntary Principles assurance reviews, focusing on Level 3 sites each year and Level 2 sites every second year. In 2013, we completed assurance reviews at five Level 2 and ten Level 3 sites. We have also, since 2011, engaged a third party to conduct an annual external ICMM independent assurance on the Voluntary Principles at some sites, resulting in a public Assurance Letter.

As the Voluntary Principles Initiative matures, the importance of participation by governments who host extractive companies becomes increasingly important. Voluntary Principles participants are now moving towards an increased focus on engagement with governments. We believe that participation by host governments will promote good business practices by companies and help governments undertake their duty to protect human rights. In 2013, Barrick participated in a Working Group which included the Peruvian national government, a number of mining companies, and the Embassies of Canada, Switzerland and the Netherlands to discuss how to further implement the Voluntary Principles at a government level. We developed a four-year strategic plan, and are now reviewing what else we can do to strengthen the Voluntary Principles.

As a member of the Voluntary Principles, we are also committed to engaging with local police in a number of areas where we operate, including negotiating the development of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and providing human rights training to police where appropriate. In 2013, we signed an MOU with the Dominican Republic (DR) and we assisted the DR police department with human rights training for their forces. In Porgera, the human rights training for police that we previously conducted on the mine site is now embedded in the PNG Police College coursework. And, in 2013, ABG security personnel completed the standard human rights training provided by the Search for Common Ground, an international NGO. In 2013, we also drafted an

MOU for Zambia, where our Lumwana mine is located. The regional police signed the agreement early in 2014.

Going forward, we look to continue strengthening assurance using internal and external assurance mechanisms and to be a meaningful contributor to the Voluntary Principles four-year strategic plan.

For more information on Human Rights and Security, please see our website.
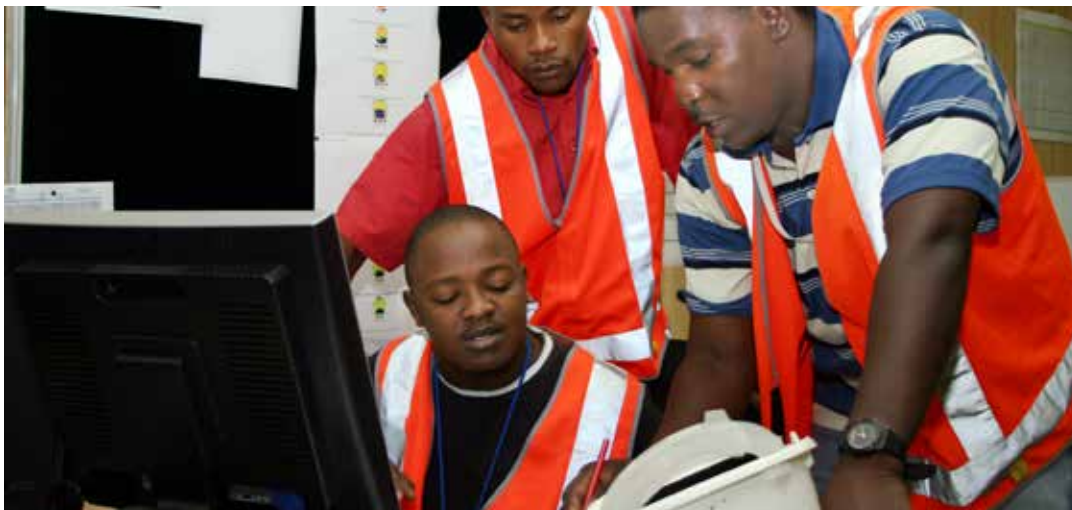
Supply Chain

At Barrick, we promote ethical conduct and respect human rights wherever we do business and recognize the equality and dignity of the people with whom we interact each day. We also expect the same ethical behaviour from our suppliers. We strive to do business only with those suppliers who share our respect for ethical behaviour and for human rights.

Suppliers, Ethics and Human Rights

Barrick's approach to working with suppliers is based on the principles of fair-minded competition, total cost of ownership, continuous improvement and a mutual focus on ethical conduct. As part of our commitment to these principles, we developed and implemented a Supplier Code of Ethics in 2008 and produced an enhanced Code in 2013. The Code is designed to create value for all stakeholders by governing the conduct of suppliers and contractors doing business with Barrick. It covers important issues such as anti-bribery, anti-corruption, human rights, health, safety, and environmental protection. It is our intent to deal with suppliers who have accepted and self-certified against the Code. We also understand that low-value transactions, non-repetitive transactions in low risk areas and some transactions with local suppliers do not make sense for a full certification against the Code.

As a part of Barrick's ongoing effort to promote sustainability and streamline processes with our business partners, we enhanced our Supplier Code of Ethics and our Sourcing Standard in 2012, by moving to an online platform with TRACE International's registered access code system called TRAC. The TRAC system captures a range of due diligence/compliance information submitted on-line by applicant suppliers. This information is then screened against international watch lists and verified to help ensure anti-bribery compliance, as well as compliance with emerging cross-border government regulations, conflict minerals reporting requirements, anti-money laundering laws and forced labour trafficking laws. TRAC allows for the efficient sharing of supplier baseline due-diligence information with Barrick, and other stakeholders and customers, through a secure and private portal. It pursues a "collective action" approach to supplier due diligence, thus contributing to larger efforts to ensure respect for human rights and promote transparency. Our goal is to have the TRAC system integrated with our Supplier Code of Ethics system. The percent of suppliers that are Code compliant or TRAC Registered are tracked at a country or operating unit level. In Australia for example, 64 percent of contracted suppliers are registered with TRAC; in the United States 54 percent of spend is for Code compliant suppliers.

In 2013, Barrick participated as an inaugural member of the TRAC Leadership Group, a group of global companies that are benchmarking research along with sharing experiences and lessons learned with the TRAC compliance system. Currently, we are the only resource company in the Leadership Group, which allows us to bring our perspective to the table in developing TRAC going forward.

In 2013, we also looked at our top-tier suppliers with regards to their activities and presence in water-stressed areas, as a way of monitoring risk to our supply chain. As water stress mapping becomes more sophisticated, we will need to repeat this activity every few years.

Contract Management

Once Barrick agrees to do business with a supplier, relevant contracts, especially with our most significant suppliers, may contain human rights compliance provisions, and we may provide focused human rights training to certain suppliers. Under our Human Rights Policy, suppliers are expected to report human rights issues once they become aware of them. We may ask relevant suppliers to periodically provide certifications stating they are not aware of any unreported human rights allegation in their work. We updated and revised our Contract Standard in 2013. After development of training and certification materials, we anticipate that the revised Standard will be implemented by the end of 2014.

Local Procurement

We believe that responsible economic development can and should improve the lives of stakeholders in the regions where we operate. Where done responsibly, economic development is a contributor to a broad spectrum of positive impacts. Through local procurement, for example, the presence of our operations can directly help host communities and individuals enjoy the rights to work, to food and property, and to an adequate standard of living. We developed a Local Procurement Standard in 2013. The Standard will be implemented in 2014 under the direction of the Community Relations group. For more information on our activities regarding local procurement practices, see Social and Economic Development.

Along with buying locally wherever possible, we often work with regional government economic development committees, where they exist, to help our suppliers diversify, so that the eventual closure of a mine will not impose undue hardships on local businesses. See Mine Closure for more information.

Products

—

Barrick's main product is gold. In addition, we have two copper mines, one in Chile and one in Zambia, and one copper project in Saudi Arabia. Silver is recovered as a by-product at some operations.

When mining gold bearing ore, we produce gold concentrate, gold and silver concentrate, or doré bars. Once refined, gold and silver are stable (they do not react chemically) in the environment and are non-hazardous metals. Copper is produced as a concentrate or is processed into copper cathodes. Copper, although necessary for biological functioning, may be hazardous to plants and animals if ingested in large amounts. Recycling of gold, silver and copper occurs widely – upwards of 85 percent.

Barrick's gold is refined to market delivery standards by several refiners throughout the world. The gold is sold to various gold bullion dealers at market prices. Certain of Barrick's operations also produce gold concentrate, which is sold to various smelters. At the Zaldívar mine, copper cathode is sold to copper product manufacturers and copper traders in Europe, North America, South America and Asia, while concentrate is sold to a local smelter in Chile. At the Lumwana mine, copper concentrate is sold to Zambian smelters. We do not have customers in the usual sense and neither package nor label products for retail sale, nor advertise or market our products.

As Barrick does not advertise, sell or provide its products to the public, the doré bars, gold and copper concentrate and copper cathodes we produce do not carry public labelling. There were no incidents of non-compliance with regulations concerning product information and labelling, or concerning health and safety impacts, customer satisfaction or marketing communications in 2013.

Barrick is a member of the World Gold Council (WGC) which works to promote the use of gold in jewellery and industrial applications, as well as to improve access to gold for investors. The WGC also maintains an active investor education program.

Independent Assurance

—

Bureau Veritas North America was engaged by Barrick Gold Corporation to provide independent external assurance for Barrick's 2013 Responsibility Report. The assurance process also included an assessment of Barrick's performance and progress on a range of corporate social responsibility (CSR) issues.

Bureau Veritas North America

2013 Independent Assurance Statement
Building on the previous four years, the assurance process is designed to further our understanding of how Barrick identifies its material risks and emerging issues in a changing environment, and to assess Barrick's performance against the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Framework.

Objectives of the Assurance Process

1. Provide reasonable assurance over the stated content of the 2013 Responsibility Report including representations on the Barrick website;

2. Provide impartial commentary on Barrick's alignment with ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and 6 Position Statements;

3. Assess implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights;

4. Provide reasonable assurance over the 2013 Conflict-Free Gold Standard report;

5. Provide reasonable assurance over the 2013 greenhouse gas emissions inventory report to CDP;

6. Acknowledge improvements from previous reporting years;

7. Propose recommendations for future development.

Barrick recognizes the need for a robust, transparent assurance process to ensure continued credibility with stakeholders and to act as a tool to drive continual performance improvement. Therefore, in addition to our commentary on the reporting processes, we provided further recommendations based on this period's assurance in a separate detailed report to Barrick's functional leads and corporate senior leadership team.

Scope of Assurance

1. Review relevant activities undertaken by Barrick over the reporting period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013;

2. Review the robustness of underlying reporting systems and processes used to collect, analyze and report relevant information;

3. Evaluate the 2013 Responsibility Report against the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Reporting Framework as defined in the GRI G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and the Mining and Metals Sector Supplement;

4. Evaluate evidence provided to support Barrick's alignment with ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and six Position Statements;

5. Interview employees and external stakeholders with respect to Barrick's CSR performance during the reporting period;

6. Assess implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR) at two mine sites;

7. Assess implementation of the WGC Conflict-Free Gold Standard as described in the 2013 Conflict Free Gold Reports for Barrick and for African Barrick Gold;

8. Verify Barrick's reported GHG emissions inventory to CDP for 2013.

To conduct the assurance, we undertook the following activities:

1. Detailed review of the 2013 Responsibility Report including source verification of performance data and factual information contained within the Report and the supplemental information on the Barrick website;

2. Review of processes for identification and collation of relevant information, report content and performance data from mining operations;

3. Interviews and follow-up communication with the corporate senior leadership team and functional leads in Toronto (Canada) and Salt Lake City (USA), and with mine and country level managers at the four mines we visited (see below);

4. Site visits to four operating mines, including Buzwagi (Tanzania), Lumwana (Zambia), Pueblo Viejo (Dominican Republic), and Bald Mountain (USA);

5. Interviews with local stakeholders at each visited mine.

Our work was planned and executed in a manner designed to produce a reasonable level of assurance and to provide a sound basis for our conclusions. Our assurance process is aligned with, and informed by the following international protocols:

1. ICMM Sustainable Development Framework – Assurance Procedure

2. GRI G3 Reporting Guidelines and Mining and Metals Sector Supplement

3. International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information

4. ISO 14064-3:2006: Greenhouse gases – Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions

5. WGC's Conflict Free Gold Standard – Guidance for Assurance Providers

Limitations and Exclusions:

Excluded from the scope of our work is information relating to:

1. Activities outside the defined reporting period and scope;

2. Statements of commitment to, or intention to undertake future actions by Barrick;

3. Statements of position, opinion, belief and/or aspiration by Barrick;

4. Financial data audited by an external third party.

Our Findings

On the basis or our methodology and the activities described above, we provide reasonable assurance that:

1. The 2013 Responsibility Report format has been revised to provide a clear and straightforward presentation of Barrick's material issues and their underlying management systems and controls.

2. The information and data in the Report is accurate, reliable and free from material misstatements. It is clearly presented and understandable.

3. Material issues have been appropriately identified in a comprehensive risk assessment process that is fully described.

4. The Report provides a fair representation of Barrick's CSR performance over the reporting period and provides readers with a balanced perspective of its material issues and operations.

5. The Report advances Barrick's ongoing public communication about its operations, environmental and social impacts, and related programs to manage these impacts.

6. Barrick has appropriate systems in place for the collection, aggregation and analysis of relevant information and has implemented adequate internal assurance practices.

7. The corporate senior leadership team and country and site leadership teams continue to support a company-wide commitment to responsible mining practices at operations and projects.

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Barrick maintained its commitment to the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. The high-risk sites in our sample, Lumwana and Pueblo Viejo, have instituted appropriate systems and procedures to ensure adherence to the principles.

WGC Conflict-Free Gold Standard

Barrick has prepared and presented a Conflict-Free Gold Report for 2013 in accordance with the requirements of the Conflict-Free Gold Standard. We conclude that Barrick does not produce gold from conflict-affected or high risk areas as defined by the Standard.

Global Reporting Initiative GRI (G3) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

The 2013 Responsibility Report has been prepared in accordance with the Mining and Metals Sector Supplement of the GRI (G3) Guidelines, including appropriate consideration of the Reporting Principles, profile disclosures, management approach disclosures and performance indicators to meet the requirements of GRI G3, Application Level A.

Carbon Disclosure Project

Barrick's greenhouse gas assertion for its 2013 company-wide emissions inventory was verified to be correct and complete within the bounds of materiality. A separate verification statement was issued for CDP.

ICMM Sustainable Development Framework

Barrick maintained its alignment with the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework, including ICMM's 10 Sustainable Development Principles and the applicable mandatory requirements of the 6 Position Statements.

Observed Improvements

- The 2013 Responsibility Report appropriately defines Barrick's material sustainable development issues and provides a clear explanation for how these issues are managed. We observed progress toward the planned adoption of the GRI (G4) protocols for future reports.

- The Community Relations Management System (CRMS) continues to be implemented across the company. The sites in our sample have grievance mechanisms in place which are accessible to stakeholders. Social obligations registers are in place and are being updated with historical and new social obligations. Stakeholder engagement plans were reviewed at these sites.

- At all sites where applicable, community safety programs are being implemented in accordance with the Community Relations Standard, which provide local stakeholders with useful information and support.

- The focus on human rights training resulted in a growing awareness of the issue among Barrick employees and contractors. The procedures for reporting and investigating alleged incidents are robust.

- The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights are fully integrated with site security personnel and procedures. There is evidence of growing awareness about the principles among local stakeholders.

- Barrick's Conflict-Free Gold Standard Report for 2013 was independently assured. We also provided assurance over the African Barrick Gold Conflict-Free Gold Report which includes voluntary reporting on sections B and C.

- The consolidated CHESS internal audit program has been implemented.

- Previous assurance recommendations have been considered and actions plans have been put in place to address most recommendations.

Recommendations

- Consider Barrick's role in issues related to in-migration planning at sites where government resources and participation are limited. The growing population around the Lumwana mine in Zambia may present increasing challenges for the community relations team and mine security.

- Consider re-examining the closure plan for the uranium ore stockpile at Lumwana mine in light of government and landowner concerns for post-closure management of the site.

- Consider how roles, responsibilities and authorities in Barrick's new governance structure can be more effectively communicated to managers at all levels.

- Consider how energy targets can be re-stated and tracked.

Statement by Bureau Veritas of independence, impartiality and competence

Bureau Veritas is an independent professional services company that specializes in quality, health, safety, social and environmental management advice and compliance with 186 years of history in providing independent assurance and certification services.

Bureau Veritas has implemented a Code of Ethics across its business which ensures that our staff maintains high standards in their day to day business activities. We are vigilant in the detection and prevention of any actual or perceived conflict of interest.

Our assurance team is not involved in any other Barrick projects outside those of the independent assurance scope and we do not consider there to be a conflict for any other services provided by Bureau Veritas.

The independent assurance team completing the work for Barrick has extensive knowledge of conducting assurance over environmental, social, security, safety, health and ethical information and systems, and through its combined experience in this field, an excellent understanding of good practice in corporate responsibility reporting and assurance.

Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.
May 2014

Significant Issues in 2013

—

Barrick's operations can have significant economic, social and environmental impacts on the people who reside in the communities and on the lands that surround our mines. Each year, we report on the most significant issues and on our management of these issues.

Suspension of the Pascua-Lama Project, Chile & Argentina

Barrick's Pascua-Lama project lies across the Chile-Argentina border in the high Andes of South America. At this high altitude, the project is one of the most complex engineering challenges in the world, subject to legal and permitting requirements in both of its host countries. The Chilean portion of Pascua-Lama is located in the arid Atacama Region, which receives very little precipitation, apart from significant snowfalls during the winter in the Andes Mountains.

In January 2013, Barrick reported operational failures in the water management system on the Chilean side of the Pascua-Lama project to Chile's Environmental Regulator (the SMA). In May 2013, Barrick received a Resolution from the SMA that requires the company to complete the water management system for the project in accordance with the project's environmental permit before resuming construction activities in Chile.

On July 15, 2013, the Court of Appeals of Copiapo, Chile issued a decision in a constitutional protection action filed in September 2012, ruling that Barrick must complete the Pascua-Lama project's water management system in compliance with the environmental permit to the satisfaction of the SMA before resuming construction activities in Chile. This ruling was confirmed by the Chilean Supreme Court on September 25, 2013.

In June 2013, a group of local farmers and indigenous communities challenged the adequacy of the fine imposed by the SMA Resolution and requested more severe sanctions against Barrick. On March 3, 2014, the Chilean Environmental Court annulled the SMA Resolution and remanded the matter back to the SMA for further consideration in accordance with its decision. A new resolution from the SMA could include more severe sanctions against Barrick such as an increase in the amount of the fine above the approximately $16 million paid by Barrick in May 2013 and/or the revocation of the project's environmental permit. The Environmental Court did not annul the portion of the SMA Resolution that required Barrick to halt construction on the Chilean side of the project until the water management system is completed in accordance with the environmental permit. On March 20, 2014, Barrick filed an appeal to the Chilean Supreme Court requesting the annulment of the March 3, 2014 decision of the Environmental Court and the issuance by the Chilean Supreme Court of a new decision in the matter.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, Barrick announced the temporary suspension of construction at the Pascua-Lama project in Chile and Argentina, except for those activities required for environmental and regulatory compliance. The ramp-down is on schedule for completion by mid-2014. A decision to restart development will depend on improved economics and reduced uncertainty related to legal and regulatory requirements. Remaining development will take place in distinct stages with specific work programs and budgets. For more information, see our website.

Updating the Remediation Framework at Porgera, Papua New Guinea

In 2012, Barrick Gold Corporation and the Porgera mine launched the Olgeta Meri Igat Raits (All Women Have Rights) program, a framework of remediation initiatives in response to violence against women in the Porgera Valley. The remediation framework was developed as part of Barrick's response to specific incidents of sexual violence perpetrated by men who were employed at the Porgera mine against women residing in the Porgera Valley.

Late in 2013, Barrick and the Porgera mine modified the remediation framework. As stated in the documentation governing the program, which has been publicly available through Barrick's website since the inception of the project, there are two components to the framework. The first is an individual remediation program, which includes packages of support, reparations, and other remediation elements for individual claimants. As part of the individual remediation program, packages may include certain specialized health benefits that are not otherwise available in the community. The second component of the framework is a community remediation program, which consists of a suite of community-level initiatives designed to improve the treatment of and support for women who have been the victims of violence in the community generally.

In implementing the program, there has been some confusion regarding eligibility for health care benefits. To eliminate this confusion, Barrick has proposed refinements to the individual claims program to clarify what medical and counseling services can be made available to claimants, and the methods by which those services are available.

The public documents outlining the remediation framework and related procedures have been updated to reflect these amendments, and are available on the Barrick website.

Demonstration Related to the Lagunas Norte Mine, Peru

In February 2013, a road leading to the Lagunas Norte mine in Peru was blocked for six days by a group of demonstrators. The group was largely local contractors and residents. While their concerns were primarily related to contract terms with the mine, including salaries, access to training and expectation on local labour, there were also concerns about the mine's potential impact on high-altitude lakes in the area.

Consistent with our commitment to work constructively with our stakeholders, we established a roundtable which included representatives from the demonstrators as well as from the local government. The roundtable brought all interested parties together to discuss issues of concern in a constructive and transparent forum.

The roundtable is now functioning and several agreements are in development. These agreements are related to improving working conditions for local employees, providing additional local employment and local contracts opportunities, along with social investments regarding education, training and local capacity building.

As a member of the local community, Barrick puts a priority on sharing the benefits of its operations with host communities and ensuring we manage and mitigate our environmental impacts. At the Lagunas Norte mine, more than 27 percent of the workforce comes from communities near the mine, and 100 percent are Peruvian. In 2013, all activities at Lagunas Norte were, and continue to be, in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations, including those related to water. In addition, in 2013 more than 93 percent of goods and

services purchased by the Lagunas Norte mine were from Peruvian businesses; more than $5.5 million purchased locally and over $110 million nationally. We recognize how important local economic development and environmental management is to community members, and our efforts continue to be focused on managing the impacts of our operations and being a catalyst for economic development.

Environmental Protection Agency Fines Mines in Nevada

In January 2013, Barrick entered into a settlement agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") resolving a dispute regarding EPA's Toxics Release Inventory ("TRI") program. The TRI program requires annual reports regarding the use and management of certain listed chemicals. After an audit of TRI reports submitted by the Cortez property, EPA alleged a number of violations, the majority of which related to the methods used to estimate and report the amounts of minerals that change to a new chemical form during the gold milling process. EPA argued that Barrick's method underestimated the amount of metal compounds that undergo chemical changes. Although Barrick disagreed with EPA's position, the Company paid a cash penalty of $278,000 in February 2013 in order to resolve the issue.

As part of the settlement, Barrick also agreed to fund a Supplemental Environmental Project ("SEP") that will provide more detailed analytical information about chemical changes, if any, in each step of the milling process. In addition, EPA and Barrick agreed that Barrick would provide third-party audits for Barrick's U.S. based facilities using an agreed protocol and then revise prior reports to the extent necessary. Several of these audits were completed in 2013, with audits of Goldstrike and Cortez scheduled for completion in 2014. To the extent the audit discovers any errors or if reported amounts are revised upward by the agreed protocol, Barrick may modify its previously submitted TRI reports and may pay additional penalties, up to a negotiated maximum of $250,000.

Significant Issues in 2013 continued

On June 22, 2011, approximately 1,450 kilograms of anhydrous ammonia was released from emission control equipment on the Goldstrike Mine autoclaves due to a malfunction that occurred during system commissioning. The area was evacuated and the Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") and the National Response Center ("NRC") were notified of the release. EPA subsequently issued a notification of potential enforcement action based on the ammonia release, alleging violations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") for failing to notify the NRC of the release immediately and of the Clean Air Act for operational errors and design issues that potentially contributed to the release. After several rounds of negotiation with EPA, Barrick settled all alleged CERCLA and Clean Air Act violations with a total payment of $103,680 ($2,880 for CERCLA and $100,800 for Clean Air Act) through administrative settlements that EPA filed on February 7, 2014.

Pueblo Viejo – Amendments to the Special Lease Agreement and Community Protests

In 2013, the government of the Dominican Republic (DR) expressed a desire to accelerate and increase the benefits that the Dominican Republic will derive from the Pueblo Viejo mine by amending the fiscal terms of the Special Lease Agreement. In April 2013, a nationwide 48-hour protest against Pueblo Viejo took place in various provinces across the DR. Protesters were seeking greater social benefits and the nationalization of the Pueblo Viejo mine due to the government's campaign to amend the Special Lease Agreement.

Barrick engaged in dialogue with representatives of the government throughout the year in an effort to achieve a mutually acceptable outcome. The amendments to the Special Lease Agreement were finalized in the third quarter of 2013 and became effective on October 5, 2013. Relations with the government of the Dominican Republic and the community have improved significantly following the resolution of this matter.

2013 Significant Spills – Offsite or Into Water Bodies

Environmental incidents at our operations most often involve small spills of oils, fuels and chemical or process solutions. Spill response includes clean-up and recovery, rehabilitation of the impacted area, and investigation and action to prevent subsequent incidents. In 2013, there were ten corporate reportable spills that escaped secondary containment at five operations. Most were spills of hydrocarbons or process solutions. The spills were cleaned up and the affected areas were remediated. Seven of these spills flowed off mine property or into a watercourse. These seven spills and remediation activities are described in the table below.

Off-Property Spills

Operation	Substance	Description of Incident
Lagunas Norte Operation	Low pH water	There were three separate spills of low pH water in February and March 2013. The first spill, in February, was due to the overflow of a channel between two mine water ponds. Approximately 1.5 to 12m³ of low pH water entered a creek. The spill was diluted by rainfall and creek water and no environmental impact resulted. The second spill, in March, involved approximately 215m³ of low pH water which entered a creek due to a pump malfunction. The spill was neutralized with sodium hydroxide and diluted by rainfall and creek water. The third spill, also in March, involved approximately 240m³ of low pH water which overflowed containment and entered a creek. As with the second spill, it was neutralized with sodium hydroxide and diluted by rainfall and creek water. There were no environmental impacts from the three spills.
Pascua Lama Project	Rock and mud sediments	Barrick self-reported to Chile's Environmental Regulator a compliance failure of a portion of the water management system on the Chilean side of the Pascua-Lama project in January 2013. The compliance failure was related to a malfunction of a diversion channel which led to a mudslide. No water contamination or damage to glaciers resulted. See our website for more information about the mudslide and clean-up efforts.
Pueblo Viejo Operation	Stormwater runoff and untreated water from the Water Treatment Plant	In July 2013, during a severe storm event (the Chantal tropical storm), stormwater runoff and some non-treated discharge from the water treatment plant flowed offsite. Approximately 1,200m³ of untreated discharge flowed into the Margajita River, along with an undetermined amount of stormwater runoff. Samples were collected by the mine and assayed at an independent laboratory. No environmental damage resulted from this spill.
Porgera Operation	Slag mill discharge slurry	A contractor excavator, engaged in cleaning a culvert, damaged a slurry pipeline in April, 2013. Slurry was released and approximately 240m³ flowed into a nearby creek. The damaged pipe was repaired; there was no environmental impact to the creek.
Porgera Operation	Diesel fuel	In October 2013, a contractor truck lost diesel fuel along the roadway to the mine site due to a crack in one of the fuel compartments. Once the driver discovered the leak, he applied soap to the crack and continued to drive until he reached Mindiama, where fuel leakage increased. He asked local villagers and police to contain the fuel using any available containers. Fuel was well contained by villagers and police. Approximately 7.8m³ was lost.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

—

Barrick's operations can have significant economic, social and environmental impacts on the environment and the people who reside in the communities that surround our mines. The management of our impacts on these communities is as important to us as any part of the business and is vital to the success and sustainability of our operations.

Throughout the life cycle of a mine, Barrick's environmental and community relations employees are dedicated to understanding the issues facing our host communities, as well as their concerns, needs and interests. Host community members grant us our social license to operate and it is critical that we adopt consistent and proactive approaches in managing our impacts, both positive and negative. We are committed to building trust and mutually-beneficial relationships that guide how we develop our impact mitigation plans and responsibly manage our risks. By understanding the impacts of our presence in local communities, we can take steps to prevent or reduce negative impacts and provide opportunities for people to benefit from our presence – both while we operate and after we leave.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a study used to identify the potential environmental impacts of a project. EIAs first became common in the 1970s as a way to assess the environmental impacts of projects and development schemes at an early stage in project planning and design. An EIA describes how the project activities will interact with the local environment and presents the proposed actions for managing these impacts to decision-makers and the public.

Although legislation and practice vary around the world, the fundamental components of an EIA involve the following stages:

- Scoping to identify which potential impacts are relevant to assess (based on legislative requirements, international conventions, expert knowledge and public involvement);

- Assessment and evaluation of impacts and development of alternatives;

- Reporting the EIA results, including an environmental management plan and a non-technical summary, for the general public;

- A regulatory review of the EIA, based on the terms of reference and public input;

- Decision-making on whether to approve the project or not, and under what conditions; and

- Monitoring, compliance, enforcement and environmental verification programs.

Leaving a positive and sustainable legacy also requires a strong understanding of the social and economic relationships between the mine and the surrounding communities. That understanding begins with an assessment of our potential impacts on communities.

Social Impact Assessments (SIAs), which assess the impacts on society of projects and development schemes, gained importance in the late 1980s and, by the 1990s, they were often carried out as part of an EIA.

At Barrick, we expanded our EIAs a number of years ago to include a significant social component. We now complete Environmental & Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), or equivalent studies, at each project prior to development, and during major expansions to existing operations.

The ESIA process is similar to the EIA process described above. It includes consultation with community stakeholders, local businesses and non-government organizations (NGOs), and gathering baseline information – both quantitative, such as community demographics, employment, wildlife counts and soils analysis; and qualitative, such as host governments and community perceptions of the project and the company. ESIAs identify potential environmental and social impacts, and provide analysis on managing both the intended and unintended environmental and social consequences of our projects. The scope of an ESIA includes ancillary facilities as well, so the environment and the communities located on transport routes or near power plants, for example, are also included. Our Environmental Management System (EMS)

and our Community Relations Management System (CRMS) include specific requirements to address the inputs for ESIAs and to ensure we are following international best practice.

In 2013, we updated the Community Relations Standard (part of the CRMS) to ensure that all ESIAs address the following key impact areas: impacts on ecosystem services upon which stakeholders' livelihoods are dependent; the potential for community exposure to water-related, vector-borne, and communicable diseases that could result from site activities or the influx of temporary and permanent labour; and the identification of individuals and groups that may be directly or disproportionately affected by the site because of disadvantage or vulnerability. Barrick's Community Relations Standard also requires all sites to develop mitigation plans to address all significant social impacts and to review these on an annual basis to ensure we are addressing changing and emerging impacts on host communities.

Waste and Materials

—

Barrick's Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System (EMS) require that an environmental management program be in place at each site to ensure our processes, the materials we use, and the wastes we generate do not harm the environment, and that we can mitigate any negative environmental impacts to land and water that might occur during mining, processing and waste handling.

Waste

Non-Processing Waste Disposal

A number of non-process wastes are generated each year at our operations. These wastes may differ by country and by operation, but typically include scrap metals, waste oils, cans and bottles, spent tires and office and camp waste. While we try to recycle these wastes as much as possible, this is not always feasible at some of our remote sites or at operations located in countries where recycling is not available. Non-hazardous waste that is not recycled is usually landfilled (either in municipal landfills or landfills constructed on the mine property) or incinerated, on- or off-site.

We also generate a small amount of hazardous waste each year. These wastes include batteries, fluorescent lights, certain oils, solvents, electronic waste and laboratory assay wastes. As with process materials, the types of hazardous wastes vary among our sites; however, all are recycled or disposed of according to the appropriate regulation in the countries where we operate.

Processing Waste – Waste Rock Management

Mining involves the removal of ore – the rock containing economically-recoverable amounts of desired metals. To access the ore deposits, waste rock – the rock that does not contain economically recoverable amounts of desired metals – must be removed. Because waste rock may contain variable concentrations of harmful elements, such as arsenic or mercury, that are naturally present in minerals,

it must be properly managed to reduce the risk of pollution associated with acid rock drainage (ARD) and/or metals leaching (ML). Waste rock can be placed into engineered waste rock dumps which, once full, are re-contoured, covered with soil and revegetated; or it can be returned to completed open pits or underground mines for permanent storage. At some sites, non-reactive waste rock – material that does not have the potential to generate ARD or leach metals – may be used to construct road beds or embankment dams. At other sites, waste rock may be co-disposed in tailings storage facilities and submerged to limit geochemical reaction rates. In 2013, Barrick stored over 476.6 million metric tons of waste rock in engineered facilities, open pits, underground workings or tailings storage facilities.

Processing Waste – Heap Leach Management

Depending on mineralogy and other geological and geotechnical properties, the ore may be crushed to approximately the size of large gravel particles and placed on a large, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) lined area for heap leach extraction of the desired metals. Heap leaching is carried out by irrigating the stacked ore with a chemical solution, typically cyanide (for gold recovery) or sulphuric acid (for copper recovery). The HDPE geomembrane liners allow for the recovery of the leach solution which is carrying the dissolved metals, and also protect the environment by preventing seepage into the ground. The crushed ore in our heap leach facilities remains after the desired metals have been extracted and the leach solution has been recovered. At the end of

operations, these heap leach facilities are normally re-contoured and capped with a multi-layered soil cover that prevents rainwater infiltration and allows revegetation. Any residual seepage, captured by the HDPE liners after closure, is treated to meet water-quality standards before being released to the environment.

Processing Waste – Tailings Management

As an alternative to heap leaching, the mined ore may be crushed further (to approximately the size of fine sand and silt), mixed with water and chemicals – such as sulphuric acid or cyanide – to form a slurry, and sent through a processing plant to extract the desired metals. Tailings are the finely-ground rock particles which remain in the slurry at the end of the processing stage. Tailings slurry is most often pumped to an engineered tailings storage facility (TSF). We try to recover as much of the process water and residual chemicals as possible. We also recover water from these facilities for re-use in processing. In 2013, we stored 83.2 million metric tons of tailings in these storage facilities. Most of our operations have multiple tailings facilities, and the company is also responsible for tailings impoundments at our closed sites. We are responsible for over 60 TFSs across all of our closed sites and operations globally.

We are developing, and have in place at several operations, practices to reduce the water content used to process and pump our tailings and to lessen our mine footprint. These practices currently include thickening tailings to the consistency of paste before delivering to the tailings storage facility, storing tailings in completed open pits, and mixing tailings with cement before backfilling in underground workings. At one of our operations, tailings are blended with crushed ore and sent to the heap leach facility for additional metals recovery.

At our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea, we deposit tailings material into a nearby river under government permit and regulation, and our own close internal oversight. More information about Porgera and riverine tailings disposal is available on our website at Porgera Operations.

In past years we have followed the strict requirements of the Mining Association of Canada's (MAC) guide to the management of tailings facilities. In 2011 we developed a corporate Tailings Management Standard, informed by the MAC guidance, which applies to Barrick properties globally. It was implemented at our sites in 2012 and now directs the design, construction, operations and closure of our tailings storage facilities. The Standard sets out a schedule for formal reviews at all tailings sites and establishes requirements for all key aspects of daily tailings storage facility management.

Processing Waste – Water and Effluent Discharges

Barrick uses water for processing and mining at all operations. We recycle and reuse water at most sites. Seventy percent of our operations are zero-discharge sites. However, we do have seven operations and six closed properties that release mine-impacted water to the environment once it meets water quality standards or permit conditions. To ensure that discharged water meets local legal, regulatory and permitting requirements, we use sophisticated technology to monitor water quality and quantity prior to discharge. We also monitor groundwater and surface waterways downstream of our operations to ensure we are not having a negative impact on the local environment. In 2013, we began developing corporate ARD-ML guidelines which support the management of mine-impacted water quality.

Thiosulphate Technology

Barrick is pioneering a new process that will allow treatment of carbonaceous material through autoclaves. This material could previously only be processed in roasters. This technology uses thiosulphate to leach the gold after pressure oxidation, rather than cyanide, and resin to collect the dissolved gold, rather than carbon. This will allow Barrick to process double refractory ore, thereby expanding production and revenue, and the tailings of the thiosulphate circuit are non-toxic – in fact, thiosulphate is commonly used as fertilizer. We are putting this process into production at our Goldstrike mine in Nevada, where we are currently in the process of retrofitting existing leach circuits to use thiosulphate technology.

In 2013, 122.8 million cubic meters of water was discharged from operating mines and closure properties once it met water quality standards.

At some sites we have community participatory water monitoring to reassure community members of transparency in water quality monitoring. Over the past few years, participatory water monitoring programs have been implemented in South America and, in 2013, in Zambia as well. Additional programs will be developed going forward.

Processing Waste – Facility Design

Barrick designs, operates, and closes waste rock storage facilities, heap leach facilities, and tailings storage facilities aligned with international standards and practices, and complies with regulatory requirements for safety and environmental protection. We ensure that the technical, social, environmental, and economic requirements of the site and materials are met, and that we honour the commitments made to our stakeholders.

All design components and the overall designs of our storage facilities are subject to detailed risk assessments and critical review by fully-qualified engineers, scientists and socio-economic experts. In addition to daily inspections by fully-trained site staff, our active tailings facilities are inspected annually by the Engineer of Record or a similarly-qualified professional engineer. We also conduct regular corporate inspections and contract internationally-recognized experts to provide independent performance reviews of our operating and closed tailings facilities.

Processing Waste – ARD-ML Management

Barrick has implemented preventative management processes at its operations where the waste rock, heap leach and/or tailings have demonstrated the potential to generate acid rock drainage and metals leaching (ARD-ML).

We are a member of the International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP), which works to address this global mining issue. Since 2011, we have participated in the ongoing revision of the INAP Global Acid Rock Drainage (GARD) Guide, a world-wide reference for ARD prevention, originally developed in 2009. Experts from several countries contributed their knowledge to the Guide's development and revision. The GARD Guide will continue to be updated as knowledge increases. INAP is currently working on identifying key areas for further research. One topic will be developing an ARD-ML mitigation strategy for covers in temperate regions (guidance in northern regions was developed previously).

The GARD Guide informed Barrick's development of draft ARD-ML Standard and Guidance in 2013. These documents, which address our management of the potential for ARD-ML at all stages of mining, will be communicated to sites in 2014 and 2015 – which are considered assessment, training and education years.

Processing Waste – Mercury Management

Mercury is a naturally-occurring element that is present, at some operations, in the ore we process. As a result of processing, mercury is released (as a gas or liquid) from the ore. Using a risk-based approach for each operation, we place controls on equipment to collect elemental mercury and to trap most mercury emissions to air where needed. Please see Air Emissions for more information on mercury emissions.

In 2013, we produced 122.4 metric tons of elemental mercury and mercury compounds from seven operations. There are potential environmental and human health risks associated with mercury, so it requires effective management. We promote responsible management of mercury by following our Environmental Management System and the ICMM position statement on mercury risk management. It has been our practice to ship elemental mercury and mercury compounds to a reputable refiner (e.g. Bethlehem Apparatus in the United States), or store it securely on site. For mercury shipments, strict handling, packaging, and transportation procedures are in place to protect both people and the environment.

Changing regulations and international agreements regarding the export and transportation of mercury will soon require new ways of handling the mercury sourced from our sites. For example, the United Nations-sponsored Minamata Convention on Mercury, which addresses mercury releases, was signed by 93 countries in October 2013 and ratified by the USA in November 2013. Additional countries are

expected to ratify the treaty in the future. We anticipate that, in the future, elemental mercury and mercury compounds will be stored in secure storage under Barrick's control or in government repositories, if available. We are also investigating shipping mercury to a secure disposal facility in Germany from those countries where overseas shipment is permitted by law.

Consistent with US law, we ceased the export of elemental mercury from US facilities in January 2013. We are in the permitting stage of a project to build a facility to treat and store elemental mercury in the United States.

Barrick chairs the ICMM Mercury Working Group which is currently focused on the development of best available technology (BAT) for mercury air emissions. The Working Group is also engaging with governments and gathering data to determine mercury waste thresholds which would be acceptable to the industry.

Materials

Materials Management – Process Materials

We use consumables and reagents in the extraction of gold and copper from the ores we mine. Key consumables include fuels, explosives, cyanide (see below), nitric and sulphuric acids, sodium hydroxide and lime, among others. Our key process materials are consumed in our mining and processing applications; therefore we buy them new and are not able to recycle them. Our Environmental Management System requires that we have programs and procedures in place to handle these materials responsibly throughout the mining process.

Materials Management – Cyanide

Cyanide and an oxidant (such as oxygen) in solution are required to dissolve gold from ore-bearing rock. Cyanide is used at 86 percent of our mining operations (including ABG's three operations) that we either own or that are joint ventures operated by us (as at December 31, 2013). The remaining operations do not use cyanide: one does not process ore and two are copper operations. The Cyanide Code, developed by the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI), of which Barrick is a member, provides best practices for transporting, storing, using and disposing of cyanide. The ICMI monitors adherence to the Code through independent third-party audits. Sites are required to be re-certified by ICMI every three years. By the end of 2013, Barrick had achieved Cyanide Code certification or re-certification at all but one Barrick operation, which is currently in the process of becoming certified.

Mine Closure

—

Barrick's role in contributing to the long-term sustainability of the communities surrounding our mines continues through the entire life cycle of our operations, including closure. Mine closure brings changes to communities and countries and is, therefore, an important issue to governments, to the mining industry and to local communities.

Comprehensive planning for mine closure not only helps mitigate negative impacts, but can also create opportunities to bring positive benefits to local communities. Barrick's performance in closing mines has a strong relationship to business development, financial performance, compliance with laws and regulations, community relations and corporate reputation.

In recognition of the importance of mine closure to our long-term success, Barrick has developed the Mine Closure Management System (MCMS). The MCMS incorporated the requirements of a number of foundational Barrick policies, procedures and guidelines, including the Corporate Social Responsibility Charter, Environmental Policy, Mine Closure Standard, Environmental Management System, Community Relations Management System and the Community Relations Standard.

Ideally, mine closure planning – both the social and environmental aspects – should begin as early as possible in the mine life cycle. Over the life of a mine, reclamation and closure technologies evolve, regulations can become more prescriptive and detailed, stakeholder expectations grow with time and the mine closure knowledge base constantly expands with lessons learned from around the world. Therefore, the MCMS has been designed to adapt to changing conditions through a requirement for periodic 'checks' and 'corrections' and risk assessments. The MCMS should be successfully implemented through all phases of the mine life cycle so that the objectives for closure, defined by our policies and standards, are achieved.

Currently, a few of our mines are nearing planned

closure within three to five years. At these sites, work is already underway to prepare the local communities for eventual closure. At the Cowal mine in Australia, a memorandum of understanding has been signed with local governments to establish a legacy fund for the benefit of local communities when the mine eventually closes. At the Ruby Hill mine in Nevada, social closure planning has begun. And, at the Hemlo mine in Canada, a community advisory committee for closure has been formed to discuss mine closure impacts with the local community. We anticipate that the Pierina mine in Peru will go into closure in 2016-2017. We have prepared closure plans for the physical closure of the open pit and other facilities, and have commissioned an ARD treatment plant for the effluent from the pit and waste rock facilities. An internal and external communication plan is in development; communication to employees and local communities will begin in 2014.

Over the years, we have won a number of mine reclamation awards. Most recently, in 2013, Barrick won two awards from the New South Wales (NSW) Minerals Council Environmental and Community Conference: a High Commendation Award and the People's Choice Award for the closure program at the Timbarra Gold Mine in NSW, Australia. This was a complex, long-term remediation process that began in 2001 and concluded in 2013. See below for a summary of the Timbarra closure.

Environmental Closure

A key component of our commitment to environmental protection is mine closure planning. During project development, closure planning is considered and

Clean up of Historic Mines

—

Barrick's Golden Sunlight mine in Montana is spearheading a project to clean up environmental contamination at historic mine sites while supporting the local economy. The state has many improperly closed tailings impoundments and waste-rock piles requiring clean-up. The mine offered to accept these tailings from independent operators and re-process and store the material in its own modern facilities. This project has helped save the state and taxpayers millions of dollars it would have had to otherwise pay in clean-up costs, while stimulating the local economy by creating jobs for small operators that are collecting and trucking the material to the Golden Sunlight mine. Since 2010, the mine has received more than 450,000 metric tons of tailings and paid out approximately $40M to local operators who collect and transport the material. The project has also generated $55M revenue for Barrick. For more information, see our website.

—

conceptual Mine Closure Plans are developed. All of our operations have environmental reclamation/closure plans in place which are reviewed and revised regularly. Budgets have been developed for concurrent reclamation activities (progressive reclamation of disturbed lands during the operations stage when they are no longer needed for active mining), along with, in some jurisdictions, financial assurance instruments for final reclamation after closure. Barrick has also developed corporate guidance for closure cost estimation in an effort to lead the industry in accurately estimating closure costs.

At closure, in order to return disturbed lands to a stable state for post-mining land use, we remove, relocate, demolish, or transfer ownership of buildings and physical infrastructure; close pits and shafts; stabilize underground workings; treat tailings and process waters appropriately; and slope, contour, cap or cover, and revegetate our waste rock facilities, leach pads, and tailings impoundments. We also protect water resources and other environmental media as necessary. We have taken a leading role in the design and construction of evaporative covers for both waste rock facilities and tailings impoundments. The post-mining land use of a property may differ from its prior condition and is the result of negotiation and agreement among various parties including governments, local communities and our operations. In all cases, it is our goal to protect the long-term viability of the land once mining ceases.

Social Closure

The social aspects of mine closure will affect the future of the stakeholders we have partnered with, the communities who have welcomed us, and our integrity as a socially responsible company. Social closure planning in collaboration with local communities and governments is, therefore, essential.

Barrick's CRMS and the Community Relations Standard address the social aspects of mine closure in a dedicated section. We are committed to planning for the social aspects of closure from the outset of the mining operations. We want to avoid creating unsustainable dependency on the mine during operations which may lead to community adversity after closure.

The CR Standard requires that the Mine Closure Plan, as part of the pre-feasibility study prior to mine development, considers and includes social issues. Three years prior to anticipated closure, all sites must undertake a Social Closure Impact Assessment (CSIA) and a Social Closure Risk Assessment, and complete a Social Closure Plan (SCP). CSIAs focus on identifying the social risks and

impacts to a community from mine closure and are followed by the development of mitigation plans to address these risks and impacts. In addition, all sites approaching closure develop a closure-focused Stakeholder Engagement Plan, updated annually to support the closure process.

Most social closure planning activities take place during development and operations and focus on promoting local capacity building. We support education and skills development, and work in close collaboration with local economic diversification programs where they exist, in order that a healthy, sustainable community can continue to flourish once closure is complete.

Successful Closure: The Timbarra Mine

This closure project in New South Wales, Australia, began in 2001 with the creation of a multi-stakeholder focus group supported by an independent technical review process. The focus group included government authorities, non-government organizations, local landowners, the Aboriginal community, technical consultants and other interested parties, including former opponents to the mine. This focus group approach reduced confrontation among the interested parties, and a robust closure plan was developed and approved by the NSW Minister for Mineral Resources in 2002. The stake holder group followed this plan consistently for over ten years through multiple changes in mine ownership – from Ross Mining, to Delta Gold, to Placer Dome and finally to Barrick in 2006.

Timbarra was separated into six geographical domains, and each domain had a specific reclamation strategy with agreed-upon rehabilitation objectives, including:

- Developing stable landforms consistent with the surrounding landscape;

- Providing habitat for flora and fauna;

- Establishing vegetation expected to become self-sustaining forest, woodland and sedgeland communities; and

- Preventing detrimental effects on water quality.

Barrick retained a full-time site presence until relinquishment in 2013. Once the re-profiled landforms and revegetation was complete, work continued at the site with ongoing water quality and rehabilitation monitoring, weed control, native seed application and increased brush matting until lease relinquishment. The former mine areas have now reverted to two underlying tenure holders.

Land and Wildlife Management

—

Barrick manages large areas of land, either owned or leased, in the countries where we operate. The total area of land owned, leased or managed by Barrick at the end of 2013 was 2.1 million hectares.

Land Management

Of this land, just over three percent has been disturbed over the years by our operations. The rest has been left in its natural state or utilized for agriculture and livestock grazing. At the end of 2013, our current disturbance for active mining was 34,300 hectares. Also, at the end of the year, over 28,800 hectares had been reclaimed (rehabilitated) to the agreed post-mining land use.

Barrick's Environmental Policy outlines our commitment to pollution prevention, safeguarding the lands where we operate, educating our employees and communities about our environmental commitments, and applying proven management practices to prevent or mitigate negative environmental impacts. Application of the Barrick Environmental Management System (EMS) at our operations helps us realize these policy commitments. The EMS applies to Barrick properties, including joint ventures where we are the operator. It delineates the specific systems, practices, procedures or tasks that are, at a minimum, necessary to meet our commitment to Responsible Mining. Barrick also has a Mine Closure Standard which requires that we close our properties in a manner that is timely and cost-effective and that restores an ecosystem which can support a productive post-mining land use.

Protected and Other Sensitive Areas

Barrick has one property located near a World Heritage site, two near a Man and Biosphere Reserve and one near an IUCN protected area. Other operations located in sensitive[1] habitats include the Dominican Republic, Peru, the United States, Africa, Papua New Guinea and Australia.

World Heritage sites are properties that have outstanding universal cultural or natural value as identified by the World Heritage Committee. Members of the Committee are elected from the countries that are Parties to the World Heritage Convention (established by UNESCO). Barrick follows the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) position statement on mining and protected areas. Therefore, we neither explore nor initiate mining within World Heritage sites and we are expected to respect the requirements of legally designated protected areas.

The 5,400 hectare Pierina mine, in Peru, is located 10 kilometers across the valley south-west of the Huascaran National Park and World Heritage site. The 14,400 hectare Veladero mine, as well as the Lama project, are located within the multi-use area of the San Guillermo Man and Biosphere Reserve (San Guillermo MAB) in Argentina. The San Guillermo MAB, comprising 990,000 hectares, is one of the

Land Status

Reclaimed
Disturbed and Un-Reclaimed
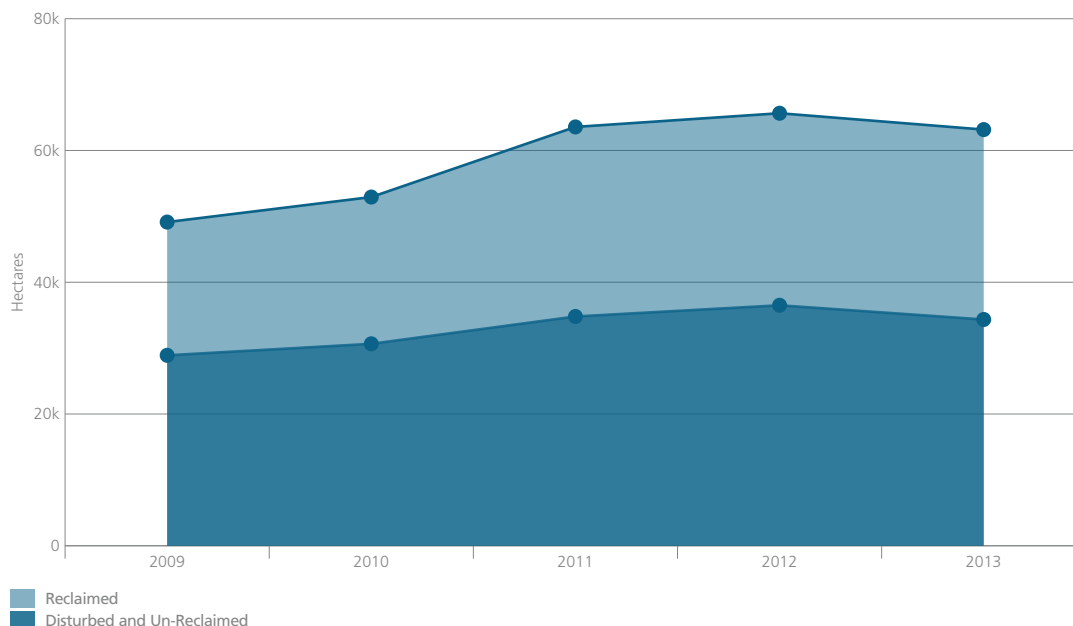
Andes Mountain's most sensitive and pristine natural areas – a thriving ecological micro-region, home to diverse migrating species such as condors, vicuñas, llamas, pumas, flamencos and many others. MABs are places where UNESCO seeks to reconcile conservation and cultural diversity with economic and social development through partnerships between people and nature. The San Guillermo Reserve has a nucleus, buffer and multi-use areas. Mining is one of the many human uses permitted in the multi-use area of the San Guillermo MAB. Barrick supports the creation of a management plan for the San Guillermo MAB, which is an important requirement to maintaining biosphere reserve status according to the UNESCO principles.

Barrick has set up a $7.5 million fund to support monitoring and controls within the San Guillermo MAB. To date, $2.6 million has been distributed.

We also have operations located in areas identified as having sensitive habitats, including sage grouse and Lahontan trout habitat in the western United States, and the Lake Cowal wetland habitat in Australia. Our operations in Tanzania, Zambia and Papua New Guinea are located in High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas and our operation in Zambia is located within 10 km of an unclassified IUCN protected area. In Australia two of our operations lie within Global 200 ecoregions identified as endangered. The Dominican Republic, where we have one operation, is considered a Biodiversity Hotspot, as is a path through the Andes Mountains in Peru where two of our operations are located. Our EMS directs our employees to be heedful of their responsibility to protect these sensitive habitats.

Wildlife Management

We have implemented controls at our operations to safeguard wildlife from mine processes and chemical exposure. These controls include barriers such as fencing and netting, the use of 'bird balls' and other covers for ponds and tanks, as well as cyanide destruction processes at some operations. Each year, in spite of these controls, a number of animals and birds do manage to come into contact with process solutions at a few of our sites. We continue to work to prevent these incidents.

At many sites, we have projects specifically designed to protect rare or significant wildlife; at others, habitat enhancement projects are underway. For example, at the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic, we are working with locally and internationally renowned scientists to protect several frog species that have been identified on the project site. In Nevada we support fire management programs to protect sage grouse and mule deer habitat.

In 2015, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) is expected to issue a final decision regarding the status of the greater sage grouse under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The Service is obligated to make this decision pursuant to a 2011 settlement between the Service and several conservation advocacy groups. The greater sage grouse has a very wide range and is found across much of the western United States. Inclusion of the greater sage grouse on the endangered species list could negatively impact the company's ability to develop and operate mines in northern Nevada, particularly the company's mining claims located on federal lands. Even if the sage grouse is not ultimately listed, federal land management agencies are likely to impose additional restrictions and mitigation obligations on development activities occurring on public land.

Threatened Species

Many national conservation organizations, along with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), have developed inventories of plant and animal species listed by conservation status. The main purpose of the IUCN's Red List, and other national conservation lists, is to catalogue and highlight those plants and animals that are facing a high risk of local and/or global extinction; or are close to meeting the threatened thresholds. Since 2008, Barrick's environmental professionals have been identifying plants and animals located on or near our mine sites and projects that are included on the IUCN Red List. Barrick's support in the development and use of additional conservation data tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) is now providing easier access to protected area information and the potential presence of the Red Listed species for our operations and projects to consider in mine development.

In 2013, we identified 175 species on the IUCN Red List and other national conservation lists. The categories ranged from those of least concern to those endangered/critically endangered (27 species; 15 flora and 12 fauna). By identifying these species we are able to develop appropriate management plans to avoid harm.

[1] We consider sensitive habitats those which are legally protected and/or are recognized of international importance, such as World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves, Biodiversity Hotspots, High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas, and Global 200 ecoregions. In 2013, a 10 kilometer buffer was chosen to identify sites near protected areas; as a result our North Mara mine, located over 10 kilometers from the Serengeti National Park and World Heritage Site, was removed.

Wildlife Mortalities

Operation	Species	Description of Incident
Buzwagi	Variety of Birds	Over the course of the year, 40 birds, including storks, ducks, kites, pigeons and others were found dead near or in the tailings impoundment. Bird control measures are in place but do not prevent all deaths.
Buzwagi	1 Wild Cat	1 wild cat was found dead near the tailings impoundment area.
North Mara	1 Stork	1 stork was found dead in the tailings impoundment.

Energy Profile
—

The energy used at our operations comes mainly from fossil fuels and purchased electricity. We also source power from our renewable energy projects which include solar farms, biodiesel and wind power.

Direct Energy Consumption (Scope 1)

Direct energy is energy that is produced and consumed by our company within the boundaries of our operations, projects and offices. It includes fuels to run mobile equipment, to produce power and heat on-site, and for Barrick-owned aircraft, and from explosives used to mine ore. We use large quantities of diesel, both to power our mining fleets and, in some cases, to generate on-site electricity. Over the past few years we have been sourcing more of our energy from renewables, including wind, solar power and biodiesel.

Energy Profile 2013

- Diesel
- Electricity
- Natural Gas
- Propane
- Other types
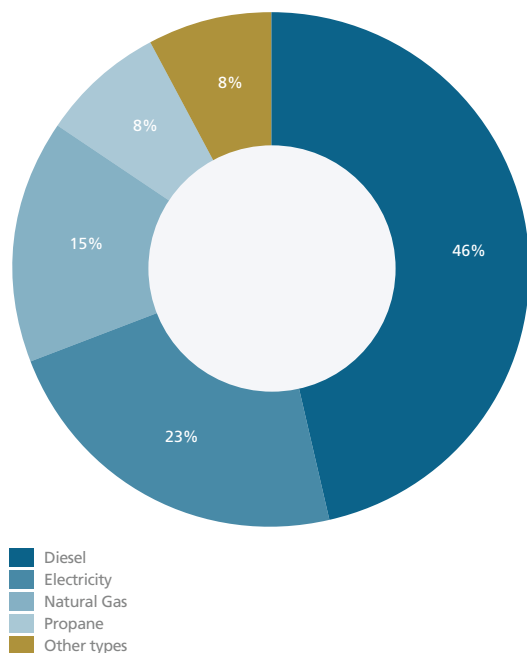
Indirect Energy Consumption (Scope 2)

Indirect energy is energy that is produced outside the company's boundaries, purchased by Barrick and consumed on our sites. Indirect energy can include electricity and steam; however, Barrick purchases only electricity, which is drawn from the national grids of the countries where we operate. At many sites, a percentage of the electricity we purchase comes from renewable sources.

Other Energy Consumption (Scope 3)

Transport-related activities such as business travel, employee commuting, delivery of goods and materials, transportation of our products, along with waste disposal activities, and use and disposal of our products, are known as Scope 3 emissions. Barrick does not currently track Scope 3 emissions because of the difficulty collecting the information from our operations and all other sites, globally. We are investigating the possibility of collecting certain Scope 3 emissions in the future.

For additional data on energy use, see Data Tables.

Air Emissions

Barrick's operations release a number of emissions to air from mining and processing activities. We use a variety of controls, including dust collection systems, scrubbers and filters, to reduce these emissions. We report on releases of our emissions through the following government emissions reporting programs.

Country	Emissions Program
United States	Toxic Release Inventory
Canada	National Pollutant Release Inventory
Australia	National Pollutant Inventory

Dust and Particulate Matter

Dust is the most common air emission at Barrick's operations. We suppress dust emissions from roads, crushers, and conveyor belt systems through the application of water to roads, the operation of mist sprays and dust collection systems at point sources, and the application of chemical surfactants at some locations.

PM10 Emissions
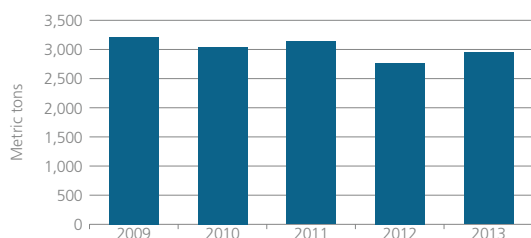
Sulphur and Nitrogen Oxides

These emissions are most often controlled by the use of filters, scrubbers, and other pollution control devices. Information on SOx and NOx emissions is routinely collected in Canada, Australia, and the U.S. and submitted to the national databases identified. In other jurisdictions, our mines may not routinely collect this data where there are no permit requirements to do so.

SOx Emissions
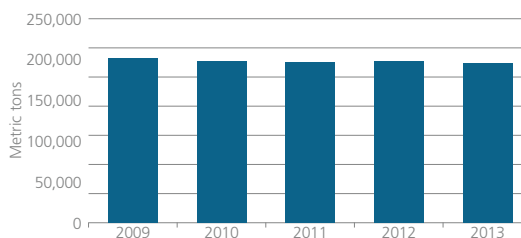
NOx Emissions
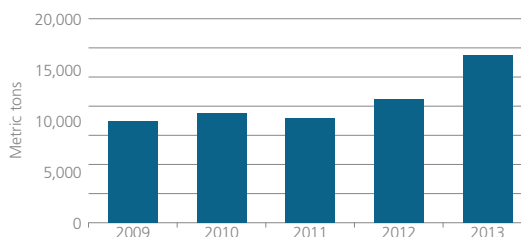
Mercury

At a number of operations, the ore we process contains mercury which is released as a vapor during processing. The amount of mercury released can vary over time as the geochemistry of the ore changes. Using a risk-based approach for each operation, we place controls on equipment to trap most mercury emissions to air where needed. These controls include filters and scrubbers installed on processing equipment.

In 2013, we closed out a five-year mercury abatement program at the sites with substantial mercury emissions. This program has included a comprehensive process to measure emissions and the installation of greater controls on our equipment to significantly reduce or eliminate them. This program has successfully reduced mercury emissions to air at these operations. However, at one site in South America, even with the installation of state-of-the-art controls, emissions of mercury to air have increased due to the change in geochemistry of the ore. Through testing, we have found no evidence of negative human health impacts or potential impacts. Further controls, including wet scrubbers, will be installed in 2014 and the emissions are expected to decrease by 2015.

In 2013, 6.0 metric tons of mercury emissions were released to air.
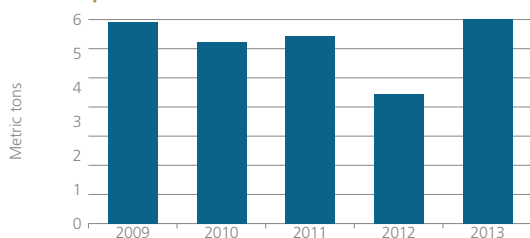
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2e) are discussed in Energy Use and Climate Change.

Ozone Depleting Substances and other Greenhouse Gases

Barrick operations do not manufacture ozone depleting substances (ODS), nor equipment that would use them. We also do not use materials that contain ozone depleting substances, except for fire extinguishers and some refrigerants and machine shop solvents; therefore emissions of these substances are minimal.

In 2012, we began asking our sites to report other greenhouse gases, such as HFCs and SF6 (ODS substitutes), which can leak from fire extinguishers and air conditioners. In 2012, only a small number of our operations tracked these emissions; in 2013 the data captured has been much more extensive. For 2013, our operations reported a total of 585 kilograms of HFC emissions, and 3.3 kilograms of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions from nine properties. We expect to have more accurate figures in the future as more sites are able to report.

Mercury Air Emissions

Employees and Human Rights

—

Human rights, as they relate to internal stakeholders, are a critical consideration for Barrick. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code), our Human Rights Policy and our Policy with Respect to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work set the tone for the maintenance of a safe and ethical workplace at all Barrick operations and offices.

We require that our work environment be free from discrimination and harassment, and we also support freedom of association, diversity in our workforce, and women's equal role in mining. At Barrick, there is no tolerance for child labour or forced labour. We provide both Code and human rights training to our employees and we have established a confidential Compliance Hotline whereby employees can anonymously report Code violations. Along with internal procedures through which employees can notify management of potential human rights violations, employees are also encouraged to use the Compliance Hotline to report any potential human rights violations they might see or suspect.

Human Rights Training

We are committed to ensuring that our employees respect human rights and are trained to recognise and report human rights violations. Training employees on human rights issues can help to raise general internal understanding as to why such issues may be relevant to our business, and can also ensure that our employees implement and support our specific human rights policy and procedures. As part of our Human Rights Compliance Program, human rights training is currently conducted around the world for our employees. Employees receive basic human rights training at induction, and certain relevant employees receive annual refresher training and focused human rights training pertaining to their areas of work. In 2013, more than 12,000 employees received some type of human rights training. Relevant employees are also required to certify annually that

they are not aware of any potential unreported human rights violations and that they will abide by Barrick's Human Rights Policy.

Non-Discrimination

Barrick is committed to fair employment practices and a workplace in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. We will not tolerate discrimination. Our Code and Human Rights Policy both cover harassment and discrimination and require us to deal fairly with employees and third parties. In 2013, we drafted a Global Harassment and Violence Standard which focuses directly on this issue. Implementation and training will follow in 2014. We believe that every individual within the company must be accorded equal treatment and we are each responsible for ensuring that the workplace is free from all forms of discrimination, harassment and retaliation.

The company expects that all relationships among employees in the workplace will be professional and free of bias and harassment. We are committed to ensuring that both the letter and the spirit of the law are recognized with respect to promoting equal opportunity in the workplace and ensuring all people – both employees and potential employees – are treated based on their merit. Merit is the basis upon which decisions affecting employment and career development are made. The fundamental criteria for career advancement are work performance, qualifications, competence, abilities, skills, knowledge and experience relevant to the job.

Any employee, supervisor, or manager who is found, after appropriate investigation, to have engaged in unlawful discrimination, victimization or harassment of another employee, will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, which depending on the circumstances, may include dismissal. In all cases, the action will be designed to ensure that there is no repetition of the conduct.

Freedom of Association

Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining. This includes the right of each individual employee to join a union or other labour association. We have a number of facilities around the world with unions or bargaining associations. Due to our practice of communicating regularly with these associations, we have had few significant labour relations issues involving our unions. For more information, see Labour Organizations.

Unionized Employees 2013

Our most significant contributions to the effective abolition of child labour are our global investments in education, such as our partnerships with Life Education in Australia, the Public Education Foundation in Nevada, and our community infrastructure development projects that support schools, community centers and recreational areas. See Social and Economic Development for more information on our investments in education.

Forced and compulsory labour is any work or service, not voluntarily performed, which is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. This includes bonded or indentured labour, slavery or similar coerced labour arrangements. Barrick does not engage in any type of forced or compulsory labour at any of our operations.

Our Supplier Code of Ethics is designed to govern the ethical conduct of suppliers and contractors doing business with Barrick. It covers a number of important issues including human rights. Significant suppliers are encouraged to adhere to the Code. In 2013, we enhanced our Supplier Code of Ethics by moving to an online platform with TRACE International's registered access code system called TRAC. TRAC pursues a "collective action" approach to supplier due diligence, thus contributing to larger efforts to ensure respect for human rights among our suppliers. See Supply Chain for more information on the TRAC system.

Child Labour and Forced Labour

Child labour is the employment of children that is economically exploitive, likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or likely to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The legal age at which young people may work varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Barrick does not knowingly employ a person who is under the legal age of employment, or where that employment would contravene the International Labour Organization's convention for age of employment. Barrick's minimum age for employment is 18; therefore our hiring policies preclude child labour at our sites in all countries where we operate.

ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

This fundamental convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.

Diversity and Women's Role in Mining

A diverse workforce encourages creativity and innovation. We draw our workforce from many countries around the world, including each country where we operate, with the result that our global workforce is extremely diverse in terms of national and ethnic backgrounds. We are also committed to the localization of our workforce. To this end, we first recruit the bulk of candidates for employment from the local and regional areas near our operations before searching further afield. Over the past few years, the number of expatriates at our operations varied regionally, but globally they have totalled approximately 4.6 percent of our employees. Senior executives in our corporate offices are recruited from all our regions. By bringing together women and men from diverse backgrounds and giving each person the opportunity to contribute his or her skills, experience and perspectives, we believe we are able to deliver the best solutions to our challenges.

The workforce in the mining industry is predominantly male, and many women see this as a barrier to gaining employment in the industry. At Barrick, our focus is to employ the best person for the job; to choose people on merit. Our objective is to ensure that we are welcoming to women so that we can employ the best among a wide candidate base. We continue to introduce policies and flexible work practices to encourage higher participation rates of women in the workforce.

We consider men and women equally in our search for new employees, and people of either sex are encouraged to apply for employment in all job categories. Men and women employed in the same job category receive the same remuneration, according to their level of experience and length of employment. However, there may be a gender bias that is predominant in different labour categories. For example, outdoor manual labour may have a higher hourly pay than inside office workers and there may be a bias of males in the first category and females in the second. Where this is so, there may be a perceived gender bias in salary. This may actually reflect a gender bias in the choice of work categories rather than in the rates of pay.

Female Employees 2013
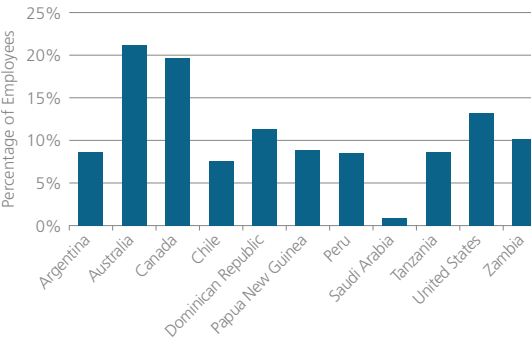
Ratio: Male to Female Wages 2013
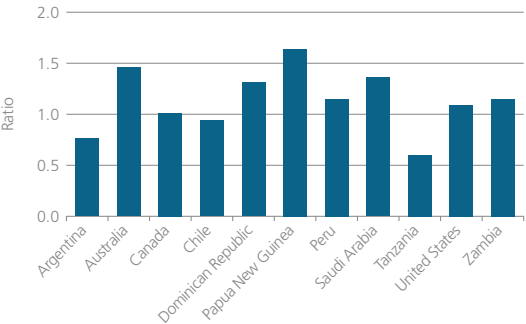
Employee Development

—

Barrick's success is built upon the ongoing professionalism, commitment, and engagement of our more than 23,000 employees worldwide. As key stakeholders in the company, employees expect, and have a right, to be treated with dignity and respect. We are committed to providing a safe, positive and respectful work environment for all employees.

Access to Talent

The mining industry has faced a significant shortage in skilled and specialized talent over the past few years. Although we saw a continuing improvement in access to talent in some regions in 2013, the industry is still in need of skilled geologists, mining engineers and workers with metallurgical, chemical, electrical and environmental expertise.

For this reason, Barrick stepped up its efforts not only to attract employees with world-class capabilities in these areas, but also to invest in the development of future employees by contributing to and partnering with schools such as the Mackay School of Mines in Nevada and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. And over the past six years, we have contributed nearly $23 million for scholarships, helping more than 18,500 students around the world improve their access to education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

We emphasize teamwork and collaboration to achieve outstanding results, along with continuous improvement in all areas of our business activity. Doing so helps us attract and retain a highly skilled and engaged workforce – an important competitive advantage in today's environment.

Employee Engagement and Retention

There are a number of factors that drive employees' sense of well-being and therefore sense of engagement in the workplace. Among the most significant are feeling recognized and valued for work

performed, receiving fair pay, and developing skills and knowledge that will facilitate employability for a lifelong career. We work to address these factors through performance feedback, employee development programs and education opportunities, and through the wages and benefits we provide. Partly because of these benefits, we have seen a steady decrease in voluntary turnover over the past few years. However, in 2013 we had a global voluntary turn-over rate of nine percent, up from eight percent in 2012. We believe this increase is primarily due to the uncertainty of the challenging business environment faced by the company – driven by the gold price drop – in 2013.

Employee Turnover 2013
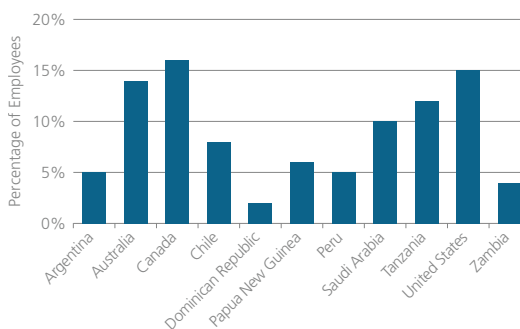
COMPASS Training Program

—

The Compass Level 1 training program offers cross-functional modules, in areas like exploration geology, mine geology, metallurgy, mining, processing, and human resources, to increase the technical proficiency of entry-level staff. It is designed to equip employees with skill sets, experience, and mentoring to support their career progression in the industry. Compass Level 2 is advanced training for more seasoned professionals and focuses on developing leadership skills and competencies needed for more senior management roles.

—

Employee Development continued

Recognition and Performance Feedback

Each year, executives, senior and middle managers undertake an annual formal performance planning and assessment process at the corporate and country-level offices. At sites, supervisors and non-management individuals participate in a similar performance review process for professional and skilled employees. And employees in work crews at our operations have regular key performance indicator assessments, often in a team format. Each of these performance review scenarios provide an opportunity for employees at all levels both to be recognized for good performance and to set goals to help improve performance.

Professional Development and Training

Barrick is focused on creating a learning organization so that our people can develop and refine their skills and further their careers. Doing so not only contributes to our employees' career potential, but also ensures we are investing in the talent we need to be the industry leader. In 2013, at sites where this is tracked, over 316,000 hours of career training were provided to our employees; in addition, we provided 348,000 hours of safety, environmental and emergency response training to site employees at both operations and projects.

We believe in life-long learning and that our employees can have multiple careers within our organization. To that end, skills development, vocational training, and apprenticeship programs are often available at our operations and offices. Barrick has also developed role-based, in-house skills development programs to advance employee capabilities. Most of our programs are self-directed, often on-line as e-module programs, and utilize on-the-job assignments and mentoring. Regionally, other programs complement our global curriculum and are designed to address local market capabilities and legislative requirements. Examples of regional programs include the Mining Supervisor and Manager Certificate Program in Western Australia, the Graduate Engineer Gap Program in Argentina, and the Intermediate Management Program in Africa.

We also have several partnerships in place with universities around the world to facilitate the development of our people. One example is our relationship with the University of Nevada, Reno.

This program provides management skills-training to supervisors and managers from our sites across northern Nevada. Future plans include expansion of this public-private partnership to cover other subjects and new groups of students. In addition, professionals who participate in continuing professional development programs, offered through universities or professional organizations, are eligible for company reimbursement. And employees everywhere may be eligible for company-sponsored short courses, business seminars, and technical or vocational training to advance their career paths.

Barrick invests significant effort in developing our employees into future company leaders. Our Touchstone Leadership Development System combines core and specialized programs, as well as experiential assignments and ongoing assessment, for most leadership levels in the organization. Programs such as the Frontline Supervisor Training Program and the General Managers Leadership Program are designed to strengthen the skills of our supervisors and managers and to maintain the required depth of leadership capability for some of Barrick's most critical roles. These programs build the necessary skills for leaders at multiple levels to develop the capability of their employees, monitor the development and coaching of future leaders, and manage employee performance. We review and revise our programs on a regular basis and ensure, where required, refresher training is provided.

Expatriate Employees
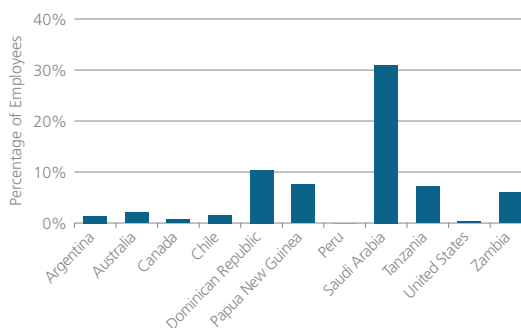
100% of employees at Barrick's South American operations are local or national, including senior mine managers.

Community Relations Training

In 2013, training for community relations teams, at high-risk sites or at locations where a need was expressed, consisted of the following:
- Interpersonal skills, conflict management
- Media relations
- Human rights
- Stakeholder engagement planning
- Social management planning
- Social impacts and social risks

In addition, we completed community relations training for both exploration and mine closure staff.

Wages and Benefits

We provide wages and benefits relative to regional economics, matching or exceeding average wages in the countries where we operate. Men and women employed in the same job category receive the same remuneration, according to their level of experience and length of employment. Our benefits programs are regionally focused, and partially determined by local practices and employee needs, but may also include access to many corporate programs. Benefits provided include a core group of health-care benefits at all operations, as well as non-core regional benefits. Non-core benefits may include pension and other retirement programs, maternity or parental leave, life and accidental death insurance, wellness programs and employee assistance programs. In general, full-time employees receive our full complement of benefits available in their region, while part-time and contract employees receive a smaller number of these benefits.

Ratio of Male to Female Wages
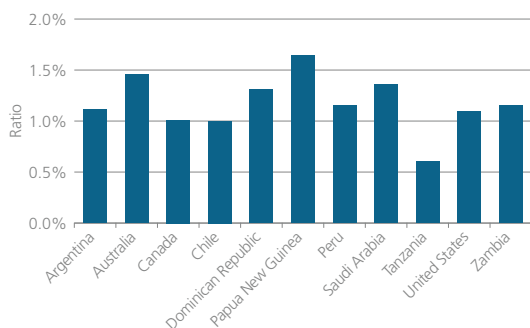
Barrick also has a number of instruments that provide post-retirement benefits to employees. We have qualified defined benefit pension plans (a defined benefit plan promises a specified monthly benefit at retirement) that cover some of our Canadian, American, and Australian employees, and provide benefits based on employees' years of service. We have non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering other employees and former directors of the company. As well, certain employees take part in defined contribution employee benefit plans (examples of defined contribution plans include 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, RRSPs, employee share ownership plans, and profit-sharing plans).

Looking Ahead

With Barrick's reorganization in 2013, we are looking at new and innovative ways to capture and evaluate human resources information and data from our global operations and offices. As well, we will continue to focus on a development culture by helping our leaders and potential leaders to grow their talents within the organization.

Occupational Health and Wellness

As we continue to focus efforts on the reduction of serious injuries and fatalities, we must also consider the long-term health of our workforce. Occupational health management refers to the identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical and other workplace hazards. It is a systematic approach to anticipating, identifying, evaluating and controlling these health hazards and exposures.

Occupational Health Programs

Through data collection and monitoring, we have identified respiratory illness, improper body positioning which contributes to sprains and strains, fatigue, and poor lifestyle health, as the top health risks within the company. We have put in place a number of programs to address these risks. Our sites carry out specific occupational health activities and programs, depending on the exposure at each site.

Sprain and Strains

Sprains and strains are currently the second leading cause of injuries within Barrick. We recognize that placement of employees in positions that they are not physically or mentally capable of fulfilling can cause many of these injuries. To keep people safe, our workers must be physically and mentally able to do the job they have been hired to do.

In 2013, through our fit for work program, we evaluated job positions within the company for physical requirements. The top ten most physically demanding jobs, as well as those that were associated with the most sprains and strains, were identified across each of the sites. In 2014, these jobs will be further analyzed through job observation processes and broken down into tasks with the aim to re-design the job and eliminate those tasks which are the most physically demanding and have the greatest potential to cause injury.

Along with the Physical Demand studies, we are focused on ergonomics awareness and training for our employees in order to reduce sprains and strains. Our three-year target is to reduce sprains and strains injuries by 30 percent. By 2016, all employees at mine sites or in at-risk positions will be tested prior to receiving an offer of employment to ensure that they are physically and mentally capable of completing the required tasks in a safe manner.

Respiratory Illness

Respiratory illness is a concern within the mining industry and, without proper controls in place, is difficult to detect since symptoms are often not present until years after exposure. Barrick has robust industrial hygiene programs that identify exposure agents such as dust, gases and fumes, which are tracked and trended in a database management system (Medgate). We are determined to control these exposures with engineering controls such as dust collection systems and ventilation systems. When systems are being installed or repaired, or where engineering controls simply aren't enough, Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) such as respirators, are used to protect our workers.

We recently developed a Respiratory Protection Standard that was implemented across the company in 2012 and, starting in 2013, we are now conducting assurance reviews against the Standard. This will help us to better identify exposure to agents, and allow us to develop controls to mitigate these exposures. In addition, through our fit for work programs, we will conduct periodic medical checks for employees who have a high risk for respiratory illness (e.g. employees who are frequently exposed to silica or lead).

Fatigue Studies

Fatigue is inherent in any operation where employees work late into the night, start early in the morning, or work long hours. It is generally believed that fatigue can negatively affect an operation in many ways: fatigued employees are less productive; more prone to health problems; more likely to quit and; most importantly, more likely to be in an accident. We turned our attention to fatigue in 2011 and began to develop a Fatigue Risk Management System (FRMS) using the science of circadian physiology. We recently completed a three-month pilot study at Bald Mountain in Nevada and are in the process of piloting two additional studies at Zaldívar (Chile) and Lumwana exploration (Zambia). The pilot studies include a specific training course for shift workers called 'Managing a Mining Lifestyle'. The four-hour course focuses on personal changes a worker can make in his or her lifestyle to improve both family time and work time. The study also looks at sleep/ wake times, hours of sleep during the day and night and includes an employee survey to better understand commute times, sleep schedules and worker preferences.

We also investigated how we could identify fatigue episodes on the job. In past years, some individual Barrick mines purchased their own devices for fatigue measurement, primarily based on the manufacturer's testimonial. In 2011, Barrick's in-house research and development team conducted an independent study of fatigue measurement devices at three sites. The project was completed in 2012. Results showed that fatigue was a problem for only a small percentage of employees, usually due to lifestyle or a medical condition. More importantly, many of the devices tested were less than accurate at identifying fatigue episodes. As a result, we have decided to focus on that percentage of employees who have trouble working night shifts and getting adequate rest.

Through the 'Managing a Mining Lifestyle' course and working with our management teams, we hope to develop a culture where employees are comfortable reporting fatigue. We developed a Fatigue Management Standard in 2013 and will be implementing it in 2014. We will begin conducting assurance reviews to test compliance with this Standard in 2015.

Biometric Screening

Poor lifestyle health can increase safety risks. That is why, a few years ago, in North America, we began to look at what we could do to help employees become healthier. We developed a biometric screening program, offered free to employees and their families, which includes on-site health check-ups and review of results, along with advice from a wellness coach, if desired. The program tries to combat such health-related issues as increased musculoskeletal conditions and lifestyle diseases brought on by lack of exercise, aging and poor nutrition. In 2012, incentives were offered to employees to take advantage of this program, which increased participation from the previous years. The focus of the biometric program is to encourage employees to take ownership of their health, and their family's health, before serious health issues arise. The program has been growing each year as more employees and their families participate.

HIV/AIDS and Malaria

HIV/AIDS and malaria remain a health problem for employees and community members in Africa and Papua New Guinea. We have programs in place, often in collaboration with NGO partners, to address these illnesses, including HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), HIV/AIDS awareness programs, peer educator programs, anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programs, and mosquito abatement programs. These programs have both on-site and community components. One hundred percent of at-risk employees and their families (with regard to HIV/AIDS and/or malaria) are currently eligible to receive preventative initiatives or treatment. As well, 100 percent of affected employees and their families are receiving treatment, free of charge or easily affordable.

In addition, Barrick jointly published key quantitative results from our collaborative 'Acceptability of Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Papua New Guinea' study. Many of the results from the study have been presented at various conferences, workshops and policy forums over the past two years; however, this is the first time they have been published together in a peer-reviewed journal article in BMC Public Health, an open access journal.

Industrial Hygiene

Industrial hygienists use environmental monitoring and analytical methods to detect the extent of worker exposure to contaminants, and employ engineering work practice controls, and other methods to control potential health hazards. Our hygienists have developed a global database to collect exposure data, which is helping us identify areas where controls are lacking or inadequate. In 2015 we will begin setting targets for reducing the number of workers exposed above the Occupational Exposure Limit for noise, silica, mercury and metals.

We conducted a Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) study at several operations in Australia in 2011 to identify controls for equipment to reduce diesel emissions. These controls were implemented in 2012. We also conducted a pilot study to determine the effectiveness of diesel particulate filters, and are currently exploring ways to eliminate DPM in our underground operations. With the announcement in 2012, by the International Agency for Research in Cancer, that diesel exhaust is a human carcinogen, Barrick formed a task force to review existing technologies and strategies to reduce diesel exhaust. In both North America and Australia we are working actively on reducing diesel equipment emissions by replacing engines, retrofitting cabins on underground equipment, using bio-diesel fuels, and retrofitting new filters. Work will continue throughout 2014.

Labour Organizations

—

Barrick respects the rights of employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining. This includes the right of each individual employee to join a union or other labour association. We have a number of facilities around the world where our employees are members of labour unions or collective bargaining associations.

We work closely with these organizations to develop and manage effective labour relations programs. In 2013, employees in nine countries and from 16 properties (both operations and projects) were covered by collective bargaining agreements. This represents 38 percent of our total workforce.

Depending on the requirements of the labour union or association, sites with union membership often have safety topics included in labour agreements. Activities and actions conducted by site safety and health committees are essential to embedding a culture of safety within the company.

employees informed through Barrick News, targeted announcements, on-line information sessions, the company intranet and face-to-face meetings at sites and offices as necessary. For those operations where there are collective bargaining agreements in place, we respect minimum notice periods regarding communicating operational changes. We believe that keeping the lines of communication open between management and labour is the most effective way to avoid a work stoppage. In 2013, we experienced one 18-day stop work by employees at the Porgera operation over allegations of a breach of the Code of Conduct.

Union Employees 2013

Good communication with our employees is essential for effective management of our global organization. Our employees can access our company intranet and read our internal newspaper (Barrick News) for daily and quarterly updates on company affairs. During major changes to our operations, we keep our

Emergency Response

Barrick maintains emergency response teams at all sites throughout the world. These highly trained, skilled professionals are the first responders to any mine emergency. They are experts at first aid, fire-fighting, dealing with hazardous chemicals, and emergency rescues.

The teams complete intensive training to ensure they are well prepared to respond to emergencies. Each year, our emergency response teams complete over 100,000 hours of emergency response training, both at Barrick sites and at speciality emergency response and fire-fighting schools. We also provide emergency response training to contractors. To support their training, our teams regularly compete in various mine rescue competitions with other mining companies. Many of our emergency response teams have earned awards at these competitions for rescue and fitness challenges.

All sites have emergency response plans and procedures in place. In addition, Emergency Preparedness audits are performed at least every two years. Incident Command and Crisis Management systems are in place at each Barrick mine site and operating unit office.

Our site-specific emergency response plans cover (among others) the following:

- Regular testing of emergency procedures
- Identification of emergency scenarios
- List of population and residential centers at risk
- List of environmental/wildlife populations at risk
- List of functions of key people
- Procedure for internal communication
- Procedure for external communication
- Criteria for determining levels of alerts

- On-site and external resources available (e.g. mutual aid agreements)
- Toxicity testing facilities (gas, water)
- Post-emergency evaluation of effectiveness of plan and response
- Ongoing communications plan in relation to progress of clean-up/remediation

In many locations, our emergency response teams (ERT) also respond to community incidents. For example, in April 2013, a minibus carrying 15 people overturned and slid down an embankment one kilometer from the main entrance of the Lumwana mine in Zambia. The mine's ERT provided immediate aid. Their assistance was invaluable as the nearest hospital is located approximately 90 kilometers from the mine. There is only one ambulance that serves the area where the mine is located and it is dispatched from the hospital. Due to the quick action of the Lumwana response team, all passengers were attended to within 90 minutes, the accident scene was cleared, and the road was reopened for travel.

The Cortez Mine in Nevada Upgraded its Ambulance Service in 2013

Since the Cortez mine is located almost two hours away from the nearest hospital, the ability to provide advanced emergency medical services could literally mean the difference between life and death. Therefore, 16 Cortez voluntary emergency medical technicians (EMTs) completed an intermediate training program in 2013 that prepared them to provide emergency care beyond basic first aid. The mine site also upgraded two of its ambulances, stocking them with advanced tools and resources. The Cortez ambulance service passed an audit in July and is now a certified Life Support Industrial Service.

Employee Awards

—

Each year Barrick recognizes employees who demonstrate leadership, whether through caring for the environment, contributing to a culture of safety, promoting social responsibility or by workplace improvement and innovation. For a detailed list of the 2013 award winners see barrickresponsibility.com

Community Safety and Security

—

Although some of our mining operations are located in uninhabited areas where our employees must be flown in and out, many Barrick's operations are located on or near lands already occupied or used by other people. Our presence near these communities can bring with it adverse impacts, including increased traffic, in-migration and illegal mining activities. We are focused on reducing these impacts by ensuring the safety and security of local community members and our employees.

Traffic Concerns within Communities

In some localities, mine vehicles and/or supplier vehicles travel through local communities to and from the mining operation. Traffic accidents and injuries involving these vehicles can be a significant risk if not managed properly. Barrick's Safety and Health and Community Relations groups have developed guidance materials that help sites identify and manage these risks, in collaboration with impacted communities, through a Community Safety Management Plan. These plans will focus on traffic safety but may also aim to address other risks to community safety that may be present. The guidance materials will be implemented at sites where mine traffic has been identified as a high risk, such as Pueblo Viejo (Dominican Republic), Lumwana (Zambia) and Veladero (Argentina).

We are also conducting risk assessments in communities where, through our Grievance Mechanism, traffic has been identified as an issue, and are providing road safety and traffic awareness classes for community members in some areas. Other projects include the development of an annual road safety program called RoadSafe September at the Cowal mine, located in rural New South Wales, Australia. The program involves a variety of local stakeholders including police, schools and local governments in educating and promoting road safety in the community. Also, the Lumwana mine in Zambia implemented a Community Road Safety Program,

which includes road safety education activities for school children. In 2013, the program reached over 1,000 pupils at 13 schools.

Law and Order – Managing In-Migration and Illegal Mining

In-Migration

Disadvantaged people living in developing countries are often enticed to move closer to large-scale mining operations by economic and social incentives such as perceived opportunities for direct or indirect employment, or increased accessibility and availability of mineral resources. It is extremely difficult to control this influx of people. The migrant population tends to concentrate in villages or towns in the immediate vicinity of the mining operation or project, resulting in crowding and often overwhelming the capacity of services in these communities. In-migration is a concern at only a few of our 21 operations. These include ABG's North Mara mine in Tanzania, the Porgera operation in Papua New Guinea and the Lumwana mine in Zambia.

ABG's North Mara mine is located in an underdeveloped part of Tanzania, 30 kilometers from the Kenyan border. In-migration from other areas and countries is rampant and law enforcement capacity is limited, making the area a magnet for organized crime. Civil unrest, due to tribal clashes between rival clans, and poverty contribute to the problem. In the past year, ABG has significantly increased its

engagement with the community and all levels of government in Tanzania as part of a broader strategy to promote peaceful co-existence at North Mara.

A key component of the strategy has been ensuring that we increase stakeholder engagement with various key groups, including clan elders, on the effects of influx and in-migration. ABG has also focused on fulfilling social commitments made through the Village Benefit Agreements (VBAs) and Village Benefit Impact Agreements to ensure there are ample social services and to infrastructure for the resident communities. See the ABG website for more information.

In-migration in the Porgera region has been a concern for many years. When the mine was initially constructed in 1990, several thousand people lived in the area; now the population has expanded to over 50,000, largely as a result of the in-migration of individuals and families seeking to benefit from the mining operation.

In 2012, Barrick hired an in-migration management expert to advise the community relations function during the development of a specific in-migration management plan for the Lumwana operation, where the in-migration issue is acute. The plan was completed in 2013 and is currently under final review.

Illegal Mining

Illegal miners are people who enter a mine property without permission with the intention of stealing gold-bearing ore. They are trespassers and are breaking the law. This differs from artisanal miners, who generate income from labour-intensive mining activities, often alongside large-scale mining operations. Illegal miners are a significant problem at the Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea and ABG's North Mara mine in Tanzania. Illegal miners may at times be an issue, to a lesser extent, at the other ABG mines.

The issue of illegal miners is directly related to safety. By entering unsafe areas of the mines (such as open pit walls, ore stockpiles and active mining areas), illegal miners put their own lives and the lives of employees at risk. Barrick's security function is focused on defusing challenging situations regarding illegal miners. Dialogue with these groups is the first step in dealing with illegal miners so mine employees and security staff engage with many of them on a regular basis. However, dangerous situations continue to occur.

Regular incursions by illegal miners are common and our security personnel, who have been trained in the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, are the first to engage in a dialogue with them, to encourage them to leave. In accordance with the Voluntary Principles, defensive force is to be used only as a last resort. The Porgera Community Relations team also has an Illegal Mining Control Unit (IMCU), which deploys to the areas where illegal miners are working to speak with them about the dangers of their activities. The IMCU engages with villages surrounding the operational areas and provides information pertaining to the impacts and risks of illegal mining. This approach, while still in the early stages, seems to be effective in ensuring local villages and landowners are well informed about the impacts of illegal mining. We are even starting to see some landowners, under their own accord, stop illegal miners travelling through their villages.

In an attempt to reduce frequent incursions by illegal miners, we began to install additional perimeter fencing and walls at North Mara and Porgera in 2013. The Porgera fencing is now complete and the fencing for North Mara was partially complete at the end of 2013. For related information, see Security and the Voluntary Principles.

Undertaking illegal mining can be dangerous, and illegal miners often expose themselves to hazardous situations by mining in unsafe areas of an open pit and other parts of a mine operation. An important part of curtailing illegal mining in the future is to educate younger generations about the risks. At North Mara former illegal miners have been employed to speak to the community about the dangers of this activity. And, at Porgera, Barrick has developed a program whereby the Illegal Mining Control Unit, supported by Community Development staff, go to local schools and speak about the risks associated with illegal mining. The program involves showing a video, "The Thomas Petale Story", about an illegal miner who lost his leg when engaging in illegal mining at Porgera. Mr. Petale now works with Barrick to educate young people about the hazards of illegal mining and the negative impacts it can have on people's lives.

Indigenous Peoples

We respect the connection Indigenous Peoples[1] have to their traditional lands. Barrick aims to mitigate or minimize any negative impacts our activities may have on Indigenous Peoples along with sharing the benefits of mining. When planning and designing mining projects, we strive to ensure that decisions are made upon mutual agreement with local populations, with dialogue that is free from coercion, manipulation, or intimidation, and sufficiently in advance of any commencement of major impacts.

Our community relations teams around the world work to engage and consult with Indigenous Peoples in a fair, timely and culturally appropriate manner throughout the mining cycle; from exploration, to construction and operations, and through closure. We are committed to providing information to affected communities in a way this is understandable and accessible. We work with Indigenous Peoples directly affected by our activities to foster good faith negotiations, and strive to reach mutually beneficial agreements.

We are committed to providing socio-economic opportunities for Indigenous Peoples directly affected by our activities. Barrick promotes the representation of Indigenous Peoples in our workforce by helping to build their skills base, expand their career options and increase their economic participation in our activities. We also work to provide opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to become small-scale suppliers to our operations.

Barrick works collaboratively with Indigenous Peoples directly affected by our activities to identify, record, and manage culturally significant sites and artifacts. We recognize that we have a role to play in fostering cross-cultural learning between Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees and creating opportunities for non-Indigenous employees to appreciate and respect Indigenous cultures, customs and values. Where applicable, we also provide support for community programs that address cultural preservation and health issues in Indigenous People's communities.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

ILO's Convention 186 defines FPIC as "the right of communities to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development." The principles of FPIC are evolving through international debate to help define and require appropriate consultation and consent. In 2013,the International Council of Mining & Metals (ICMM) updated their 2008 position statement on FPIC. The 2013 position statement articulates a progressive set of commitments related to Indigenous Peoples and FPIC that applies to all ICMM member companies. As a member company, Barrick participated in this process, along with other member companies and is in agreement with the position statement.

Western Shoshone Communities and Nevada Operations (USA)

Barrick has a long record of constructive engagement with the Western Shoshone people in Nevada. The company is the only private organization providing significant benefits to the Western Shoshone communities of central and northeastern Nevada. Since 2005, quarterly dialogue meetings with Western Shoshone tribal leaders and community representatives have always included senior company management. All Western Shoshone are welcome at these meetings. The Tribal communities take turns hosting the meetings and develop each agenda in collaboration with Barrick representatives.

As a result of this constructive engagement, a Collaborative Agreement between Barrick and the leaders of four Western Shoshone Tribes was signed in 2008 (Duckwater, Ely, Yomba and Duck Valley). The South Fork and Wells Bands of the Te-Moak Tribe signed in 2011, the Elko Band signed in 2012, and the Te-Moak Tribe signed in 2013. While the Battle Mountain Band has not yet signed the Agreement, this community is included in nearly all of the Western Shoshone programs that Barrick implements or supports. The Collaborative Agreement establishes a common vision of long-term engagement and collaboration between Barrick and the eight Western Shoshone communities in the area of influence of Barrick's Nevada operations. Under the Agreement, Barrick shares benefits with these communities through support of socio-economic development programs that benefit community members. While the formal dialogue meetings are a regular occurrence, less formal interactions with the Tribes and Bands in their communities is much more frequent and is nearly a daily occurrence.

The Collaborative Agreement established the Western Shoshone Scholarship Foundation, a registered non-profit foundation which is funded by regular donations derived from Barrick's Nevada operations.

The foundation currently has assets of over $4 million and funds higher education scholarships for a large number Western Shoshone students of all ages who attend universities and colleges throughout the United States. Over 150 scholarships were awarded in 2013. The Legacy Fund has paid out more than $1.3 million to date and will continue to grow to serve future generations of Western Shoshone. Foundation assets are expected to reach $7 to $10 million over the next several years.

In 2013, we continued our efforts to increase the number of Western Shoshone community members employed at Barrick's Nevada operations. Collaboration between our Human Resources, Corporate Social Responsibility and operational management groups again resulted in a successful year of recruitment. Company staff regularly visit Western Shoshone communities to educate residents about employment opportunities and to identify qualified candidates for open positions with Barrick's operations. Barrick also supported the provision of some training programs in the communities designed to improve the employability of community members.

In 2010, under the Collaborative Agreement Western Shoshone communities and Barrick established a Western Shoshone Cultural Advisory Group (WSCAG) to provide input on early-stage mining projects and operations. The Advisory Group is comprised of elders and members of the eight Western Shoshone communities and meets monthly. This group also provides another forum for shared understanding between Barrick management and the Western Shoshone, and will continue into the future. The WSCAG completed development of a Western Shoshone Cultural Awareness Training module and a program to provide this training to Barrick senior management was initiated in 2013. Training for other levels of Barrick staff and contractors is planned for 2014.

Barrick continued its support for a broad range of community development initiatives benefiting Western Shoshone communities during 2013, including programs focused on education, health and economic advancement. Educational programs included summer youth employment programs for tribal youth, computer equipment, library facilities,

Indigenous Peoples continued

after school programs that include tutoring and mentoring, supplementary nutrition, family counseling on educational opportunities, support-group establishment, internship programs for scholarship recipients, youth leadership events, and support for educational infrastructure in the communities. Health initiatives focused on diabetes, nutrition, elder care, ADA access improvements, domestic violence, community healing, along with sports, exercise and recreation programs. Economic development initiatives included business management mentoring and consulting for tribal businesses, maintenance programs for tribal infrastructure including tribal buildings, housing, roads, and the development of additional infrastructure. We also supported traditional cultural activities undertaken by the communities including pine nut harvests, Pow-Wows, Fandangos, Sun Dances, and other traditional gatherings.

Barrick provided the impetus and has provided continuous support for establishment and operation of a ground-breaking program for language revitalization in Western Shoshone communities through the University of Utah known as the Shoshone Youth Language Apprenticeship Program (SYLAP). We have contributed more than $1,200,000 to this program over the last seven years. This program brings high school-aged youth from Western Shoshone communities to the University every summer for a six-week residency program of language instruction and related cultural activities. In addition, the youth work with university staff to create Shoshone language resources such as children's books illustrating traditional stories in the Shoshone language, a talking dictionary, a Shoshone language video game, and short videos telling traditional stories

in Shoshone. These resources are made available to Western Shoshone communities for their use in community-level language and cultural programs, and SYLAP staff also provide teacher training for those teaching Shoshone in the communities. The SYLAP program was awarded the 2013 William Demmert Cultural Freedom Award by the National Indian Education Association for the accomplishments of the program since its formalization in 2009.

Pic Mobert First Nation, Pic River First Nation and the Hemlo Mine (Canada)

At the Hemlo mine in northern Ontario, Barrick continues to fulfill the terms of the socioeconomic agreement with the Pic Mobert First Nation, signed in 2008. The agreement creates new opportunities for the Pic Mobert people to develop skills for current and future mining opportunities, along with support for the development of First Nation-led businesses and involvement in environmental stewardship.

Three years ago, in collaboration with Anishinabek Employment and Training Services, Confederation College, Pic Mobert First Nation and Pic River First Nation, Barrick launched an innovative Environmental Monitoring / Mining Essential Program (EMMEP) for First Nation peoples at the Hemlo mine and surrounding area. This program is the first of its kind in Canada and has proven to be very successful, with all graduates seeking employment within our operation or other mining contractors or companies.

Supporting the EMMEP led us to the decision to employ First Nation environmental monitors at the Hemlo mine in 2012. We hired two environmental monitors, one from each local First Nation community. As well as engaging first hand with Hemlo's environmental department in our sampling program and environmental monitoring system, they attended local colleges, and also participated in other aspects of our business. In 2013, one of the environmental monitors completed college and is continuing employment – half of the time with Barrick and half of the time with the local First Nation community.

Dialogue with the First Nations continues on a regular basis as we discuss new opportunities for partnerships. We are pleased to have been a part of the Suboxone program – a treatment program for drug-related dependencies – for the last few years. Going forward, we will continue to focus on health and wellness initiatives which incorporate community well-being.

We provide support in other ways as well. In 2013, we supported a local Domestic Violence and Lateral Violence conference, and provided financial assistance for some Pic River/Pic Mobert youth to participate in a summer youth camp which provided hands-on experience in the back country. We also supported a Trapper's course which provided attendees an opportunity to gain skills and knowledge in this traditional livelihood for First Nations people. And, through Hemlo's community relations team, we are providing assistance to Pic Mobert First Nation in researching the traditional ecological knowledge of their established territory. This is an ongoing project that continued through 2013. It is intended to provide the local First Nation communities with the expertise needed to research and collect this information.

Wiradjuri People and the Cowal Mine (Australia)

The Wiradjuri people are the Traditional Owners of the Lake Cowal area, the land upon which the Cowal mine is located in Australia. We worked collaboratively with the Wiradjuri Council of Elders and the Registered Native Title Applicants to develop the Native Title Agreement (signed in 2003) and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). Under the terms of the Agreement, Barrick supports the Wiradjuri community in areas of environmental and cultural heritage, employment, training and education, and business development. As a result of the Agreement, the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) was established to facilitate the business, education, and employment opportunities for the Wiradjuri people.

The WCC established the Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company that Barrick has engaged to manage Wiradjuri heritage protection activities during the mine's development and ongoing operation. The CHMP facilitated the development of a Ground Disturbance Procedure (GDP) for the Cowal mine. This GDP is a comprehensive process that facilitates Wiradjuri people visiting the site to complete on-the-ground assessments, ensuring no cultural heritage materials are damaged. At the height of the development activities, over 60 Wiradjuri cultural heritage field officers, working with qualified archaeologists, were responsible for identifying and preserving many artefacts found at the site. At completion of the mine's operation, we are committed to working with the Wiradjuri cultural heritage officers and archaeologists to return the artefacts, which were removed during the mine's construction and ongoing operations, to culturally appropriate locations.

Indigenous Peoples continued

Also under the Agreement, the Wiradjuri Scholarship Program has supported a total of 25 young Wiradjuri people to attend university. In 2013, six scholarships were awarded in collaboration with the WCC. Cowal's total investment in the Wiradjuri scholarships to date now exceeds $75,000. This investment has supported education in the fields of teaching, nursing, human movement and exercise science, community service, media and communication, and aged care.

Cross-cultural understanding is an important element for encouraging employment opportunities for Indigenous Peoples at our sites and for fostering a culturally-sensitive work environment for Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees. Through the Wiradjuri Cultural Heritage Company, a comprehensive cultural awareness induction course is provided for all new Barrick employees and contractors at the Cowal mine. The training is designed to help employees and contractors understand the issues linked to Indigenous Peoples and assist them in understanding the importance of the partnership, with the Wiradjuri people, to the Cowal mine's ongoing operations.

The Wiradjuri Study Centre (WSC) opened in September 2011. The WSC is an inclusive centre that aims to develop socio-economic opportunities for Wiradjuri people through employment and training programs in a culturally appropriate manner. The Wiradjuri Study Centre was established as a direct result of the Native Title Agreement and continues to play a vital role in showcasing the capacity of the WCC and the broader Wiradjuri community.

Alaska Native Communities and the Donlin Gold Project (USA)

Throughout 2013, the Donlin Gold project team continued their extensive meetings with community members from 56 remote native villages in the Yukon- Kuskokwim (YK) region of southwestern Alaska, and 14 villages in the neighbouring Doyon region. This engagement included village meetings, tours of the Donlin Gold camp, and presentations to groups and individuals. These communities need to be addressed as individual cultural and indigenous entities. Not all speak the same language; some are very isolated.

The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services is currently completing a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in conjunction with Donlin Gold's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). When completed, the HIA will be incorporated into the EIS, and included as an appendix.

The Donlin Gold project team began the permitting process in the summer of 2012. At this early stage of the project, the Donlin team is dedicating significant resources to study the subsistence traditions and cultural heritage of the YK region, including funding Traditional Knowledge Harvest Surveys in conjunction with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence. The ADF&G's multi-phase study has spanned three years and included 24 communities in the YK region. Phases 1 and 2 are complete, with the Phase 3 report anticipated in April 2014. In the future, we will be consulting with ADF&G regarding additional survey opportunities.

Donlin Gold continued to support native community activities in 2013. Significant contributions included $22,500 to four village search and rescue programs for operating expenses; $40,000 to support Spring clean-up efforts in 46 villages with incentives for children to participate in environmental stewardship activities; $30,000 for a summer safety program, including delivering life vests and safety messages to subsistence fish camps along the Kuskokwim River, and $25,000 for winter survival training for students at Bethel and Aniak high schools.

The Tahltan First Nation (Canada)

Operated from 1994 to 2008, the Eskay Creek mine is located in north western British Columbia – in the region identified as the traditional territory of the Tahltan First Nation. The Tahltan First Nation is comprised of the Tahltan Indian Bands and the Iskut First Nation. Barrick has demonstrated a long-term commitment to creating a positive legacy for the Tahltan First Nation. This commitment has been sustained throughout closure and will continue for years to come.

Eskay Creek made it a priority to focus on employment and training for local communities and on economic opportunities for Tahltan-led contractors. A Collaborative Agreement was signed in 2004 by the Tahltan and Iskut Bands, the Tahltan Central Council, and Barrick. We provided financing to the Tahltan Nation Development Corporation (TNDC) and helped with support in later years. During operation, 34 percent of employees were First Nations and, since closure, all long term contractors are hired through TNDC, which represents 25 percent of the current work force. From 1994 to 2008, the mine contributed over $130 million to local communities through wages and donations to community initiatives. Barrick contracted TNDC for access-road maintenance and haulage of both backfill and waste rock disposal. Spatsizi-Sodexho, a Tahltan joint venture, provided catering and housekeeping services.

In 2008, the year the mine closed, Barrick contributed $1 million to the Tahltan First Nation to help support the establishment of a Community Wellness Centre. A further $500,000 was donated in 2011. During the closure phase, TNDC and additional private Tahltan owner/operators have provided equipment for a long haul clean-up project from Kitwanga to Albino Lake. In the coming years, TNDC will continue to participate with on-site requirements such as road maintenance, reclamation, labour and, material movement. Since closure in 2008, TNDC has received over $1 million in contracts from Eskay Creek. Currently, TNDC maintains an agreement to provide catering and level-three first aid coverage on site, which represents $100,000 annually. The relationship between Barrick and the Tahltan First Nation continues to be collaborative and positive.

Diaguita Communities and the Pascua-Lama Project (Chile)

The Diaguitas are the main Indigenous group of the Atacama Region, reaching six percent of the regional population, and amounting to some 10,000 Diaguitas in the Region, which is part of the Pascua-Lama project's area of influence. A constitutional protection action was filed in the Chilean courts in September 2012 on behalf of four Diaguita communities in Chile alleging that the Pascua-Lama project is damaging the environment and their quality of life. For an update on the results of the constitutional protection action, please see Significant Issues in 2013.

The Pascua-Lama project continues to develop engagement and social investment programs with the Diaguita communities adjacent to the project. In 2013, these programs included training for employment, education support and strengthening of social organizations. The site also focused on delivering information about the project to the communities.

Indigenous Peoples continued

Specifically in 2013, investment continued in education through the Scholarship Program, jointly developed with the Municipality of Alto del Carmen and the Pascua-Lama project. Over 50 percent of the beneficiaries are young Diaguitas who, if successful at school, could then have access to higher education.

Likewise, support to crianceros (family farmers and livestock herders) continued. This group consists of farmers located near the Pascua-Lama project. A significant number of Diaguitas are engaged in this activity, and are being provided with technical assistance, productive support and resources for the implementation of improvements to their livestock and crops.

Another program continuing through 2013 is the "Rescate de artesanías tradicionales de Alto del Carmen" (Rescue of Alto del Carmen traditional handicraft) project, which began in 2012 through a collaboration agreement with Fundación Artesanías de Chile foundation. This program was implemented in the textile dependent villages of Las Breas and Junta Valeriano, and included pottery related activities in the Chanchoquín village. The program involved technical training and introduction to commercial opportunities, exhibitions and diffusion workshops. It also included the ability to sell traditional handicrafts in a Santiago airport shop. This program will strengthen – in the short- and long-terms – the sustainability of traditional activities through the creation of a consistent channel of sales for Diaguita craftswomen. Continuation of this program is expected for 2014, conserving traditions and improving the quality of life for these artisans.

Colla Communities and the Cerro Cesale Project (Chile)

Barrick has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Colla communities (the Colla Rio Joquera Community and the Pai-Ote Colla Community) located near the Cerro Casale project. It is a consultation agreement which provides guidelines for consultation processes and includes the provision of independent consultation to support the Colla communities as they review the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

In 2013, Barrick continued to engage with the Colla communities. A collaboration agreement with the Municipality of Tierra Amarilla was signed and a vaccination and deworming project for animals at the Jorquera River sector was undertaken, benefiting twelve comuneros (small land owners).

Also in 2013, an agreement was reached with the Pai-Ote for the development of Dialogue and Working Tables. As well, under the Sustainable Development Program, a storage tank for irrigation was repaired, lawn bundles were delivered under the Winter Plan Program and financial support for the procurement of a tractor and enhancement of community agricultural and farming activities was provided.

Barrick also provided support for the 2013 Indigenous New Year celebration and the execution of a study on the 'Territorial and Productive Development of the Pai-Ote and Finca el Chanar Communities'.

[1] Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "Indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations," or "tribal groups." "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: self-identification as Indigenous; historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies; occupation of or a strong link to specific territories; distinct social, economic and political systems; distinct language, culture and beliefs; from non-dominant sectors of society; and, resolved to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and distinctive identities.

Resettlement

—

Resettlement may involve both the physical displacement of people and the disruption of their livelihoods. In alignment with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards on resettlement, we seek to avoid, or at least minimize, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project designs.

When involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, Barrick's community relations teams work together with affected households, communities and host governments to manage resettlement, in a manner consistent with local laws and international best practice. Engagement of affected communities is the cornerstone of Barrick's commitment and the key to successful resettlement programs. Community concerns about resettlement include loss of land and subsequent inability to earn a living, especially for farming communities, along with the breakup of neighbourhoods and extended families. Disputes are most often resolved through dialogue and negotiation.

We seek to apply the same rigour to resettlement and compensation that we apply to developing and operating the rest of our business. Our approach is guided by our Community Relations Management System (CRMS) and Community Relations Standard along with the IFC's Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. Barrick-specific resettlement guidance materials are currently being developed.

When, after exploring every feasible alternative, involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared by our community relations teams, sometimes with the assistance of third-party experts, and always through a process of consultation with the affected communities. A comprehensive RAP includes an entitlement framework, comprehensive compensation standards, livelihoods development programs, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. These activities help us to deliver on our commitment to improve or, at least, restore the livelihoods and living standards of displaced families and communities.

In 2013, Barrick's corporate community relations team and the legal department contracted third-party expertise to assist in the development of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) procedure and LAR guidance. These documents will specify mandatory requirements pertaining to all involuntary land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration activities, and will align with Barrick and IFC standards. Teaming up with an internal working group, comprising community relations staff from Barrick's operations, the consultants reviewed current practice across operations as a basis for developing procedures and guidance. The draft procedures and

guidance were completed in 2013 and are currently under review. When finalized in 2014, they will become an integral component of the CRMS.

In 2011, the government of the Dominican Republic facilitated a resettlement project associated with the development of the Pueblo Viejo mine. The resettlement project offered innovative approaches to land compensation and has been substantially completed, pending finalization of the Livelihood Restoration Program, anticipated in 2014.

Legacy issues related to land compensation and resettlement, the majority of which derive from land acquisitions occurring prior to Barrick's purchase of Placer Dome (and its Tanzania holdings through ABG), has negatively impacted stakeholder relations and some instances has led to unrest and security concerns at ABG's North Mara mine. As part of wider initiatives which support the progression of stakeholder relations at North Mara, ABG is currently developing a Resettlement Action Plan for land acquisition, compensation and relocation in accordance with Tanzanian government regulations for resettlement.

The Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea continues to implement existing relocation programs. The mine, with support from Barrick's corporate offices, has also undertaken a strategic review of their relocation activities, including proposed changes to the current relocation program, along with piloting a new resettlement model.

Artisanal Mining

—

Many people around the world maintain their livelihoods through artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). Using techniques that have changed little since ancient times, ASM communities, globally, provide a source of direct or indirect employment for millions of people. As a result, ASM has a legitimate and significant role to play in the social and economic development of many countries.

ASM and large-scale mining operations often operate side-by-side and that is true for some ABG mines in Tanzania and for Barrick's Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea. The individuals and groups engaged in ASM near our operations are key stakeholders and we engage with them with a view to a safe, healthy, and profitable co-existence.

At Barrick, we have a commitment to contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of the communities in which we operate. ASM miners and their dependents constitute a unique part of these communities. However, the presence of ASM operations is sometimes associated with challenges, including poor environmental, health and safety practices, heightened security risks to neighbouring communities and operations, child and forced labour, inequitable distribution of benefits in communities and an illegal trade in minerals. The challenge for us is how to help legitimize what is sometimes an illegal activity – often conducted in poor and unsafe working conditions – but which drives the local economy.

Tanzania

In Tanzania, where there is a significant ASM population, ABG has initiated a program to assist the artisanal and small-scale miners near the North Mara mine. This community-driven initiative aims to support the process of transforming artisanal mining activities in Tanzania into regulated, productive and sustainable small-scale mining operations.

We believe that artisanal and small-scale miners play an important role in the country's mining sector. Under the program, these ASM miners will have access to financing in order to legally acquire land for mining. Training, efficient tools and clean technology will help to make this labour-intensive work easier and safer, and leave the land healthier for future generations.

ABG is also involved, along with the Tanzanian government and the World Bank, in the ongoing development of a phased approach to alternative livelihoods – in particular artisanal mining co-existence. They are also working with youth in local communities, by providing training for access to job opportunities, in order to divert young people from ASM.

Papua New Guinea

There are small ASM mining groups near our Porgera mine in Papua New Guinea as well. Barrick has an interest in a mutually respectful and peaceful co-existence with lawful artisanal and small scale miners. However, since the mine began operation in 1990, there has been a significant in-migration to the Porgera Valley, including a rise in the number of illegal miners. See Community Safety and Security for more information.

Peru

It has been estimated that approximately 50,000 families are involved in artisanal mining in Peru, most of them in rural areas, including the area near our Lagunas Norte mine. The current state of artisanal mining in Peru is unregulated and challenging. As part of our community engagement activities, we are supporting the formalization process for artisanal mining launched by the Peruvian government. The development and legalization of artisanal miners through this formalization process will provide access for the ASM community to credit and markets, along with safer working conditions.

Section 4
Data Tables

Environment

Regulatory Action and Incidents

Number of Regulatory Actions	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**65**	35	57	62
Argentina[2]	**37**	21	38	29
Australia	**1**	0	6	2
Canada	**2**	0	0	0
Chile[2]	**10**	2	1	0
Dominican Republic[3]	**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**0**	1	0	0
Peru	**14**	8	9	19
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**0**	0	0	2
United States	**1**	2	3	10
Zambia[5]	**0**	1	n/a	n/a

Fines Paid (US$)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**16,357,125**	120,800	75,812	31,344
Argentina[2]	**0**	92,800	0	0
Australia	**0**	0	0	0
Canada	**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2 9]	**16,000,000**	0	15,000	0
Dominican Republic[3]	**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**0**	0	0	0
Peru	**79,125**	0	58,312	25,844
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**0**	0	0	3,500
United States	**278,000**	28,000	2,500	2,000
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Environment Data Tables have been updated as at September 25, 2014 due to a unit of measure error.

Regulatory Action and Incidents continued

Chemical Spills Escaping Second Level Containment (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**280,956**	1,606,982	333,815	989,010
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Australia	**0**	144,050	137,335	786,550
Canada	**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]	**4,800**	450,000	40,000	159,000
Dominican Republic[3]	**0**	4,000	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**240,000**	52,200	2,000	0
Peru	**21,500**	0	0	38,000
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**0**	553,080	0	1,020
United States	**6,057**	3,785	154,480	4,440
Zambia[5]	**8,599**	399,867	n/a	n/a

Chemical Spills Escaping Mine Property (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**1,459,800**	35,952,000	11,506,200	809,200
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Australia	**0**	0	11,506,200	0
Canada	**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	**1,200,000**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**247,800**	0	0	0
Peru	**12,000**	35,952,000	0	0
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**0**	0	0	151,200
United States	**0**	0	0	658,000
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Environment continued

Regulatory Action and Incidents continued

Chemically-Related Wildlife Mortalities	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	42	107	83	210
Argentina[2]	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	6
Canada	0	0	0	0
Chile[2]	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	1	1	0
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	0	n/a
Tanzania	42	106	78	204
United States	0	0	4	0
Zambia[5]	0	0	n/a	n/a

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (direct)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	50,538,959	51,293,863	42,527,737	38,177,763
Argentina[2]	3,657,977	3,660,768	3,601,518	3,080,580
Australia	5,265,444	7,943,919	8,311,337	7,473,764
Canada	1,290,214	1,265,545	1,294,773	1,150,716
Chile[2]	7,713,869	6,743,936	2,856,125	2,048,883
Dominican Republic[3]	4,706,404	2,051,510	1,475,754	865,458
Papua New Guinea	7,668,516	7,290,239	8,095,325	7,929,267
Peru	1,906,691	2,686,357	2,579,625	1,962,438
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	265,604	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	4,048,546	4,840,665	2,762,158	2,455,774
United States	12,779,278	12,307,549	11,531,236	11,185,513
Zambia[5]	1,502,020	2,237,771	n/a	n/a

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions continued

Energy Consumption in Giga Joules (purchased electricity)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**14,931,774**	14,030,937	11,874,780	11,435,621
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Australia	**2,696,828**	2,807,629	2,762,473	2,812,446
Canada	**775,333**	1,030,472	996,451	780,581
Chile[2]	**1,962,832**	1,968,408	1,918,343	1,943,951
Dominican Republic[3]	**2,083,503**	864,976	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**0**	0	0	0
Peru	**528,688**	487,745	492,633	452,401
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**955,501**	914,473	1,052,866	1,140,297
United States	**4,696,383**	4,871,748	4,652,014	4,305,944
Zambia[5]	**1,232,706**	1,085,486	n/a	n/a

Energy Consumption MJ / Tonne of Ore Processed[6]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**274.0**	289.5	269.3	280.7
Argentina[2]	**125.8**	132.2	113.6	100.4
Australia	**366.6**	419.5	442.1	410.0
Canada	**443.0**	425.1	422.3	412.6
Chile[2]	**78.3**	77.9	76.5	84.8
Dominican Republic[3]	**1,533.2**	3,941.2	n/a	n/a
Papua New Guinea	**1,360.6**	1,395.3	1,514.9	1,528.5
Peru	**85.5**	131.1	99.2	80.1
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**628.5**	739.1	505.0	420.7
United States	**420.3**	411.1	438.1	717.9
Zambia[5]	**124.8**	175.8	n/a	n/a

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions continued

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – direct (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**3,736,781**	3,783,421	3,007,647	2,793,324
Argentina[2]	**254,570**	261,585	256,465	218,911
Australia[7]	**354,237**	552,705	602,122	510,754
Canada	**89,133**	77,395	78,960	70,614
Chile[2]	**506,941**	451,252	205,790	146,832
Dominican Republic[3]	**482,746**	171,439	106,102	62,174
Papua New Guinea	**480,105**	451,259	455,665	445,415
Peru	**125,786**	181,504	179,119	136,245
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	19,470	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**286,211**	349,854	198,971	176,285
United States	**1,052,154**	1,107,030	923,017	1,024,236
Zambia[5]	**104,898**	159,929	n/a	n/a

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – indirect (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**2,166,052**	2,229,368	2,026,218	2,123,341
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Australia[7]	**629,274**	646,928	627,004	668,476
Canada	**17,323**	100,286	41,206	55,597
Chile[2]	**438,326**	439,986	392,681	485,025
Dominican Republic[3]	**116,271**	48,270	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**0**	0	0	0
Peru	**14,663**	13,548	13,684	12,567
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**83,606**	80,016	92,126	99,776
United States	**865,562**	899,428	859,517	801,900
Zambia[5]	**1,027**	905	n/a	n/a

Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kilograms / Tonne of Ore Processed[6]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	25.9	27.8	25.9	28.7
Argentina[2]	8.8	9.4	8.1	7.1
Australia[7]	45.3	47.0	49.1	47.0
Canada	18.7	23.8	23.5	27.6
Chile[2]	11.8	12.1	11.2	14.6
Dominican Republic[3]	135.3	296.9	n/a	n/a
Papua New Guinea	85.2	86.4	85.3	85.9
Peru	4.9	8.1	6.2	4.9
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	45.1	55.2	38.5	32.3
United States	49.9	52.6	51.3	91.2
Zambia[5]	4.8	8.5	n/a	n/a

NOx Emissions (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	16,412,088	12,211,494	10,346,866	10,866,190
Argentina[2]	446,207	191,201	515,896	302,000
Australia	3,007,877	4,440,866	4,887,591	4,463,816
Canada	39,017	117,145	117,366	173,141
Chile[2]	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	3,871,568	3,890,228	4,218,000	5,330,649
Peru	145	130	112	107
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	0	0	0	0
United States	7,300,520	917,406	607,900	596,477
Zambia[5]	1,746,754	2,654,518	n/a	n/a

Environment continued

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions continued

SOx Emissions (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	194,951,100	197,939,197	197,659,161	199,129,283
Argentina[2]	28,804	496	779	358
Australia	194,537,109	197,096,913	196,394,378	197,816,049
Canada	0	386,230	842,000	856,969
Chile[2]	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	259,425	325,533	339,413	372,412
Peru	0	0	70	0
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	0	0	0	0
United States	99,313	85,154	82,521	83,495
Zambia[5]	26,449	44,872	n/a	n/a

PM10 Emissions (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	2,945,581	2,765,330	3,135,892	3,046,656
Argentina[2]	0	0	0	0
Australia	268,889	317,525	282,926	304,994
Canada	42,600	33,000	34,547	37,279
Chile[2]	1,753,456	1,379,964	1,653,480	1,601,227
Dominican Republic[3]	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	114,577	124,229	130,676	221,191
Peru	3,187	4,170	1,442	806
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	0	0	0	0
United States	632,355	718,285	1,032,821	881,158
Zambia[5]	130,517	188,158	0	0

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions continued

Mercury Air Emissions (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**5,997**	3,811	5,513	5,329
Argentina[2]	**7**	10	224	64
Australia	**3,001**	3,537	4,863	4,946
Canada	**0**	0	0	4
Chile[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	**2,791**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**17**	94	94	111
Peru	**4**	4	15	15
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**0**	0	0	0
United States	**179**	166	317	189
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Water

Water Consumed by Mining & Processing (litres)[6][8]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**100,909,574,442**	99,995,735,903	86,885,756,363	86,855,313,643
Argentina[2]	**1,473,382,700**	1,720,142,000	1,797,789,000	1,901,864,000
Australia	**18,631,392,000**	28,420,172,340	27,305,247,469	24,347,745,597
Canada	**1,042,406,400**	618,402,000	497,826,000	559,898,000
Chile[2]	**6,919,660,000**	7,293,340,000	7,153,556,000	6,112,027,000
Dominican Republic[3]	**18,484,285,200**	6,761,026,120	n/a	n/a
Papua New Guinea	**32,409,627,920**	29,652,110,000	29,369,102,000	33,108,642,000
Peru	**732,218,487**	814,616,105	478,401,178	1,006,583,000
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**3,329,540,130**	2,761,932,393	4,378,067,070	5,105,463,611
United States	**15,158,302,054**	17,176,561,854	15,905,767,645	14,713,090,435
Zambia[5]	**2,728,759,551**	4,777,433,091	n/a	n/a

Environment continued

Water continued

Water Consumption in litres / Tonne of Ore Processed[6][8]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	490.1	515.2	480.3	536.1
Argentina[2]	50.7	62.1	56.7	62.0
Australia	858.3	1123.6	1094.7	972.5
Canada	335.2	200.7	162.8	186.4
Chile[2]	145.0	159.9	161.0	150.5
Dominican Republic[3]	4173.8	9136.5	n/a	n/a
Papua New Guinea	5750.4	5675.0	5495.8	6382.2
Peru	25.7	33.6	15.5	33.4
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	420.7	355.2	581.1	598.5
United States	422.5	483.1	482.8	781.6
Zambia[5]	124.5	252.7	n/a	n/a

Total Water Discharged Under Permit (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	122,818,651,703	97,979,020,186	95,677,687,647	63,453,952,036
Argentina[2]	0	51,198,000	228,003,740	252,953,980
Australia	2,371,184,000	7,088,906,000	7,269,896,000	9,730,304,000
Canada	11,051,668,247	19,591,078,801	19,571,720,565	13,556,162,120
Chile[2]	4,663,543,680	4,549,509,440	3,918,730,752	6,950,534,400
Dominican Republic[3]	17,537,439,000	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	62,154,925,000	55,668,750,000	57,386,726,000	29,256,690,470
Peru	7,406,855,853	9,380,348,100	6,220,527,000	2,817,584,000
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	0	0	0	0
United States	736,189,173	682,824,845	1,082,083,590	889,723,066
Zambia[5]	16,896,846,750	966,405,000	n/a	n/a

Material Stewardship

Cyanide Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	29,972	29,813	29,969	32,316
Argentina[2]	668	901	953	735
Australia	10,273	10,759	10,600	11,117
Canada	450	393	370	472
Chile[2]	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	2,748	868	0	0
Papua New Guinea	685	642	639	691
Peru	3,656	4,018	4,436	4,631
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	4,833	4,458	5,180	5,863
United States	6,658	7,774	7,791	8,805
Zambia[5]	0	0	n/a	n/a

Explosives Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	198,760	200,446	171,922	159,129
Argentina[2]	33,406	32,525	33,386	24,325
Australia	27,989	26,192	26,668	26,626
Canada	3,457	3,074	3,442	3,069
Chile[2]	12,155	14,869	12,677	7,033
Dominican Republic[3]	4,533	5,376	3,386	0
Papua New Guinea	4,098	7,100	3,389	3,605
Peru	18,974	17,086	18,578	14,943
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	14,278	18,959	12,040	11,168
United States	62,474	55,303	58,356	68,361
Zambia[5]	17,396	19,962	n/a	n/a

Environment continued

Material Stewardship continued

Nitric Acid Used (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**1,910,777**	1,228,765	1,144,125	1,147,785
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	480
Australia	**48,385**	69,750	73,360	59,200
Canada	**339,433**	296,305	322,086	218,334
Chile[2]	**800**	675	629	700
Dominican Republic[3]	**839,552**	122,165	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**580**	580	580	650
Peru	**34,425**	1,269	1,237	1,434
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**4,515**	3,601	3,601	3
United States	**643,088**	734,419	742,632	866,984
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Copper Sulfate Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**307,043**	1,140	1,069	1,111
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Australia	**513**	604	478	431
Canada	**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	**212**	41	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**349**	457	544	585
Peru	**5**	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**305,938**	15	11	15
United States	**26**	23	36	80
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Material Stewardship continued

Caustic Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**13,896**	14,430	14,938	14,593
Argentina[2]	**6**	14	8	5
Australia	**8,652**	7,999	8,247	8,331
Canada	**226**	237	238	187
Chile[2]	**222**	2,104	2,442	2,344
Dominican Republic[3]	**1,364**	128	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**471**	508	604	353
Peru	**95**	17	16	20
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**707**	717	845	743
United States	**2,131**	2,679	2,539	2,610
Zambia[5]	**23**	28	0	0

Lime Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**487,602**	292,638	251,024	208,094
Argentina[2]	**15,872**	14,178	14,557	11,380
Australia	**47,577**	64,057	68,124	72,060
Canada	**1,415**	1,365	1,181	1,129
Chile[2]	**204**	113	71	137
Dominican Republic[3]	**260,067**	42,838	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**54,300**	52,759	54,741	52,869
Peru	**63,218**	53,420	55,193	39,098
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**8,644**	9,552	7,985	9,716
United States	**36,306**	54,356	49,172	21,706
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Material Stewardship continued

Grinding Media Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	376,780	73,052	56,126	57,256
Argentina[2]	906	594	590	539
Australia	16,032	20,488	22,789	21,644
Canada	3,715	4,263	3,880	4,438
Chile[2]	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic[3]	4,401	1,722	0	0
Papua New Guinea	4,440	4,112	4,900	5,085
Peru	0	19	97	41
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	323,756	13,885	13,005	14,419
United States	9,784	12,172	10,865	11,090
Zambia[5]	13,747	15,796	n/a	n/a

Chlorine Used (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	3,750,155	3,946,415	3,018,493	3,370,678
Argentina[2]	147,320	188,320	219,240	157,160
Australia	1,278	5,825	1,775	2,380
Canada	1,845	2,255	2,665	2,255
Chile[2]	10,942	6,210	5,841	8,736
Dominican Republic[3]	14,113	20,323	0	0
Papua New Guinea	18,960	11,830	11,830	50,370
Peru	11,204	12,583	9,641	8,503
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	34,579	20,541	27,114	16,541
United States	3,494,640	3,663,789	2,740,387	3,124,734
Zambia[5]	15,275	14,740	n/a	n/a

Material Stewardship continued

Anti-Freeze Used (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**1,935,228**	1,607,275	1,440,545	1,379,862
Argentina[2]	**763,400**	582,200	472,000	474,600
Australia	**195,264**	219,181	133,698	191,879
Canada	**34,275**	31,587	55,145	39,750
Chile[2]	**151,615**	182,030	150,368	153,798
Dominican Republic[3]	**142,047**	24,475	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**10,478**	28,435	23,000	35,230
Peru	**90,452**	78,898	123,256	113,283
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**170,691**	127,340	97,880	75,793
United States	**368,050**	332,653	385,198	295,529
Zambia[5]	**8,956**	476	n/a	n/a

Lubricating Oil Used (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**18,789,576**	20,370,102	17,989,200	15,804,643
Argentina[2]	**3,135,118**	3,379,847	2,290,426	2,823,140
Australia	**2,897,485**	3,637,370	3,719,605	2,313,637
Canada	**295,829**	328,186	344,026	339,993
Chile[2]	**844,643**	848,433	801,247	850,851
Dominican Republic[3]	**665,483**	491,520	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**839,680**	1,757,286	2,756,699	2,036,142
Peru	**1,220,453**	680,358	1,161,079	978,051
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**2,721,415**	2,766,606	2,463,606	2,709,038
United States	**4,141,053**	5,101,076	4,452,512	3,753,790
Zambia[5]	**2,028,417**	1,379,420	n/a	n/a

Environment continued

Material Stewardship continued

Tires Used (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	17,424	15,819	14,066	17,753
Argentina[2]	172	819	994	871
Australia	2,794	3,008	2,870	1,767
Canada	145	170	146	143
Chile[2]	1,029	658	955	779
Dominican Republic[3]	336	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	1,490	1,921	2,375	7,142
Peru	596	807	728	742
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	2,876	1,894	2,034	2,238
United States	5,936	4,607	3,964	4,070
Zambia[5]	2,050	1,935	n/a	n/a

Non-Processing and Hazardous Waste Disposal

Scrap Metal Recycled (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	21,544	28,039	20,444	43,852
Argentina[2]	841	1,080	4,627	2,250
Australia	2,694	4,197	3,220	2,623
Canada	197	188	388	28,728
Chile[2]	2,335	5,914	373	0
Dominican Republic[3]	3,453	545	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	207	43
Peru	1,098	1,358	693	729
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	24	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	2,689	3,973	4,140	1,588
United States	8,236	8,813	6,796	7,891
Zambia[5]	0	1,946	n/a	n/a

Non-Processing and Hazardous Waste Disposal continued

Used Oil Recycled (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**14,489,979**	12,581,889	11,081,533	8,860,327
Argentina[2]	**2,075,600**	2,445,300	2,057,000	1,989,000
Australia	**1,872,660**	2,518,305	2,171,450	1,970,233
Canada	**98,720**	127,800	148,800	145,500
Chile[2]	**916,981**	1,103,261	512,268	1,000
Dominican Republic[3]	**596,785**	514,920	264,949	0
Papua New Guinea	**4,147,200**	1,662,550	1,625,550	1,382,221
Peru	**695,520**	533,259	849,707	825,204
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	60,000	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**1,397,617**	1,013,500	1,020,835	868,160
United States	**2,688,896**	2,602,994	2,426,024	1,679,009
Zambia[5]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Other Waste Recycled (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**3,047,815**	5,380,985	4,331,530	3,418,171
Argentina[2]	**324,586**	273,260	355,840	610,100
Australia	**340,641**	426,627	700,308	303,034
Canada	**289,577**	150,338	78,114	124,740
Chile[2]	**483,577**	213,183	73,590	79,110
Dominican Republic[3]	**102,434**	51,533	19,049	0
Papua New Guinea	**24,000**	34,068	32,699	29,847
Peru	**363,363**	186,124	854,449	806,778
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	99,240	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**475,966**	1,002,839	308,132	71,635
United States	**423,671**	2,168,254	1,909,350	1,392,927
Zambia[5]	**220,000**	775,520	n/a	n/a

Environment continued

Non-Processing and Hazardous Waste Disposal continued

Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**120,019,283**	96,197,538	77,445,502	41,855,775
Argentina[2]	**2,208,000**	3,306,600	2,073,600	2,419,200
Australia	**4,252,883**	5,939,277	8,952,498	5,780,928
Canada	**2,984,800**	2,945,600	4,329,740	2,843,600
Chile[2]	**23,904,988**	48,686,828	7,412,746	1,179,927
Dominican Republic[3]	**21,233,358**	1,101,854	27,948,612	0
Papua New Guinea	**12,883,200**	5,475,000	5,475,000	5,475,000
Peru	**3,024,170**	2,655,279	1,835,299	1,700,508
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**21,971,406**	2,868,595	3,679,256	3,574,638
United States	**20,181,479**	16,214,838	15,738,751	18,881,975
Zambia[5]	**7,375,000**	7,003,668	n/a	n/a

Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal (kilograms)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**12,552,594**	9,704,142	6,111,104	5,652,936
Argentina[2]	**3,260,108**	2,300,008	2,040,980	3,384,505
Australia	**1,193,725**	1,168,551	777,783	270,524
Canada	**876,153**	834,117	629,110	708,370
Chile[2]	**5,976,403**	4,384,313	1,520,292	355,020
Dominican Republic[3]	**85,581**	125,668	90,200	0
Papua New Guinea	**200**	62	56	65
Peru	**680,986**	547,954	546,368	348,213
Saudi Arabia[4]	**n/a**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**46,237**	11,186	70,524	298,256
United States	**426,424**	327,157	435,791	287,983
Zambia[5]	**6,778**	5,127	n/a	n/a

Non-Processing and Hazardous Waste Disposal continued

Hazardous Liquid Waste Disposal (litres)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	3,941,687	4,628,868	3,675,684	3,269,036
Argentina[2]	2,075,000	2,717,000	2,057,000	1,989,000
Australia	60,645	74,942	303,892	229,125
Canada	17,950	1,450	23,050	24,900
Chile[2]	504,614	688,842	554,973	543,850
Dominican Republic[3]	8,479	0	5,500	0
Papua New Guinea	1,000	15,348	0	0
Peru	208,804	189,678	382,460	401,078
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	342,110	347,600	306,470	16
United States	33,085	50,007	42,340	81,068
Zambia[5]	690,000	544,000	n/a	n/a

Mining and Processing Waste Disposal

Ore Processed (tonnes)[6]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	205,897,429	194,100,810	180,905,749	162,017,934
Argentina[2]	29,086,646	27,695,000	31,694,846	30,696,926
Australia	21,707,481	25,293,000	24,943,464	25,036,906
Canada	3,109,882	3,081,000	3,057,264	3,003,739
Chile[2]	47,733,235	45,617,000	44,428,306	40,598,107
Dominican Republic[3]	4,428,648	740,000	n/a	n/a
Papua New Guinea	5,636,099	5,225,000	5,343,885	5,187,642
Peru	28,489,709	24,218,140	30,955,479	30,138,998
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	0	0
Tanzania	7,914,369	7,775,372	7,534,513	8,530,100
United States	35,880,666	35,551,298	32,947,992	18,825,516
Zambia[5]	21,910,694	18,905,000	n/a	n/a

Mining and Processing Waste Disposal continued

Tailings Material Stored (tonnes)[6]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	83,150,574	78,710,654	57,055,902	58,408,326
Argentina[2]	0	0	0	0
Australia	21,643,784	26,715,841	26,631,146	27,553,746
Canada	2,737,586	2,774,020	2,676,730	2,565,872
Chile[2]	692,642	561,992	589,464	557,749
Dominican Republic[3]	7,472,549	1,224,330	0	0
Papua New Guinea	5,618,492	5,224,169	5,343,659	5,200,752
Peru	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	9,158,934	7,749,560	7,706,222	7,760,810
United States	14,165,867	14,906,491	14,108,681	14,769,397
Zambia[5]	21,660,720	19,554,251	n/a	n/a

Waste Rock Stored (tonnes)[6]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	476,615,612	523,049,770	451,112,111	396,563,789
Argentina[2]	50,031,464	56,943,679	58,948,192	43,147,787
Australia	81,003,151	82,241,959	74,817,867	74,451,279
Canada	5,015,914	5,175,106	4,689,531	4,157,456
Chile[2]	25,477,808	31,825,241	32,078,500	12,345,322
Dominican Republic[3]	2,971,476	1,829,649	0	0
Papua New Guinea	13,050,711	20,786,525	24,069,285	26,475,335
Peru	19,686,375	14,324,936	24,274,428	26,062,589
Saudi Arabia[4]	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	43,058,754	39,673,996	32,664,176	26,110,517
United States	185,660,584	172,292,355	199,570,132	183,813,504
Zambia[5]	50,659,375	97,956,324	n/a	n/a

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, United States, and Zambia.
   It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries.
2. For environment data, both Pascua (Chile) and Lama (Argentina) are included in Chile totals.
3. Pueblo Viejo began production in August 2012 and achieved full production in early 2013.
4. Barrick acquired the Jabal Sayid project in July 2011 and began collecting data from the project in 2012. Jabal Sayid was place on care and maintenance in 2013,
   with no environmental data collected from the project during that year.
5. Barrick acquired the Lumwana operation in July 2011 and began collecting data from the site in 2012.
6. Only includes operating mines.
7. Data for greenhouse gas emissions reported in the 2013 Responsibility Report may differ from the data reported to NGER due to variations in emission factors.
8. Water consumed by mining and processing includes water abstracted from ground and surface sources and purchased water.
9. The $16,000,000 fine in 2013 is related to the Pascua-Lama project. For more information, please see www.barrick.com.

Safety & Health

Number of Regulatory Actions	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**604**	659	568	723
Argentina[2]	**32**	27	22	11
Australia	**7**	34	31	36
Canada	**22**	30	62	63
Chile[2]	**12**	45	10	4
Dominican Republic	**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**0**	0	0	0
Peru	**0**	9	6	5
Saudi Arabia[3]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**11**	78	4	1
United States	**520**	436	433	603
Zambia[4]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Fines Paid (US$)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**805,566**	407,025	688,867	364,718
Argentina[2]	**0**	0	0	0
Australia	**0**	0	0	0
Canada	**0**	0	0	0
Chile[2]	**19,500**	0	0	1,384
Dominican Republic	**0**	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	**0**	0	0	0
Peru	**0**	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[3]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**0**	0	0	0
United States	**786,066**	407,025	688,867	363,334
Zambia[4]	**0**	0	n/a	n/a

Safety & Health continued

Fatalities	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	4	4	2	6
Argentina[2]	1	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0
Chile[2]	2	2	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia[3]	1	0	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	0	2	1	4
United States	0	0	0	2
Zambia[4]	0	0	n/a	n/a

Lost Time Injury Rate	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.19
Argentina[2]	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.03
Australia	0.29	0.30	0.50	0.10
Canada	0.08	0.42	0.27	0.28
Chile[2]	0.05	0.15	0.51	0.27
Dominican Republic	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.00
Papua New Guinea	0.21	0.23	0.08	0.04
Peru	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.25
Saudi Arabia[3]	0.14	0.10	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.09
United States	0.45	0.34	0.36	0.68
Zambia[4]	0.04	0.02	n/a	n/a

Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	0.64	0.76	0.92	0.93
Argentina[2]	0.61	0.42	0.29	0.31
Australia	1.17	1.41	1.71	1.49
Canada	0.33	1.09	1.95	1.38
Chile[2]	0.29	0.67	1.30	0.86
Dominican Republic	0.69	0.41	0.40	0.29
Papua New Guinea	0.47	0.68	0.25	0.21
Peru	0.36	0.37	0.23	0.47
Saudi Arabia[3]	0.43	0.55	1.13	0.00
Tanzania	0.68	0.85	1.22	1.43
United States	1.27	1.40	1.51	1.82
Zambia[4]	0.24	0.25	0.31	0.00

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, United States, and Zambia.
   It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries.
2. For safety & health data, both Pascua (Chile) and Lama (Argentina) are included in Chile totals.
3. Barrick acquired the Jabal Sayid project in July 2011 and began collecting data from the project in 2012.
4. Barrick acquired the Lumwana operation in July 2011 and began collecting data from the site in 2012.

Community

Wages and Employee Benefits in US$	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	2,333,232,190	2,432,785,772	2,123,775,170	1,489,267,059
Argentina	137,510,467	174,552,490	71,496,611	46,979,397
Australia	360,577,837	526,235,745	463,367,706	351,479,313
Canada	240,655,108	247,011,716	222,733,677	258,164,639
Chile	191,596,448	204,225,993	180,543,984	94,928,377
Dominican Republic	73,124,238	89,160,750	66,815,306	22,670,349
Papua New Guinea	171,673,017	125,384,286	121,215,337	91,911,574
Peru	125,088,898	141,689,502	113,418,049	54,083,301
Saudi Arabia[2]	26,797,900	29,482,817	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	217,969,573	213,651,562	295,481,900	139,116,386
United States	662,294,735	588,390,911	578,999,601	425,222,077
Zambia[3]	125,943,969	93,000,000	n/a	n/a

Local Purchases of Goods & Services in US$[4]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	3,519,277,722	3,805,415,211	4,715,395,365	2,260,794,240
Argentina	341,990,635	249,103,088	190,035,317	178,924,172
Australia	666,112,313	931,839,384	1,051,282,517	302,747,540
Canada	169,767,526	616,671,248	342,481,075	259,364,617
Chile	324,641,404	404,544,784	565,244,283	262,465,861
Dominican Republic	2,945,216	10,833,473	1,086,198,733	13,048,919
Papua New Guinea	238,122,266	232,901,845	216,097,716	70,774,348
Peru	9,767,811	34,330,433	38,127,338	31,936,365
Saudi Arabia[2]	674,396	43,616,200	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	111,578,929	124,850,185	25,716,360	60,552,941
United States	1,607,717,181	610,724,570	1,199,665,026	1,080,616,301
Zambia[3]	45,960,044	546,000,000	n/a	n/a

National Purchases of Goods & Services in US$[5]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**7,627,729,095**	5,272,532,043	4,197,092,118	3,993,104,565
Argentina	**821,486,961**	256,817,322	237,700,050	190,293,076
Australia	**817,410,521**	755,806,737	534,198,461	747,464,948
Canada	**235,024,377**	255,572,166	294,391,951	516,854,778
Chile	**672,071,904**	1,005,225,358	951,896,723	451,556,856
Dominican Republic	**2,741,687,914**	474,306,643	510,195,482	356,435,470
Papua New Guinea	**181,138,896**	153,870,917	95,600,948	155,670,710
Peru	**159,589,260**	305,371,525	251,148,331	190,768,178
Saudi Arabia[2]	**79,029,762**	89,823,162	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**336,706,454**	425,737,190	51,174,820	254,134,149
United States	**1,242,554,286**	1,491,001,023	1,269,213,351	1,126,752,983
Zambia[3]	**341,028,760**	59,000,000	n/a	n/a

Royalties and Taxes in US$	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	**1,683,154,671**	2,196,071,726	2,354,635,827	1,767,264,069
Argentina	**219,025,400**	341,089,093	420,496,233	366,134,006
Australia	**231,590,731**	193,659,635	276,195,244	138,835,161
Canada	**26,659,694**	79,569,717	94,968,687	65,159,543
Chile	**91,724,486**	149,497,508	230,991,945	208,799,997
Dominican Republic	**319,831,930**	4,807,262	13,843,401	–
Papua New Guinea	**17,214,238**	22,865,049	67,180,786	63,595,064
Peru	**186,023,658**	397,058,437	457,207,769	374,942,196
Saudi Arabia[2]	**965,768**	1,127,518	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	**62,594,679**	84,592,741	99,884,666	85,345,307
United States	**446,356,365**	874,836,910	693,867,098	464,452,793
Zambia[3]	**81,167,722**	46,967,855	n/a	n/a

Community continued

Community Development in US$[6]	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total Company[1]	80,831,117	54,367,368	48,110,468	43,287,163
Argentina	15,588,663	1,410,659	2,330,932	832,260
Australia	1,990,330	2,756,700	2,612,589	2,910,608
Canada	5,202,256	5,496,955	3,899,330	2,186,319
Chile	6,603,523	8,936,145	9,860,477	15,676,417
Dominican Republic	3,392,762	3,792,125	10,156,982	6,293,776
Papua New Guinea	4,721,871	1,446,764	4,950,290	5,364,662
Peru	18,282,841	11,814,073	3,593,445	1,869,119
Saudi Arabia[2]	53,333	234,489	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	11,466,661	11,294,613	3,662,173	3,070,494
United States	11,825,000	6,899,117	6,877,691	4,698,975
Zambia[3]	1,703,876	285,727	n/a	n/a

navigation
Continued on following page >

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, United States, and Zambia. It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries.
2. Barrick acquired the Jabal Sayid project in July 2011 and began collecting data from the project in 2012.
3. Barrick acquired the Lumwana operation in July 2011 and began collecting data from the site in 2012.
4. The local area varies by site and may include local villages or even an entire province/state.
5. National purchases include the country where a site is located. Local purchases and purchases from outside the country are excluded.
6. Data for donations, community investments and scholarships reported in the 2013 Responsibility Report do not include overhead costs and therefore may differ from the data reported in the African Barrick Gold Contribution Report.

134 Barrick Responsibility Report 2013   Section 4: Data Tables

Employees

Number of Employees	2013
Total Company[1]	**22,898**
Argentina	**1,594**
Australia	**2,160**
Canada	**862**
Chile	**1,148**
Dominican Republic	**1,991**
Papua New Guinea	**2,684**
Peru	**1,205**
Saudi Arabia	**242**
Tanzania	**4,724**
United States	**4,384**
Zambia	**1,904**

Number of Contractors	2013
Total Company[1]	**26,462**
Argentina	**2,533**
Australia	**1,615**
Canada	**246**
Chile	**6,058**
Dominican Republic	**1,569**
Papua New Guinea	**1,341**
Peru	**3,196**
Saudi Arabia	**340**
Tanzania	**4,400**
United States	**3,011**
Zambia	**2,107**

Employees continued

Female Employees (% of total employees)	2013
Total Company[1]	**11.3%**
Argentina	**8.6%**
Australia	**21.2%**
Canada	**19.6%**
Chile	**7.6%**
Dominican Republic	**11.4%**
Papua New Guinea	**8.8%**
Peru	**8.5%**
Saudi Arabia	**0.8%**
Tanzania	**8.7%**
United States	**13.2%**
Zambia	**10.1%**

Ratio: Male to Female Wages	2013
Total Company[1]	**1.17**
Argentina	**1.11**
Australia	**1.46**
Canada	**1.01**
Chile	**1.00**
Dominican Republic	**1.31**
Papua New Guinea	**1.64**
Peru	**1.15**
Saudi Arabia	**1.36**
Tanzania	**0.60**
United States	**1.09**
Zambia	**1.15**

Union Membership (% of total employees)	2013
Total Company[1]	**38.0%**
Argentina	**51.0%**
Australia	**73.2%**
Canada	**9.2%**
Chile	**73.4%**
Dominican Republic	**29.0%**
Papua New Guinea	**43.4%**
Peru	**32.4%**
Saudi Arabia	**0.0%**
Tanzania	**39.5%**
United States	**0.0%**
Zambia	**73.2%**

Expatriates (%)	2013
Total Company[1]	**4.6%**
Argentina	**1.4%**
Australia	**2.0%**
Canada	**0.7%**
Chile	**1.6%**
Dominican Republic	**10.4%**
Papua New Guinea	**7.6%**
Peru	**0.0%**
Saudi Arabia	**31.0%**
Tanzania	**7.2%**
United States	**0.4%**
Zambia	**6.0%**

Employees continued

Layoffs (% of total employees)	2013
Total Company[1]	**14.6%**
Argentina	**21.0%**
Australia	**8.8%**
Canada	**10.0%**
Chile	**55.7%**
Dominican Republic	**10.4%**
Papua New Guinea	**6.1%**
Peru	**5.1%**
Saudi Arabia	**21.9%**
Tanzania	**28.7%**
United States	**2.1%**
Zambia	**7.8%**

Turnover by Sex and Age Group (number of employees)[3]	2013
Total Company[1]	**2,207**
18 – 30 Female	**319**
31 – 50 Female	**112**
50+ Female	**36**
18 – 30 Male	**585**
31 – 50 Male	**893**
50+ Male	**262**

Health and Safety Training (hours)	2013
Total Company[1]	**745,844**
Argentina	**100,424**
Australia	**50,037**
Canada	**2,959**
Chile	**213,165**
Dominican Republic	**45,751**
Papua New Guinea	**16,096**
Peru	**144,285**
Saudi Arabia[2]	**n/a**
Tanzania	**45,585**
United States	**123,152**
Zambia	**4,391**

Emergency Response Training (hours)	2013
Total Company[1]	**120,036**
Argentina	**2,462**
Australia	**22,279**
Canada	**2,880**
Chile	**11,554**
Dominican Republic	**12,908**
Papua New Guinea	**2,487**
Peru	**9,533**
Saudi Arabia[2]	**n/a**
Tanzania	**5,323**
United States	**49,870**
Zambia	**740**

Employees continued

Environmental Training (hours)	2013
Total Company[1]	**70,598**
Argentina	**9,697**
Australia	**4,319**
Canada	**1,232**
Chile	**15,134**
Dominican Republic	**4,969**
Papua New Guinea	**1,318**
Peru	**14,571**
Saudi Arabia[2]	**n/a**
Tanzania	**1,369**
United States	**15,395**
Zambia	**2,594**

1. Total company data includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, United States, and Zambia.
   It may also include ancillary properties located in other countries.
2. Jabal Sayid was placed on care and maintenance in 2013, with only limited employee data collected from the project during that year.
3. Turnover represents workers who voluntarily leave their jobs during the year.

Section 5
GRI Index

GRI Index

—

For our 2013 Responsibility Report, we have combined our GRI (G3) – based sustainability reporting with the requirements for the annual UN Global Compact Communication on Progress and the ICMM Sustainable Development Principles in the Table below. We will also post an electronic version of this table and a link to the 2013 Responsibility Report on the Global Compact website.

Barrick Gold Corporation UN Global Compact Communication on Progress 2013/2014

Barrick has long been committed to the principles articulated in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). We have been proud signatories to this international voluntary initiative since 2005. Barrick continues to integrate best practices in human rights, labour standards, environment and anti-corruption into its culture and day-to-day operations. For the past five years, Barrick has been ranked as a world leader in social and environmental responsibility by the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index, and has been part of the North America listing since 2007. The following Communication on Progress provides an overview of Barrick's 2013 key achievements and objectives for 2014, aligned with the UNGC principles and the indicators corresponding with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. As Barrick is a member of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), we have also linked this annual update with ICMM's Sustainable Development principles. I hope you will find this Communication on Progress informative and I invite you to view the Barrick website, annual Responsibility Reports and Beyond Borders stakeholder publications for further detailed information on our commitment to corporate social responsibility and the principles of the UNGC.

Kelvin Dushnisky
Senior Executive Vice President

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Strategy and Analysis	1.1 Executive viewpoint	Barrick's Statement of Continuing Support for the UNGC (above)	Principle 2	CEO Letter
	1.2 Strategy		Principle 2 and 4	CEO Letter
				Our Strategy and Management Approach
Organizational Profile	2.1 Name of organization	No specific COP requirement. Description of Barrick's size, nature and locations provide the context for understanding our actions and performance on UNGC Principles.	Principles 2 and 4	About Barrick
				Annual Report, pg 13
	2.2 Products			About Barrick
				Products
				Annual Report, pg 16
	2.3 Operational structure			About Barrick
				Annual Report, pg 16
	2.4 Headquarters			About Barrick
				Annual Report, pg 80
	2.5 Countries of operation			About Barrick
				Annual Report, pg 16
	2.6 Nature of ownership			About Barrick
				Annual Report, pg 16, 80
	2.7 Markets served			Annual Report, pg 16, 80
	2.8 Scale of organization			Annual Report, pg 16, 80
	2.9 Significant changes		Principle 10	About Barrick
	2.10 Awards received			Employee Awards
				About Barrick

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Report Parameters	3.1 Reporting period	No specific COP requirement. Descriptions of the scope of the report provide the opportunity to see how Barrick defines its 'sphere of influence'.	Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.2 Date of most recent report		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.3 Reporting cycle		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.4 Contact point		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.5 Defining report content		Principles 4 and 10	About Barrick Materiality Process
	3.6 Report Boundary		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.7 Limitations		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.8 Joint ventures and subsidiaries		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.9 Data		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.10 Restatements of information		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.11 Significant changes		Principle 10	About Barrick
	3.12 GRI index		Principle 10	GRI Index
	3.13 Assurance		Principle 10	Independent Assurance

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Governance, Commitments and Engagement	4.1 Governance structure	4.1 to 4.7 describe how Barrick is structured to meet its CSR commitments, including the UNGC Principles.	Principle 1	Governance Structure AIF, pg 130-136 Annual Report, pg 157-160
	4.2 Board independence		Principle 1	Governance Structure Information Circular, pg 8-10 AIF, pg 130-136
	4.3 Board structure		Principle 1	Governance Structure Information Circular, pg 8-9
	4.4 Shareholder and employee communication		Principle 1	Annual Report, pg 159 Information Circular, pg 10
	4.5 Executive compensation and performance		Principles 1 and 2	Information Circular, pg 32
	4.6 Conflicts of interest		Principle 1	Information Circular, Schedule B, pg 4
	4.7 Board qualifications		Principle 1	Information Circular, pg 28-29
	4.8 Vision, values and code of conduct	Barrick's statement of commitment is aligned with the UNGC Principles.	Principles 1 and 2	Governance Structure
	4.9 Board overview of sustainability	These indicators describe Barrick's mechanisms for high-level oversight.	Principle 1	Governance Structure Information Circular, pg 9
	4.10 Review of board performance		Principle 1	Information Circular, pg 8-19
	4.11 Precautionary approach	Actions taken to implement Principle 7.	Principle 2	Our Strategy and Management Approach
	4.12 External codes and initiatives	Barrick's participation in other CSR initiatives is consistent with its commitment to the UNGC.	Principle 1	External Commitments
	4.13 Memberships		Principle 1	External Commitments
	4.14 Barrick's stakeholder groups identified	Barrick has shared progress on implementation of the UNGC Principles with stakeholders throughout this report.	Principle 10	Our Stakeholders
	4.15 Basis for identification of stakeholders		Principle 10	Our Stakeholders
	4.16 Stakeholder engagement		Principles 1 and 10	Our Stakeholders
	4.17 Key topics and concerns raised by stakeholders		Principles 4 and 10	Materiality Process

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Economic	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 4, 6 and 7.	Principle 1	Responsible Mining Our Strategy and Management Approach
	EC1 Economic performance	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	Social and Economic Development Annual Report, pg 75-79 Data Tables
	EC2 Financial implications of Climate Change	Actions taken to implement Principle 7.	Principle 6	Energy Use and Climate Change
	EC3 Defined benefit plans	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	Information Circular, pg 32 Employee Development
	EC4 Government financial assistance			Annual Report, pg 117-119
	EC5 Ratio of Wages	Outcomes of implementing Principle 1.	Principle 9	Employee Development Employees and Human Rights
	EC6 Local purchases	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 2	Social and Economic Development Data Tables
	EC7 Local employment	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 6.	Principle 9	Social and Economic Development Data Tables
	EC8 Infrastructure development	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 9	Social and Economic Development Data Tables
	EC9 Indirect economic impacts		Principle 4	Social and Economic Development
Environmental	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 1	Our Strategy and Management Approach
	EN1 Materials used	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 9	Waste and Materials Data Tables
	EN2 Recycled materials		Principles 6, 8 and 9	Waste and Materials Data Tables
	EN3 Direct energy consumption	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	Energy Use and Climate Change Data Tables
	EN4 Indirect energy consumption		Principle 6	Energy Use and Climate Change Data Tables
	EN5 Conservation and energy efficiency	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN6 Energy efficiency initiatives	Actions taken to implement Principles 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN7 Renewable energy		Principles 6 and 8	Energy Use and Climate Change

navigation
Continued on following page >

Section 5: GRI Index   Barrick Responsibility Report 2013   145

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Environmental continued	EN8 Water use	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principle 6	Water Management Data Tables
	EN9 Significant effects on water sources		Principle 6	Water Management
	EN10 Water conservation, reuse, recycle		Principles 6 and 8	Water Management
	EN11 Land management	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 7	Land and Wildlife Management
	EN12 Significant impacts on Biodiversity		Principle 7	Biodiversity
	EN13 Protection and restoration of habitats		Principle 7	Biodiversity Land and Wildlife Management Mine Closure
	EN14 Managing impacts on Biodiversity	Actions taken to implement Principle 8.	Principle 7	Biodiversity Land and Wildlife Management
	EN15 IUCN Red Listed species	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 7	Land and Wildlife Management
	EN16 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		Principle 6	Energy Use and Climate Change Data Tables
	EN17 Other relevant GHG emissions		Principle 6	Air Emissions
	EN18 GHG emission reduction initiatives	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principles 6 and 8	Energy Use and Climate Change
	EN19 Ozone depleting substances	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	Air Emissions
	EN20 Other significant air emissions		Principle 6	Air Emissions
	EN21 Water discharges		Principle 6	Water Management
	EN22 Non-processing waste disposal		Principles 6 and 8	Waste and Materials Data Tables
	EN23 Significant environmental spills and incidents		Principle 6	Significant Issues in 2013
	EN24 Hazardous waste		Principles 6 and 8	Waste and Materials Data Tables
	EN 25 Significant environmental impacts from discharges and runoffs		Principle 6	Significant Issues in 2013 Water Management
	EN26 Significant environmental impacts of Products	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principles 6, 8 and 9	Products
	EN27 Product recycling	Outcomes from implementing Principles 8 and 9.	Principle 6	Products

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013

GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Environmental continued	EN28 Fines for environmental non-compliance	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 6	Significant Issues in 2013 Data Tables
	EN29 Significant environmental impacts of transportation		Principle 8	Products
	EN30 Environmental protection expenditures	Actions taken to implement Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 6	Annual Report, pg 89-90
Labour Practices	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 3 and 6.	Principle 1	Our Strategy and Management Approach
	LA1 Workforce statistics	No specific COP requirement.		Employee Development Employees and Human Rights Data Tables
	LA2 Workforce turnover	Outcomes from implementing Principle 6.		Employee Development Data Tables
	LA3 Benefits	No specific COP requirement.		Employee Development
	LA4 Trade union representation	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.	Principle 3	Labour Organizations
	LA5 Communication regarding operational changes	Outcomes from implementing Principle 3.	Principle 4	Labour Organizations
	LA6 Safety and health committees	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principles 4 and 5	Workplace Safety
	LA7 Safety and health performance		Principles 4 and 5	Workplace Safety Occupational Health and Wellness Data Tables
	LA8 Assistance to workforce, families and communities regarding serious diseases	Actions taken to implement Principle 1.	Principle 5	Occupational Health and Wellness Social and Economic Development
	LA9 Trade unions and safety and health		Principle 3 and 8	Labour Organizations
	LA10 Training	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 2	Employee Development Workplace Safety Emergency Response Data Tables
	LA11 Skill management and life-long learning		Principle 9	Employee Development
	LA12 Career development		Principle 9	Employee Development
	LA13 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 6.	Principle 3	Information Circular, pg 11-17 AIF, pg 130-136 Employee Development Employees and Human Rights
	LA14 Equality of wages		Principle 3	Employee Development Data Tables

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Human Rights	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principle 1	Our Strategy and Management Approach
	HR1 Human rights and investment agreements	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principles 1 and 3	Supply Chain
	HR2 Human rights and suppliers	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principles 1 and 3	Supply Chain
	HR3 Human rights training for employees	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.	Principle 3	Human Rights Employees and Human Rights
	HR4 Discrimination	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1, 2 and 6.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR5 Freedom of association	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 3.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR6 Child labour	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 5.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR7 Forced labour	Actions taken to implement Principles 1, 2 and 4.	Principle 3	Employees and Human Rights
	HR8 Security personnel and human rights training	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	Human Rights Security and the Voluntary Principles
	HR9 Incidents of violation of rights of Indigenous people	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	Indigenous Peoples Significant Issues in 2013
Society	Management Approach	Action taken to implement Principle 10.	Principle 1	Our Strategy and Management Approach
	SO1 Community development programs and practices	No specific COP requirement.	Principles 2, 3, 4 and 9	Social and Economic Development Community Engagement
	SO2 Corruption analysis	Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.	Principle 1	Anti- Corruption and Transparency
	SO3 Anti-corruption training		Principle 1	Anti- Corruption and Transparency
	SO4 Actions taken in response to corruption	Actions taken to implement Principle 10.	Principle 1	Anti- Corruption and Transparency
	SO5 Public policy development and lobbying	Actions taken to implement Principles 1 to 10.	Principle 1	Government Affairs
	SO6 Contributions to political parties	Outcomes from implementing Principle 10.	Principle 1	Government Affairs
	SO7 Anti-competitive behaviour	No specific COP requirement.	Principle 1	Anti- Corruption and Transparency
	SO8 Significant fines for non-compliance		Principle 1	Information Circular, pg 103-107

Barrick Gold Corporation GRI Indicator Table and UNGP Communication of Progress for 2013				
GRI Disclosure Section	GRI (G3) Disclosure & Indicators	UN Global Compact: COP Addressed	ICMM Sustainable Development Principles	Location in Responsibility Report
Product Responsibility	Management Approach	Actions taken to implement Principles 1 and 8.	Principle 1	Products
	PR1 Product life-cycle	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principle 8	Products
	PR2 Non-compliance with product safety regulations	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.	Principle 8	Products
	PR3 Labelling	Action taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	Products
	PR4 Non-compliance regarding product labelling	Outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	Products
	PR5 Non-compliance regarding customer satisfaction	No specific COP requirement.		Products
	PR6 Marketing			Products
	PR7 Non-compliance regarding marketing			Products
	PR8 Customer privacy breaches	Outcomes from implementing Principle 1.		Products
	PR9 Fines for non-compliance regarding products	No specific COP requirement.		Products
Mining and Metals Sector Supplement	MM1 Amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated	Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7 and 8.	Principle 7	Land and Wildlife Management
	MM2 Biodiversity management plans		Principle 7	Biodiversity
	MM3 Mining and processing waste disposal	Actions and outcomes from implementing Principles 7, 8 and 9.	Principle 8	Waste and Materials
	MM4 Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week	Outcomes from implementing Principles 1 and 3.	Principle 3	Labour Organizations
	MM5 Operations adjacent to Indigenous people's territories	Actions taken and outcome from implementing Principles 1 and 2.	Principle 3	Indigenous Peoples
	MM6 Disputes and resolutions involving local communities or Indigenous People		Principle 3	Indigenous Peoples
	MM7 Grievance mechanisms used to settle disputes with communities or Indigenous peoples		Principle 3	Community Engagement Indigenous Peoples
	MM8 Artisanal mining		Principles 3 and 9	Artisanal Mining
	MM9 Resettlement		Principles 3 and 9	Resettlement
	MM10 Social aspects of mine closure		Principle 9	Mine Closure
	MM11 Materials stewardship	Actions taken and outcomes from implementing Principle 8.	Principle 8	Waste and Materials Data Tables