

Management's Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) Quarterly Report on the Second Quarter of 2025

This portion of the Quarterly Report provides management’s discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) of the financial condition and results of operations, to enable a reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations as at, and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025, in comparison to the corresponding prior-year periods. The MD&A is intended to help the reader understand Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly Barrick Gold Corporation) (“Barrick”, “we”, “our”, the “Company” or the “Group”), our operations, financial performance as well as our present and future business environment. This MD&A, which has been prepared as of August 8, 2025, is intended to supplement and complement the condensed unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, under International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025 (collectively, the “Financial Statements”), which are included in this Quarterly Report on pages 64 to 68. You are encouraged to review the Financial Statements in conjunction with your review of this MD&A. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with both the annual audited

consolidated financial statements for the two years ended December 31, 2024, the related annual MD&A included in the 2024 Annual Report, and the most recent Form 40-F/ Annual Information Form on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities. These documents and additional information relating to the Company are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Certain notes to the Financial Statements are specifically referred to in this MD&A and such notes are incorporated by reference herein. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in millions of United States dollars (“\$” or “US\$”), unless otherwise specified.

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

Abbreviations

AISC	All-in Sustaining Costs
ARK	Agbarabo-Rhino-Kombokolo
BNL	Barrick Niugini Limited
CCV	Critical Control Verifications
COS	Cost of Sales
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
G&A	General and administrative
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoT	Government of Tanzania
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
ICSID	International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes
IFRS	IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board
KCD	Karagba, Chauffeur and Durba
Ktpa	Thousand tonnes per annum
Lb	Pound
LME	London Metal Exchange
LTI	Lost Time Injury

LTIFR	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
MW	Megawatt
NGM	Nevada Gold Mines
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz	Ounce
PJL	Porgera Jersey Limited
PNG	Papua New Guinea
Randgold	Randgold Resources Limited
SOKIMO	Société Minière de Kilo-Moto SARL
TCC	Total Cash Costs
TRIFR	Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate
TSF	Tailings Storage Facilities
UN SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WGC	World Gold Council
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
YTD	Year to date June 30

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance, constitutes “forward-looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipated”, “aim”, “strategy”, “ramp up”, “target”, “plan”, “opportunities”, “guidance”, “forecast”, “outlook”, “project”, “develop”, “progress”, “continue”, “temporary”, “committed”, “estimate”, “potential”, “prospective”, “future”, “focus”, “ongoing”, “following”, “subject to”, “scheduled”, “may”, “will”, “can”, “could”, “would”, “should” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: Barrick’s forward-looking production and cost guidance, including our ability to meet our 2025 guidance; anticipated production growth from Barrick’s organic project pipeline and reserve replacement; estimates of future cost of sales per ounce for gold and per pound for copper, total cash costs per ounce and C1 cash costs per pound, and all-in sustaining costs per ounce/pound; cash flow forecasts; projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures; the share buyback program and performance dividend policy; mine life and production rates; anticipated benefits from the sale of the Donlin Gold project; anticipated timing for development of the Goldrush Project; our plans, timelines, and expected completion and benefits of our growth projects, including the Goldrush Project, Fourmile, Ren, Pueblo Viejo Expansion project, Veladero Phase 8 Leach Pad, Reko Diq, solar power project at Kibali, and the Lumwana Super Pit Expansion; anticipated production at Goldrush, Ren, Reko Diq and Lumwana; timing for first production from the Lumwana Super Pit Expansion; capital expenditures related to upgrades and ongoing management initiatives; Barrick’s global exploration strategy and planned exploration activities; Barrick’s copper strategy; the status of negotiations with the Government of Mali in respect of ongoing disputes regarding the Loulo-Gounkoto Complex, including the outcome of dispute resolution through arbitration; the resumption of operations and the temporary nature of the provisional administration and transfer of operational control to an external administrator at Loulo-Gounkoto; our pipeline of high confidence projects at or near existing operations; our ability to identify new Tier One assets and the potential for existing assets to attain Tier One status, including Fourmile; the incorporation of Fourmile into the NGM joint venture at fair market value; potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries; our ability to convert resources into reserves and future reserve replacement; asset sales, joint ventures and partnerships; Barrick’s strategy, plans, targets and goals in respect of sustainability issues, including climate change, greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions reduction targets, safety performance, community development, and responsible water use; and expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance and other outlook or guidance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of this MD&A in light of

management’s experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); risks associated with projects in the early stages of evaluation and for which additional engineering and other analysis is required; risks related to the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company’s expectations, that quantities or grades of reserves will be diminished, and that resources may not be converted to reserves; risks associated with the fact that certain of the initiatives described in this MD&A are still in the early stages and may not materialize; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks that exploration data may be incomplete and considerable additional work may be required to complete further evaluation, including but not limited to drilling, engineering and socioeconomic studies and investment; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, including the expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Mali or other countries in which Barrick does or may carry on business in the future; risks relating to political instability in certain of the jurisdictions in which Barrick operates; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; non-renewal of key licenses by governmental authorities; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; increased costs and physical and transition risks related to climate change, including extreme weather events, resource shortages, emerging policies and increased regulations relating to related to GHG emission levels, energy efficiency and reporting of risks; the Company’s ability to achieve its sustainability goals, including its climate-related goals and GHG emissions reduction targets, in particular its ability to achieve its Scope 3 emissions targets which require reliance on entities within Barrick’s value chain, but outside of the Company’s direct control, to achieve such targets within the specified time frames; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; the liability associated with risks and hazards in the mining industry, and the ability to maintain insurance to cover such losses; damage to the Company’s reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the Company’s handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; risks related to operations near communities that may regard Barrick’s operations as being detrimental to them; litigation and legal and administrative proceedings; operating or technical

difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges, tailings dam and storage facilities failures, and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; risks related to disruption of supply routes which may cause delays in construction and mining activities, including disruptions in the supply of key mining inputs due to the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and conflicts in the Middle East; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; risks associated with artisanal and illegal mining; risks associated with Barrick's infrastructure, information technology systems and the implementation of Barrick's technological initiatives, including risks related to cybersecurity incidents, including those caused by computer viruses, malware, ransomware and other cyberattacks, or similar information technology system failures, delays and/or disruptions; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; the impact of inflation, including global inflationary pressures driven by ongoing global supply chain disruptions, global energy cost increases following the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and country-specific political and economic factors in Argentina; adverse changes in our credit ratings; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in U.S. dollar interest rates; changes in U.S. trade, tariff and other controls on imports and exports, tax, immigration or other policies that may impact relations with foreign countries, result in retaliatory policies, lead to increased costs for raw materials and components, or impact Barrick's existing operations and material growth projects; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); risks related to the demands placed on the Company's management, the ability of management to implement its business strategy and enhanced political risk in certain

jurisdictions; uncertainty whether some or all of Barrick's targeted investments and projects will meet the Company's capital allocation objectives and internal hurdle rate; whether benefits expected from recent transactions are realized; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; risks related to competition in the mining industry; employee relations including loss of key employees; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; risks associated with diseases, epidemics and pandemics; risks related to the failure of internal controls; and risks related to the impairment of the Company's goodwill and assets.

In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion, copper cathode or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We use the following non-GAAP financial measures and ratios in our MD&A:

- "adjusted net earnings"
- "free cash flow"
- "EBITDA"
- "adjusted EBITDA"
- "attributable EBITDA"
- "attributable EBITDA margin"
- "net leverage"
- "minesite sustaining capital expenditures"
- "project capital expenditures"
- "TCC/oz"
- "C1 cash costs/lb"
- "AISC per oz/lb" and
- "realized price per oz/lb"

For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP financial measures used in this MD&A and a detailed reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS, please refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this MD&A on pages 44 to 59. Each non-GAAP financial measure has been annotated with a reference to an endnote on page 60. The non-GAAP financial measures set out in this MD&A are intended to provide additional information to investors and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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Overview

Financial and Operating Highlights

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Financial Results (\$ millions)								
Revenues	3,681	3,130	18 %	3,162	16 %	6,811	5,909	15 %
Cost of sales	1,878	1,785	5 %	1,979	(5)%	3,663	3,915	(6)%
Net earnings ^a	811	474	71 %	370	119 %	1,285	665	93 %
Adjusted net earnings ^b	800	603	33 %	557	44 %	1,403	890	58 %
Attributable EBITDA ^b	1,690	1,361	24 %	1,289	31 %	3,051	2,196	39 %
Attributable EBITDA margin ^b	55 %	51 %	8 %	48 %	15 %	53 %	45 %	18 %
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures ^{b,c}	479	564	(15)%	631	(24)%	1,043	1,181	(12)%
Project capital expenditures ^{b,c}	439	269	63 %	176	149 %	708	341	108 %
Total consolidated capital expenditures ^{c,d}	934	837	12 %	819	14 %	1,771	1,547	14 %
Total attributable capital expenditures ^e	717	631	14 %	694	3 %	1,348	1,266	6 %
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,329	1,212	10 %	1,159	15 %	2,541	1,919	32 %
Net cash provided by operating activities margin ^f	36 %	39 %	(8)%	37 %	(3)%	37 %	32 %	16 %
Free cash flow ^b	395	375	5 %	340	16 %	770	372	107 %
Net earnings per share (basic and diluted)	0.47	0.27	74 %	0.21	124 %	0.75	0.38	97 %
Adjusted net earnings (basic) ^b per share	0.47	0.35	34 %	0.32	47 %	0.82	0.51	61 %
Weighted average diluted common shares (millions of shares)	1,716	1,725	(1)%	1,755	(2)%	1,721	1,755	(2)%
Operating Results								
Gold production (thousands of ounces) ^g	797	758	5 %	948	(16)%	1,555	1,888	(18)%
Gold sold (thousands of ounces) ^g	770	751	3 %	956	(19)%	1,521	1,866	(18)%
Market gold price (\$/oz)	3,280	2,860	15 %	2,338	40 %	3,067	2,203	39 %
Realized gold price ^{b,g} (\$/oz)	3,295	2,898	14 %	2,344	41 %	3,099	2,213	40 %
Gold COS (Barrick's share) ^{g,h} (\$/oz)	1,654	1,629	2 %	1,441	15 %	1,641	1,433	15 %
Gold TCC ^{b,g} (\$/oz)	1,239	1,220	2 %	1,059	17 %	1,229	1,055	16 %
Gold AISC ^{b,g} (\$/oz)	1,684	1,775	(5)%	1,498	12 %	1,728	1,489	16 %
Copper production (thousands of tonnes) ^g	59	44	34 %	43	37 %	103	83	24 %
Copper sold (thousands of tonnes) ^g	54	51	6 %	42	29 %	105	81	30 %
Market copper price (\$/lb)	4.32	4.24	2 %	4.42	(2)%	4.28	4.12	4 %
Realized copper price ^{b,g} (\$/lb)	4.36	4.51	(3)%	4.53	(4)%	4.43	4.21	5 %
Copper COS (Barrick's share) ^{g,i} (\$/lb)	2.56	2.92	(12)%	3.05	(16)%	2.74	3.12	(12)%
Copper C1 cash costs ^{b,g} (\$/lb)	1.80	2.25	(20)%	2.18	(17)%	2.02	2.28	(11)%
Copper AISC ^{b,g} (\$/lb)	2.90	3.06	(5)%	3.67	(21)%	2.98	3.64	(18)%
	As at 6/30/25	As at 3/31/25	% Change	As at 6/30/24	% Change			
Financial Position (\$ millions)								
Debt (current and long-term)	4,729	4,727	0 %	4,724	0 %			
Cash and equivalents	4,802	4,104	17 %	4,036	19 %			
Debt, net of cash	(73)	623	(112)%	688	(111)%			

^a. Net earnings represents net earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

^b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^c. Amounts presented on a consolidated cash basis. Project capital expenditures are not included in our calculation of AISC.

^d. Total consolidated capital expenditures also includes capitalized interest of \$16 million and \$20 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$4 million; Q2 2024: \$12 million; YTD 2024: \$25 million).

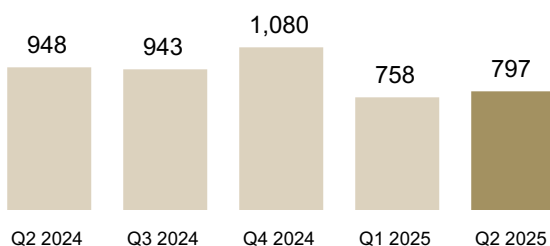
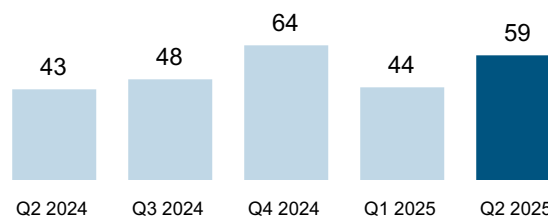
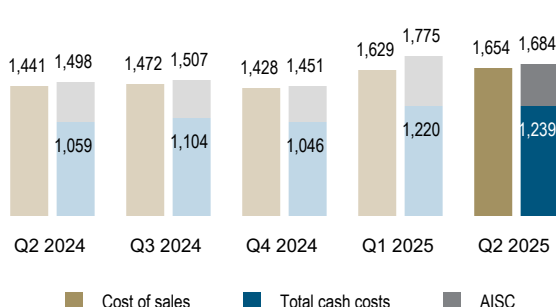
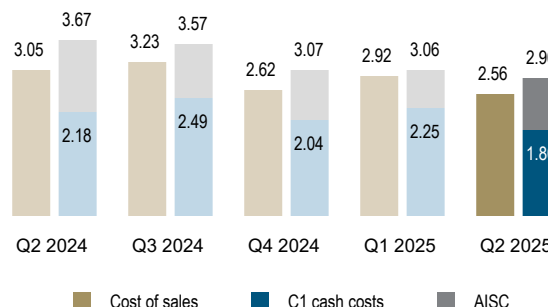
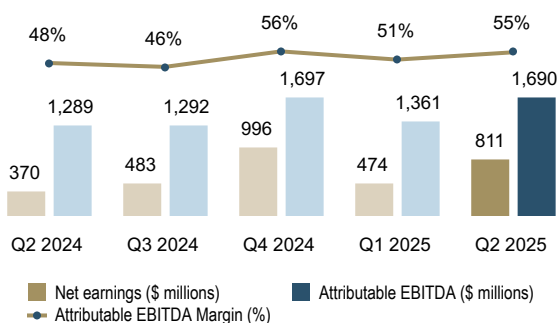
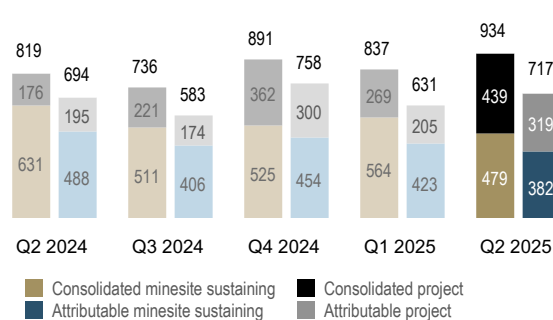
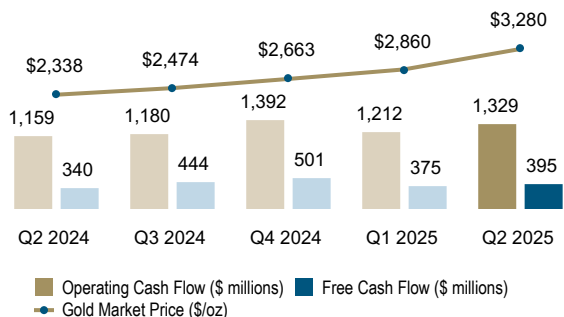
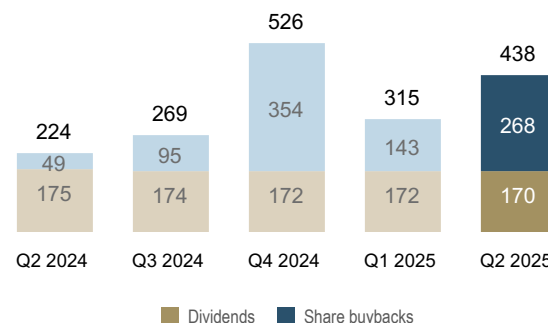
^e. These amounts are presented on the same basis as our guidance.

^f. Represents net cash provided by operating activities divided by revenue.

^g. On an attributable basis.

^h. Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).

ⁱ. Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).

GOLD PRODUCTION^a (thousands of ounces)**COPPER PRODUCTION^a** (thousands of tonnes)**GOLD COST OF SALES^b, TOTAL CASH COSTS^c,
AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS^c** (\$ per ounce)**COPPER COST OF SALES^b, C1 CASH COSTS^c,
AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS^c** (\$ per pound)**NET EARNINGS, ATTRIBUTABLE EBITDA^c
AND ATTRIBUTABLE EBITDA MARGIN^c****CAPITAL EXPENDITURES^{c,d}**
(\$ millions)**OPERATING CASH FLOW AND FREE CASH FLOW^c****RETURNS TO SHAREHOLDERS^e** (\$ millions)

- a. On an attributable basis.
- b. Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share). Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share). Refer to endnote 2 for further details.
- c. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.
- d. Capital expenditures also includes capitalized interest.
- e. Dividends declared are inclusive of performance dividends.

Factors affecting net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ - Q2 2025 versus Q1 2025

The higher realized gold price¹ was the primary driver of our Q2 2025 results performance relative to Q1 2025. Although unit costs were marginally higher due to the positive correlation between royalties and higher prices, almost all of the benefit of the higher price was delivered to the bottom line.

Net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ attributable to equity holders of Barrick ("net earnings") for Q2 2025 were \$811 million and \$800 million, respectively, compared to \$474 million and \$603 million, respectively in Q1 2025. The primary drivers of the increase were higher realized gold prices¹, increased gold sales volumes, and lower copper COS/lb². This was partially offset by higher gold COS/oz².

After adjusting for items that are not indicative of future operating earnings, adjusted net earnings¹ of \$800 million for Q2 2025 was \$197 million higher than Q1 2025. Q2 2025 realized gold prices¹ were 14% higher when compared to Q1 2025. The increase in gold sales volumes was mainly as a result of planned shutdowns at Carlin, Pueblo Viejo and Kibali that occurred in the prior quarter. Copper COS/lb² was lower compared to Q1 2025, primarily driven by lower unit costs at Lumwana due to the impact of higher grades processed and higher capitalised waste stripping. Higher gold COS/oz² was mainly driven by higher costs at Cortez due to higher tonnes shipped and processed at Carlin and increased processing costs at the Gold Quarry roaster due to the planned shutdown, combined with changes in the sales mix across the portfolio.

Factors affecting net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ - Q2 2025 versus Q2 2024

Net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ for Q2 2025 were \$811 million and \$800 million, respectively, compared to \$370 million and \$557 million, respectively in Q2 2024. The primary drivers of the increase were higher realized gold prices¹ and lower copper COS/lb², partially offset by lower gold sales volumes and higher gold COS/oz². Q2 2025 realized gold prices¹ were 41% higher when compared to Q2 2024. Lower copper COS/lb² resulted from higher grades processed driving greater fixed cost dilution at Lumwana. The decrease in gold sales volume was primarily as a result of the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto, which was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025. This was combined with lower production at Carlin resulting from the planned shutdown at the Gold Quarry roaster. The increase in gold COS/oz² was mainly due to the impact of less fixed cost dilution driven by lower throughput and to a lesser extent lower grades processed at a number of operations, combined with higher royalties (impact approximately \$25/oz) associated with the higher realized gold price¹.

Factors affecting net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ - YTD 2025 versus YTD 2024

Net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ for YTD 2025 were \$1,285 million and \$1,403 million, respectively, up from \$665 million and \$890 million in YTD 2024. The primary drivers of the increase were higher realized gold prices¹ and lower copper COS/lb², partially offset by lower gold sales volumes, and higher gold COS/oz². YTD 2025 realized gold prices¹ were 40% higher when compared to YTD 2024 while the decrease in copper COS/lb² was mainly due to higher grades processed at Lumwana. The lower gold sales volume was primarily driven by the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto, which was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025. This was combined with lower production at Carlin as a result of a decrease in underground tonnes mined, lower grades mined and lower recoveries at the autoclave. The increase in gold COS/oz² compared to YTD 2024 was primarily due to the impact of less fixed cost dilution driven by lower throughput and to a lesser extent lower grades processed at a number of operations, combined with higher royalties (impact approximately \$30/oz) associated with the higher realized gold price¹.

Significant adjusting items for both Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 include:

- acquisition/disposition losses of \$289 million for both Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, mainly relating to the \$1,035 million net loss on the deconsolidation of Loulo-Gounkoto following the change of control after it was placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025 (refer to page 8 for further details), partially offset by the recognition of our investment in Loulo-Gounkoto. This was offset by a gain of \$745 million on the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project; and
- other expense adjustments of \$44 million and \$217 million, respectively, which mainly related to reduced operations costs at Loulo-Gounkoto prior to June 16, 2025. YTD 2025 was further impacted by the signing of agreements to settle legacy legal matters in the Philippines related to Placer Dome Inc. (refer to note 17 of the Financial Statements for further details).

Refer to page 45 for a full list of reconciling items between net earnings and adjusted net earnings¹ for the current and previous periods.

Numerical annotations throughout the text of this document refer to the endnotes found starting on page 60.

Factors affecting Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow¹ - Q2 2025 versus Q1 2025

The cash flow outcomes for Q2 2025 reflect the strong earnings delivery and would have been even higher if not for a temporary working capital increase as discussed below. The second quarter is typically our lowest from a cash generation perspective given the timing of our largest tax payments coincides with the semi-annual coupon payments on our public market debt in the second quarter. Our two key growth projects remain on track and at current copper prices, the Lumwana expansion is self funding. We also accelerated our share buy back program with \$268 million for the quarter bringing the total over the last 12 months to \$860 million. Finally, we ended the quarter in a net cash position resulting in the payment of a performance dividend in relation to the second quarter, further enhancing our returns to shareholders.

In Q2 2025, we generated \$1,329 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,212 million in Q1 2025. The increase of \$117 million was primarily due to higher realized gold prices, increased gold sales volumes, and lower copper C1 cash costs/lb¹. This was partially offset by higher gold TCC/oz¹. Operating cash flow was further impacted by a favorable movement in working capital, mainly in accounts payable and inventory, partially offset by an unfavorable movement in accounts receivable. The increase in accounts receivable mainly relates to our mines in Tanzania and Zambia where sales occurred at the end of the quarter with the receipt of the cash early in Q3. These results were also impacted by an increase in cash taxes paid and higher interest paid as a result of the timing of semi-annual interest payments on our bonds, which primarily occur in the second and fourth quarters.

In Q2 2025, we recorded free cash flow¹ of \$395 million, compared to \$375 million in Q1 2025, mainly reflecting operating cash flows as explained above partially offset by higher capital expenditures. In Q2 2025, capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$934 million compared to \$837 million in Q1 2025, as discussed on page 40.

Factors affecting Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow¹ - Q2 2025 versus Q2 2024

In Q2 2025, we generated \$1,329 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,159 million in Q2 2024. The increase of \$170 million was primarily due to higher realized gold prices¹ and lower copper C1 cash costs/lb¹. This was partially offset by lower gold sales volumes and higher gold TCC/oz¹. These results were partially offset by higher cash taxes paid and an unfavorable movement in working capital, mainly in accounts receivable, partially offset by a favorable movement in other current liabilities. The increase in accounts receivable mainly relates to our mines in Tanzania and Zambia where sales were delayed to the end of the quarter with the receipt of the cash occurring early in Q3.

In Q2 2025, we generated free cash flow¹ of \$395 million compared to \$340 million in Q2 2024. The increase primarily reflects higher operating cash flows as explained above, partially offset by higher capital expenditures. In Q2 2025, capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$934 million compared to \$819 million in the second quarter of 2024, as discussed on page 41.

Factors affecting Operating Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow¹ - YTD 2025 versus YTD 2024

For YTD 2025, we generated \$2,541 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,919 million in YTD 2024. The increase of \$622 million was primarily due to higher realized gold prices¹, and lower C1 cash costs/lb¹, partially offset by lower gold sales volumes and higher TCC/oz¹. This was combined with an unfavorable change in working capital mainly in accounts receivable, partially offset by a favorable movement in other current liabilities and accounts payable. The increase in accounts receivable mainly relates to our mines in Tanzania and Zambia where sales were delayed to the end of the quarter with the receipt of the cash occurring early in Q3. These impacts were partially offset by higher cash taxes paid.

For YTD 2025, we generated free cash flow¹ of \$770 million compared to \$372 million in YTD 2024. The increase of \$398 million primarily reflects higher operating cash flows as explained above, partially offset by higher capital expenditures. In YTD 2025, capital expenditures on a cash basis were \$1,771 million compared to \$1,547 million in YTD 2024, as discussed on page 41.

Key Business Developments

Loulo-Gounkoto Mining Conventions Dispute

The Company and the Government of Mali have been engaged in an ongoing dispute in connection with the existing mining conventions of Société des Mines de Loulo SA ("Somilo") and Société des Mines de Gounkoto ("Gounkoto") (together, the "Conventions").

On December 18, 2024, after multiple good faith attempts to resolve the dispute, Somilo and Gounkoto submitted a request for arbitration to ICSID in accordance with the provisions of their respective Conventions. On January 14, 2025, due to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Mali on gold shipments, the Company announced that the Loulo-Gounkoto complex would temporarily suspend operations.

On June 16, 2025, the Bamako Commercial Tribunal placed Loulo-Gounkoto under a temporary provisional administration. While Barrick retains its 80% legal ownership of the mine, operational control has been transferred to an external administrator. As a result of this loss of control event, the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest of Loulo-Gounkoto were deconsolidated and derecognized and a retained investment was recognized at fair value.

For more information, refer to notes 16 and 17 of the Financial Statements.

Donlin Sale

On April 22, 2025, Barrick announced it had entered into an agreement to sell its 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project located in Alaska, USA to affiliates of Paulson Advisers LLC and NOVAGOLD Resources Inc. ("NOVAGOLD") for total cash consideration of \$1 billion. In addition, Barrick has granted NOVAGOLD an option to purchase the outstanding debt owed to Barrick (value of \$160 million as at June 30, 2025 and presented in Other Assets) in connection with the Donlin Gold project for \$90 million if purchased prior to closing (which was not exercised), or for \$100 million if purchased within 18 months from closing, when the option expires. If that option is not exercised, the debt will remain outstanding, substantially in accordance with its existing terms which would largely defer repayment to the

commencement of production.

The transaction closed on June 3, 2025 and we recognized a gain on sale of \$745 million in Q2 2025. In addition, NOVAGOLD retains the option to purchase the outstanding debt for \$100 million within 18 months from closing.

Alturas Sale

On August 8, 2025, Barrick announced that it has reached an agreement to sell the Alturas Project in Chile to a subsidiary of Boroo Pte Ltd (Singapore) ("Boroo") for an up-front cash payment of \$50 million. In addition, Barrick will be granted a 0.5% net smelter return royalty on gold and silver produced from the Project, which will terminate once 2 million ounces of gold and gold-equivalent have been produced. Boroo may repurchase the royalty within four years from closing for \$10 million. The transaction is expected to be completed within Q3 2025 subject to customary closing conditions being satisfied.

Name and Ticker Change

At the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders on May 6, 2025, Barrick's shareholders approved the change of the Company's corporate name from Barrick Gold Corporation to Barrick Mining Corporation, which was made effective on that date. In addition, as of May 9, 2025, Barrick's ticker on the New York Stock Exchange changed to "B" from "GOLD", better reflecting Barrick's current business and our mission to achieve sustainable and profitable gold and copper growth. Barrick's ticker on the TSX will remain unchanged.

Board of Directors Changes

Also at the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders on May 6, 2025, two new independent directors were elected to the Board of Directors: Ben van Beurden and Pekka Vauramo. They replace Christopher Coleman and Andrew Quinn who have retired from the Board.

At the August 8, 2025 meeting, the Board of Directors appointed Ben van Beurden as Lead Director, succeeding Brett Harvey who continues to serve on the Board as an independent director. Mr. van Beurden, former CEO of Shell, brings nearly four decades of global leadership in the energy and natural resource sectors.

Share Buyback Program

At the February 11, 2025 meeting, the Board of Directors authorized a new share buyback program for the purchase of up to \$1 billion of Barrick's outstanding common shares over the next 12 months. Barrick repurchased \$268 million of shares in Q2 2025 and \$143 million of shares in Q1 2025, bringing the YTD 2025 to \$411 million purchased under this share buyback program.

The actual number of common shares that may be purchased, and the timing of any such purchases, will be determined by Barrick based on a number of factors, including the Company's financial performance, the availability of cash flows, and the consideration of other uses of cash, including capital investment opportunities, returns to shareholders, and debt reduction.

The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular number of common shares, and the repurchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time at the Company's discretion.

Sustainability

Sustainability, including our license to operate, is entrenched in our DNA: our sustainability strategy is our business plan. Please refer to page 13 of our fourth quarter and full year 2024 MD&A for a full description of governance, strategy, risk management and targets. Key updates for 2025 are summarized below:

We reiterate our steadfast dedication to the health and safety of our employees and contractors, their families, and the communities in which we operate, encapsulating our safety vision of "Every person going home safe and healthy every day." The ongoing efforts of our "Journey to Zero" initiative continues to make significant strides.

The tracking and reporting on leading indicators continues at all sites, with a key focus on completing our CCVs before tasks and implementing corrective actions where identified. These serve as proactive measures, quantifying prevention efforts and anticipating incidents before they occur.

During the quarter, we undertook over 36,000 CCVs across the group. The group recorded a TRIFR³ of 0.57 during the quarter, a 18% improvement from the previous quarter, and an LTIFR³ of 0.08.

Barrick continues to roll out its climate risk assessments, the Barrick Biodiversity Residual Impact Assessment tool, and development of community based socio-economic metrics aligned to the UN SDGs across all sites, as published in our annual Sustainability Report for 2024. The report included the forecasting of Barrick's GHG emissions in line with its expansion projects and increased production outlook towards the end of the decade, along with associated revised GHG targets.

During Q2 2025, the Group's total Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) GHG emissions were 1,815 kt CO₂-e. Absolute emissions are trending in line with 2024, however emissions have increased on a relative basis compared to 2024 as 2024 emissions included the continued operation of Loulo-Gounkoto.

Following its disclosure of all extreme and very high consequence classified TSFs in August 2023, Barrick disclosed its remaining TSFs as per the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management. Notably, Barrick has brought a total of 13 TSFs into Safe Closure designation. The TSF disclosures are available on Barrick's website and are not incorporated by reference into, and are not a part of, this MD&A.

	For the three months ended		
	6/30/2025 ^a	3/31/2025 ^a	6/30/24
LTIFR ³	0.08	0.10	0.16
TRIFR ³	0.57	0.71	0.84
Community Development Spend (\$ millions)	15	15	10
Class 1 ⁴ Environmental Incidents	0	0	0
GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions (kt CO ₂ -e) (location based)	1,815	1,890	1,730
Water Recycling and Reuse Rate	83 %	82 %	85 %

^a. Data presented is provisional data and is subject to change as a result of external assurance during annual reporting.

Full Year 2025 Outlook

As a result of the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto in January, Loulo-Gounkoto was excluded from our 2025 production guidance at the time it was issued in February (refer to page 8 for more information). The following commentary is therefore exclusive of Loulo-Gounkoto.

We continue to expect our 2025 gold production to be in the range of 3.15 to 3.50 million ounces. We expect Pueblo Viejo, Turquoise Ridge, Porgera and Kibali to deliver higher year-over-year performances, together with stable delivery across Carlin and Cortez. At Veladero and Phoenix, we expect 2025 production to be lower than 2024.

Across the four quarters of 2025, as previously indicated the Company's gold production is expected to be the lowest in Q1 and highest in Q4 due to the timing of shutdowns, the Goldrush ramp-up and mine sequencing across the NGM sites, the 35 day shutdown for de-bottlenecking work needed at Pueblo Viejo in Q1 as previously disclosed, and grade variability at Kibali driven by the mine plan. This trend is partially offset by Veladero and North Mara where production is slightly weighted to the first half of the year. This is expected to result in an approximately 46% / 54% split of the Company's total gold production between the first half and second half of the year, respectively.

Our 2025 gold cost guidance remains unchanged, including COS/oz² of \$1,460 to \$1,560, TCC/oz¹ of \$1,050 to \$1,130 and AISC/oz¹ of \$1,460 to \$1,560 (all based on a gold price assumption of \$2,400/oz). We have previously disclosed a sensitivity of \$5/oz on our 2025 gold cost guidance metrics for every \$100/oz change in the gold price which is driven by higher royalties. On the basis of this sensitivity, and given that the gold price has averaged closer to \$3,000/oz for the first six months of the 2025 year, the above mentioned cost guidance ranges would increase by \$30/oz if this average holds for the remainder of the year. Aside from this impact, we are on track to achieve our 2025 gold cost guidance metrics.

We expect 2025 copper production to be in the range of 200 to 230 thousand tonnes. As previously indicated, production is expected to be more evenly spread over the last three quarters with Q1 being the lowest quarter of the year mainly driven by grade at Lumwana as per the mine plan. We are on track to achieve our copper cost guidance metrics for 2025, which are based on a LME copper price assumption of \$4.00/lb. We have previously disclosed a sensitivity of \$0.01/lb on our 2025 copper cost guidance metrics for every \$0.25/lb change in the copper price which is driven by higher royalties. On the basis of this sensitivity, if for example the copper price were to average \$4.75/lb for the year, the copper all-in sustaining cost¹ guidance range would increase by \$0.03/lb (note royalties are excluded from C1 cash costs¹).

Further detail on our 2025 company guidance is provided below and on the next page, inclusive of the key assumptions that were used as the basis for this guidance as released on February 11, 2025 and as qualified by the comments above.

Company Guidance

(\$ millions, except per oz/lb data)	2025 Estimate
Gold production (millions of ounces)	3.15 - 3.50
Gold cost metrics	
COS - gold (\$/oz)	1,460 - 1,560
TCC (\$/oz) ^a	1,050 - 1,130
Depreciation (\$/oz)	370 - 400
AISC (\$/oz) ^a	1,460 - 1,560
Copper production (thousands of tonnes)	200 - 230
Copper cost metrics	
COS - copper (\$/lb)	2.50 - 2.80
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) ^a	1.80 - 2.10
Depreciation (\$/lb)	0.75 - 0.85
AISC (\$/lb) ^a	2.80 - 3.10
Exploration and project expenses	330 - 370
Exploration and evaluation	220 - 240
Project expenses	110 - 130
General and administrative expenses	~160
Corporate administration	~120
Share-based compensation ^b	~40
Other expense	70 - 90
Finance costs, net	270 - 310
Attributable capital expenditures:	
Attributable minesite sustaining ^a	1,400 - 1,650
Attributable project ^a	1,700 - 1,950
Total attributable capital expenditures	3,100 - 3,600
Effective income tax rate ^c	26% - 30%
Key assumptions (used for guidance)	
Gold Price (\$/oz)	2,400
Copper Price (\$/lb)	4.00
Oil Price (WTI) (\$/barrel)	80
AUD Exchange Rate (AUD:USD)	0.75
ARS Exchange Rate (USD:ARS)	1,000
CAD Exchange Rate (USD:CAD)	1.30
CLP Exchange Rate (USD:CLP)	900
EUR Exchange Rate (EUR:USD)	1.10

- Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.
- Based on a one-month trailing average ending December 31, 2024 of US\$16.39 per share.
- Based on key assumptions included in this table.

Operating Division Guidance

Our 2025 forecast gold and copper production, COS^a, TCC^b, AISC^b, and C1 cash costs^b ranges by operating division were originally released on February 12, 2025 as follows:

Operating Division	2025 forecast attributable production (koz)	2025 forecast COS ^a (\$/oz)	2025 forecast TCC ^b (\$/oz)	2025 forecast AISC ^b (\$/oz)
Gold				
Carlin (61.5%)	705 - 785	1,470 - 1,570	1,140 - 1,220	1,630 - 1,730
Cortez (61.5%) ^c	420 - 470	1,420 - 1,520	1,050 - 1,130	1,370 - 1,470
Turquoise Ridge (61.5%)	310 - 345	1,370 - 1,470	1,000 - 1,080	1,260 - 1,360
Phoenix (61.5%)	85 - 105	2,070 - 2,170	890 - 970	1,240 - 1,340
Nevada Gold Mines (61.5%)	1,540 - 1,700	1,470 - 1,570	1,070 - 1,150	1,460 - 1,560
Hemlo	140 - 160	1,500 - 1,600	1,200 - 1,280	1,600 - 1,700
North America	1,680 - 1,860	1,470 - 1,570	1,080 - 1,160	1,480 - 1,580
Pueblo Viejo (60%)	370 - 410	1,540 - 1,640	910 - 990	1,280 - 1,380
Veladero (50%)	190 - 220	1,390 - 1,490	890 - 970	1,570 - 1,670
Porgera (24.5%)	70 - 95	1,510 - 1,610	1,210 - 1,290	1,770 - 1,870
Latin America & Asia Pacific	630 - 730	1,490 - 1,590	940 - 1,020	1,430 - 1,530
Loulo-Gounkoto (80%) ^d	—	—	—	—
Kibali (45%)	310 - 340	1,280 - 1,380	940 - 1,020	1,130 - 1,230
North Mara (84%)	230 - 260	1,370 - 1,470	1,020 - 1,100	1,400 - 1,500
Bulyanhulu (84%)	150 - 180	1,470 - 1,570	1,010 - 1,090	1,540 - 1,640
Tongon (89.7%)	110 - 140	1,790 - 1,890	1,570 - 1,650	1,660 - 1,760
Africa & Middle East	820 - 910	1,420 - 1,520	1,060 - 1,140	1,360 - 1,460
Total Attributable to Barrick ^{e,f,g}	3,150 - 3,500	1,460 - 1,560	1,050 - 1,130	1,460 - 1,560
	2025 forecast attributable production (kt)	2025 forecast COS ^a (\$/lb)	2025 forecast C1 cash costs ^b (\$/lb)	2025 forecast AISC ^b (\$/lb)
Copper				
Lumwana	125 - 155	2.30 - 2.60	1.60 - 1.90	2.80 - 3.10
Zaldivar (50%)	40 - 45	3.60 - 3.90	2.70 - 3.00	3.50 - 3.80
Jabal Sayid (50%)	25 - 35	2.00 - 2.30	1.60 - 1.90	1.80 - 2.10
Total Copper ^g	200 - 230	2.50 - 2.80	1.80 - 2.10	2.80 - 3.10

a. Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share). Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).

b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

c. Includes Goldrush.

d. As a result of the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto in January, Loulo-Gounkoto was excluded from our 2025 production guidance at the time it was issued in February (refer to page 8 for more information).

e. TCC/oz and AISC/oz include costs allocated to non-operating sites.

f. Operating division guidance ranges reflect expectations at each individual operating division and may not add up to the company-wide guidance range total.

g. Includes corporate administration costs.

Operating Performance

Our presentation of reportable operating segments consists of eight gold mines (Carlin, Cortez, Turquoise Ridge, Pueblo Viejo, Loulo-Gounkoto, Kibali, North Mara and Bulyanhulu) and one copper mine (Lumwana). Starting with this MD&A, the discussion on Loulo-Gounkoto is being presented in the “Other Mines - Gold” section as no operating or per ounce data is provided as a result of the temporary suspension of operations starting January 14, 2025, and subsequent loss of control on June 16, 2025.

The remaining operating segments, including our remaining gold and copper mines, have been grouped into an “Other Mines” category and will not be reported on individually. Segment performance is evaluated based on a number of measures including operating income before tax, production levels and unit production costs. Certain costs are managed on a consolidated basis and are therefore not reflected in segment income.

Nevada Gold Mines (61.5%)^a, Nevada, USA

Summary of Operating and Financial Data

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	37,304	36,961	1 %	41,810	(11)%	74,265	81,492	(9)%
Open pit ore	3,988	3,974	0 %	4,915	(19)%	7,962	10,111	(21)%
Open pit waste	31,724	31,534	1 %	35,431	(10)%	63,258	68,439	(8)%
Underground	1,592	1,453	10 %	1,464	9 %	3,045	2,942	4 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Open pit mined	0.96	0.98	(2)%	0.90	7 %	0.97	0.91	7 %
Underground mined	8.16	7.62	7 %	8.61	(5)%	7.91	8.45	(6)%
Processed	2.97	2.51	18 %	2.63	13 %	2.73	2.57	6 %
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	5,941	6,143	(3)%	6,446	(8)%	12,084	13,225	(9)%
Oxide mill	1,847	1,880	(2)%	2,177	(15)%	3,727	4,290	(13)%
Roaster	1,362	1,126	21 %	1,301	5 %	2,488	2,695	(8)%
Autoclave	929	1,098	(15)%	1,167	(20)%	2,027	2,234	(9)%
Heap leach	1,803	2,039	(12)%	1,801	0 %	3,842	4,006	(4)%
Recovery rate	82 %	82 %	0 %	83 %	(1)%	82 %	83 %	(1)%
Oxide Mill	79 %	77 %	3 %	78 %	1 %	78 %	79 %	(1)%
Roaster	86 %	85 %	1 %	86 %	0 %	85 %	85 %	0 %
Autoclave	77 %	81 %	(5)%	80 %	(4)%	79 %	80 %	(1)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	381	342	11 %	401	(5)%	723	821	(12)%
Oxide mill	77	72	7 %	72	7 %	149	157	(5)%
Roaster	212	172	23 %	216	(2)%	384	424	(9)%
Autoclave	82	86	(5)%	91	(10)%	168	179	(6)%
Heap leach	10	12	(17)%	22	(55)%	22	61	(64)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	376	345	9 %	400	(6)%	721	824	(13)%
Revenue (\$ millions)	1,272	1,030	23 %	967	32 %	2,302	1,884	22 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	637	570	12 %	592	8 %	1,207	1,204	0 %
Income (\$ millions)	624	453	38 %	363	72 %	1,077	659	63 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{b,c}	742	566	31 %	484	53 %	1,308	912	43 %
EBITDA margin ^d	58 %	55 %	5 %	50 %	16 %	57 %	48 %	19 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ^e	201	257	(22)%	234	(14)%	458	454	1 %
Minesite sustaining ^b	151	209	(28)%	199	(24)%	360	383	(6)%
Project ^b	48	48	0 %	34	41 %	96	68	41 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,685	1,643	3 %	1,464	15 %	1,665	1,447	15 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^b	1,319	1,269	4 %	1,104	19 %	1,295	1,092	19 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^b	1,749	1,899	(8)%	1,636	7 %	1,821	1,585	15 %

^a Barrick is the operator of NGM and owns 61.5%, with Newmont Corporation owning the remaining 38.5%. NGM is accounted for as a subsidiary with a 38.5% non-controlling interest. These results represent our 61.5% interest in Carlin, Cortez, Turquoise Ridge and Phoenix.

^b Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^c EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$118 million and \$231 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$113 million, Q2 2024: \$121 million, YTD 2024: \$253 million).

^d Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

^e Includes capitalized interest.

NGM includes Carlin, Cortez, Turquoise Ridge, Phoenix and non-mine site related activity such as the TS Solar Project. Barrick is the operator of the joint venture and owns 61.5%, with Newmont owning the remaining 38.5%. Refer to pages 13 to 18 and 27 for a detailed discussion of each minesite's results.

Carlin (61.5%), Nevada, USA**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	16,042	16,710	(4)%	17,282	(7)%	32,752	31,310	5 %
Open pit ore	378	128	195 %	627	(40)%	506	1,217	(58)%
Open pit waste	14,814	15,786	(6)%	15,801	(6)%	30,600	28,393	8 %
Underground	850	796	7 %	854	0 %	1,646	1,700	(3)%
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Open pit mined	1.38	1.30	6 %	1.67	(17)%	1.36	1.80	(24)%
Underground mined	7.28	7.27	0 %	7.92	(8)%	7.27	7.72	(6)%
Processed	4.50	3.97	13 %	4.19	7 %	4.24	4.11	3 %
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,432	1,377	4 %	1,739	(18)%	2,809	3,608	(22)%
Roasters	1,049	860	22 %	1,131	(7)%	1,909	2,351	(19)%
Autoclave	305	499	(39)%	608	(50)%	804	1,257	(36)%
Heap leach	78	18	333 %	0	100 %	96	0	100 %
Recovery rate	81 %	81 %	0 %	82 %	(1)%	81 %	82 %	(1)%
Roasters	85 %	84 %	1 %	85 %	0 %	84 %	84 %	0 %
Autoclave	43 %	67 %	(36)%	68 %	(37)%	56 %	70 %	(20)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	170	145	17 %	202	(16)%	315	407	(23)%
Roasters	157	125	26 %	173	(9)%	282	342	(18)%
Autoclave	10	16	(38)%	23	(57)%	26	53	(51)%
Heap leach	3	4	(25)%	6	(50)%	7	12	(42)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	166	142	17 %	202	(18)%	308	409	(25)%
Revenue (\$ millions)	552	417	32 %	474	16 %	969	912	6 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	264	246	7 %	283	(7)%	510	571	(11)%
Income (\$ millions)	285	168	70 %	187	52 %	453	334	36 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{a,b}	327	206	59 %	236	39 %	533	434	23 %
EBITDA margin ^c	59 %	49 %	20 %	50 %	18 %	55 %	48 %	15 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ^d	98	174	(44)%	135	(27)%	272	255	7 %
Minesite sustaining ^a	78	156	(50)%	130	(40)%	234	243	(4)%
Project ^a	18	18	0 %	5	260 %	36	12	200 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,589	1,720	(8)%	1,390	14 %	1,649	1,380	19 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^a	1,330	1,459	(9)%	1,145	16 %	1,390	1,136	22 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^a	1,826	2,570	(29)%	1,805	1 %	2,169	1,745	24 %

^a. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^b. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$42 million and \$80 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$38 million, Q2 2024: \$49 million, YTD 2024: \$100 million).

^c. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

^d. Includes capitalized interest.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	0
LTIFR ³	0.00	0.00
TRIFR ³	0.80	1.66
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

Underground mining across the Carlin operations continued its progressive improvement journey delivering higher grades versus Q1 and open pit mining continued to track well on both costs and tonnes. The focus for H2 remains on the continued improvement in underground efficiencies and stability in the Gold Quarry roaster and Goldstrike autoclave. In line with our expectations and as previously

guided, we continue to expect Carlin's production to be higher in the second half and production to be within the guidance range for 2025.

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 17% higher compared to Q1 2025 primarily due to higher plant availability following the planned shutdown that occurred at the Goldstrike roaster in Q1 2025, combined with a 13% increase in the average grade processed driven by higher ore tonnes mined from the underground operations. This was partially offset by less Carlin material processed at the autoclave as Cortez refractory ore was processed instead to the overall benefit of NGM in addition to the planned shutdown at the Gold Quarry roaster early in Q2 2025.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 were 8% and 9% lower, respectively, than Q1 2025, which mainly reflected higher fixed cost dilution driven by the higher sales volumes. In Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 29% lower than Q1

2025, driven by lower TCC/oz¹, combined with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures decreased by 44% compared to Q1 2025 mainly due to lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ as the Komatsu-930 truck fleet deliveries were finalized in Q1 2025 and lower open pit waste stripping.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Gold production for Q2 2025 was 16% lower than Q2 2024, primarily due to the planned shutdown at the Gold Quarry roaster, combined with less Carlin material processed at the autoclave as Cortez refractory ore was processed instead to the overall benefit of NGM, as described above.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 14% and 16% higher, respectively, than Q2 2024, primarily due to higher maintenance costs associated with the Gold Quarry roaster planned shutdown and lower fixed cost dilution driven by the lower sales volumes. This was partially offset by lower open pit mining costs resulting from the operation of the new Komatsu-930 truck fleet which has delivered higher availability and lower fleet maintenance costs. For Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was in line with Q2 2024 as higher TCC/oz¹ was offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures were 27% lower than Q2 2024, mainly due to lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ driven by purchases of the Komatsu-930 truck fleet occurring in Q2 2024 and lower open pit waste stripping. Project capital expenditures¹ increased due to the advancement and continuation of the Ren project.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

Gold production for YTD 2025 was 23% lower than YTD 2024, mainly due to a decrease in underground tonnes mined, lower grades mined and lower recoveries at the autoclave. This was further impacted by a higher proportion of higher-grade Cortez refractory ore processed at the Carlin roasters compared to YTD 2024 which displaced lower-grade Carlin feed (noting that overall production for NGM was maximized as a result of these ore movements between the two sites).

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 were 19% and 22% higher, respectively, than YTD 2024, primarily due to lower tonnes processed and lower recoveries at the autoclave, and lower fixed cost dilution driven by the lower sales volumes, partially offset by lower open pit mining costs resulting from the operation of the new Komatsu-930 truck fleet which has delivered higher availability and lower fleet maintenance costs. For YTD 2025, AISC/oz¹ were 24% higher than YTD 2024, mainly due to higher TCC/oz¹ and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

Capital expenditures were 7% higher than YTD 2024 driven by higher project capital expenditures¹ relating to the continuation of the vent shaft and declines associated with the Ren project, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ primarily due to the purchase of the Komatsu-930 truck fleet occurring in YTD 2024 and lower open pit waste stripping.

Cortez (61.5%), Nevada, USA**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	14,639	14,397	2 %	17,471	(16)%	29,036	36,229	(20)%
Open pit ore	1,092	1,391	(21)%	1,253	(13)%	2,483	3,076	(19)%
Open pit waste	13,019	12,550	4 %	15,794	(18)%	25,569	32,310	(21)%
Underground	528	456	16 %	424	25 %	984	843	17 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Open pit mined	0.99	1.14	(13)%	0.89	11 %	1.08	0.82	32 %
Underground mined	7.88	6.37	24 %	8.51	(7)%	7.20	8.63	(17)%
Processed	2.69	1.87	44 %	2.05	31 %	2.25	1.94	16 %
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,553	1,782	(13)%	1,756	(12)%	3,335	3,778	(12)%
Oxide mill	455	526	(13)%	669	(32)%	981	1,270	(23)%
Roasters	313	266	18 %	170	84 %	579	344	68 %
Autoclave	128	13	885 %	n/a	100 %	141	n/a	100 %
Heap leach	657	977	(33)%	917	(28)%	1,634	2,164	(24)%
Recovery rate	82 %	85 %	(4)%	83 %	(1)%	83 %	83 %	0 %
Oxide Mill	82 %	82 %	0 %	79 %	4 %	82 %	79 %	4 %
Roasters	89 %	87 %	2 %	88 %	1 %	88 %	89 %	(1)%
Autoclave	46 %	52 %	(12)%	n/a	n/a	46 %	n/a	n/a
Gold produced (000s oz)	108	92	17 %	102	6 %	200	221	(10)%
Oxide Mill	45	37	22 %	45	0 %	82	94	(13)%
Roasters	55	46	20 %	42	31 %	101	80	26 %
Autoclave	1	1	0 %	n/a	100 %	2	n/a	100 %
Heap leach	7	8	(13)%	15	(53)%	15	47	(68)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	107	96	11 %	101	6 %	203	222	(9)%
Revenue (\$ millions)	356	281	27 %	237	50 %	637	491	30 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	181	148	22 %	138	31 %	329	298	10 %
Income (\$ millions)	173	131	32 %	96	80 %	304	188	62 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{a,b}	211	166	27 %	131	61 %	377	269	40 %
EBITDA margin ^c	59 %	59 %	0 %	55 %	7 %	59 %	55 %	7 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	75	60	25 %	62	21 %	135	126	7 %
Minesite sustaining ^a	45	32	41 %	39	15 %	77	84	(8)%
Project ^a	30	28	7 %	23	30 %	58	42	38 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,687	1,541	9 %	1,366	23 %	1,618	1,346	20 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^a	1,326	1,172	13 %	1,013	31 %	1,253	976	28 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^a	1,774	1,536	15 %	1,447	23 %	1,662	1,389	20 %

^a. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^b. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$38 million and \$73 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$35 million, Q2 2024: \$35 million, YTD 2024: \$81 million).

^c. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	0
LTIFR ³	0.00	0.00
TRIFR ³	0.88	0.00
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

Underground delivery at Cortez made a step change in Q2 to offset the lower planned open pit material. The Goldrush ramp-up continued to progress, while Cortez Hills underground successfully transitioned to self-perform on

development. With the continued ramp-up of the Goldrush underground and high grade ore from Cortez Pits Phase 1 as mining ends in Q4, we continue to expect a strong second half from Cortez and to be comfortably within the production guidance for 2025.

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 17% higher than Q1 2025, primarily driven by an increase in underground ore processed at the Carlin roasters, the Carlin autoclave and at the oxide mill combined with higher underground grades mined. This was partially offset by a 21% decrease in open pit ore and a 13% decrease in open pit grade mined, consistent with the planned mining sequence. The combined impact of the above resulted in a significant increase in the average grade processed.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 were 9% and 13% higher, respectively, than Q1 2025, primarily reflecting the higher tonnes shipped and processed at Carlin and increased processing costs at the Gold Quarry roaster due to the planned shutdown that occurred in April 2025. In Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 15% higher than Q1 2025, driven by higher TCC/oz¹, combined with higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures in Q2 2025 were 25% higher than Q1 2025, resulting from increased minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ primarily due to higher waste stripping at Crossroads Phase 6, while project capital expenditures¹ increased by 7% in Q2 2025 as the ramp-up at Goldrush continues.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Gold production for Q2 2025 was 6% higher than Q2 2024, primarily driven by increased underground ore processed at the Carlin roasters, the Carlin autoclave and at the oxide mill, combined with higher underground grades mined driving an increase in the average grade processed. This was partially offset by a 13% decrease in open pit ore mined, consistent with the planned mining sequence.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 23% and 31% higher, respectively, than Q2 2024, reflecting a higher proportion of higher cost refractory ounces processed at the Carlin roasters and autoclave, and increased roaster costs resulting from the Gold Quarry planned shutdown that occurred in April 2025. For Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 23% higher than Q2 2024, driven by higher TCC/oz¹, combined with higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures in Q2 2025 were 21% higher than Q2 2024, largely due to higher project capital expenditures¹ as the ramp-up at Goldrush continues and higher sustaining capital expenditures¹ for additional support equipment.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

Gold production for YTD 2025 was 10% lower than YTD 2024 resulting from lower underground grades mined in line with the mine sequence. This resulted in lower grade oxide ore processed at the oxide mill and a decrease in tonnes placed on the leach pad. This was partially offset by an increase in refractory ore shipped and processed at the Carlin roasters and autoclave.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 were 20% and 28% higher, respectively, than YTD 2024, reflecting lower fixed cost dilution driven by the lower sales volumes, combined with a higher proportion of higher-cost refractory ounces processed at Carlin in the sales mix. For YTD 2025, AISC/oz¹ increased by 20% compared to YTD 2024, due to higher TCC/oz¹, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

Capital expenditures for YTD 2025 were 7% higher than YTD 2024, due to an increase in project capital expenditures¹ as the ramp-up continues at Goldrush and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ for shovel components and support equipment, partially offset by lower waste stripping in Crossroads Phase 6.

Turquoise Ridge (61.5%), Nevada, USA**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	221	201	10 %	731	(70)%	422	1,299	(68)%
Open pit waste	7	0	100 %	545	(99)%	7	900	(99)%
Underground	214	201	6 %	186	15 %	415	399	4 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Underground mined	11.93	10.63	12 %	11.62	3 %	11.28	10.92	3 %
Processed	4.74	4.08	16 %	4.22	12 %	4.39	4.27	3 %
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	570	655	(13)%	634	(10)%	1,225	1,114	10 %
Oxide Mill	74	69	7 %	75	(1)%	143	137	4 %
Autoclave	496	586	(15)%	559	(11)%	1,082	977	11 %
Recovery rate	89 %	85 %	5 %	85 %	5 %	87 %	85 %	2 %
Oxide Mill	85 %	85 %	0 %	85 %	0 %	85 %	85 %	0 %
Autoclave	89 %	86 %	3 %	85 %	5 %	88 %	85 %	4 %
Gold produced (000s oz)	76	74	3 %	72	6 %	150	134	12 %
Oxide Mill	5	5	0 %	3	67 %	10	6	67 %
Autoclave	71	69	3 %	68	4 %	140	126	11 %
Heap leach	0	0	100 %	1	(100)%	0	2	(100)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	75	78	(4)%	70	7 %	153	132	16 %
Revenue (\$ millions)	252	224	13 %	165	53 %	476	295	61 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	133	125	6 %	113	18 %	258	220	17 %
Income (\$ millions)	122	99	23 %	51	139 %	221	73	203 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{a,b}	149	128	16 %	76	96 %	277	121	129 %
EBITDA margin ^c	59 %	57 %	4 %	46 %	28 %	58 %	41 %	41 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	16	14	14 %	17	(6)%	30	35	(14)%
Minesite sustaining ^a	16	13	23 %	16	0 %	29	34	(15)%
Project ^a	0	1	(100)%	1	(100)%	1	1	0 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,761	1,605	10 %	1,603	10 %	1,682	1,664	1 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^a	1,394	1,227	14 %	1,235	13 %	1,310	1,293	1 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^a	1,621	1,408	15 %	1,505	8 %	1,513	1,575	(4)%

^a. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^b. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$27 million and \$56 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$29 million, Q2 2024: \$25 million, YTD 2024: \$48 million).

^c. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	1
LTIFR ³	0.00	1.48
TRIFR ³	0.00	2.95
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

Turquoise Ridge underground continued to deliver on the ore tonnes mined with grade expected to increase as the mining moves into the high-grade zone over the remainder of the the year. The focus for H2 remains on the ramp up of the underground along with continuing to build on the reliability improvements to the Sage autoclave. Our expectation is that the combination of the higher ore tonnes and grades mined from the underground will mean Turquoise Ridge ends the year comfortably within the 2025 production guidance.

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 3% higher than Q1 2025, mainly due to a 16% increase in grade processed

driven by mine sequencing at the Turquoise Ridge underground. This was partially offset by lower throughput at the Sage autoclave as a result of the planned shutdown that occurred early in Q2 2025.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 were 10% and 14% higher, respectively, than Q1 2025, primarily due higher maintenance costs driven by the planned autoclave shutdown. AISC/oz¹ was 15% higher than Q1 2025, primarily reflecting higher TCC/oz¹, combined with higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Gold production for Q2 2025 was 6% higher than Q2 2024, primarily due to higher ore tonnes mined from Turquoise Ridge underground as the first half of 2024 was primarily focused on backfill and development. This also resulted in a 12% increase in the average grade processed as a higher proportion of the feed was higher grade Turquoise Ridge underground ore.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 10% and 13% higher, respectively, than Q2 2024, primarily owing to higher maintenance costs as a result of the planned Sage autoclave shutdown that occurred early in Q2 2025. AISC/

oz¹ was 8% higher than Q2 2024, reflecting higher TCC/oz¹, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

Gold production for YTD 2025 was 12% higher compared to YTD 2024, primarily due to higher ore tonnes mined at a higher-grade from Turquoise Ridge underground as the first half of 2024 was primarily focused on backfill and development. Tonnes processed were 10% higher in YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024 as we are starting to realize the benefits of the investments made in the Sage autoclave during 2024.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 were both in line with YTD 2024. AISC/oz¹ decreased by 4% compared to YTD 2024, with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹, driven largely by lower underground development as noted above.

Pueblo Viejo (60%)^a, Dominican Republic**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Open pit tonnes mined (000s)	3,876	1,382	180 %	3,501	11 %	5,258	6,445	(18)%
Open pit ore	673	89	656 %	1,487	(55)%	762	2,722	(72)%
Open pit waste	3,203	1,293	148 %	2,014	59 %	4,496	3,723	21 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Open pit mined	2.22	2.19	1 %	2.17	2 %	2.22	2.13	4 %
Processed	2.34	2.17	8 %	2.38	(2)%	2.26	2.36	(4)%
Autoclave ore tonnes processed (000s)	1,611	1,294	24 %	1,496	8 %	2,905	2,878	1 %
Recovery rate	77 %	82 %	(6)%	76 %	1 %	79 %	79 %	0 %
Gold produced (000s oz)	95	74	28 %	80	19 %	169	161	5 %
Gold sold (000s oz)	93	76	22 %	79	18 %	169	161	5 %
Revenue (\$ millions)	306	228	34 %	187	64 %	534	359	49 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	160	141	13 %	130	23 %	301	255	18 %
Income (\$ millions)	142	84	69 %	54	163 %	226	98	131 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{b,c}	188	128	47 %	93	102 %	316	174	82 %
EBITDA margin ^d	61 %	56 %	9 %	50 %	22 %	59 %	48 %	23 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ^e	56	46	22 %	62	(10)%	102	117	(13)%
Minesite sustaining ^b	37	36	3 %	32	16 %	73	57	28 %
Project ^b	16	8	100 %	20	(20)%	24	40	(40)%
COS (\$/oz)	1,715	1,863	(8)%	1,630	5 %	1,781	1,578	13 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^b	1,147	1,189	(4)%	1,024	12 %	1,166	1,018	15 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^b	1,552	1,668	(7)%	1,433	8 %	1,605	1,382	16 %

^a. Barrick is the operator of Pueblo Viejo and owns 60%, with Newmont Corporation owning the remaining 40%. Pueblo Viejo is accounted for as a subsidiary with a 40% non-controlling interest. The results in the table and the discussion that follows are based on our 60% share only.

^b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^c. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$46 million and \$90 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$44 million, Q2 2024: \$39 million, YTD 2024: \$76 million).

^d. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

^e. Includes capitalized interest.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	1
LTIFR ³	0.00	0.23
TRIFR ³	0.22	0.23
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

Following the successful completion of our Q1 plant throughput improvement projects, Pueblo Viejo delivered a 24% increase in throughput in Q2. The focus for H2 will be to continue ramping up process plant tonnes, whilst delivering on recovery optimization projects. The operation remains on track to deliver full year production guidance.

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 28% higher than Q1 2025, primarily due to higher throughput following the throughput optimization projects and higher grades processed driven by mine and stockpile feed sequencing.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 8% and 4% lower respectively, compared to Q1 2025, mainly driven by the impact of higher production. For Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 7% lower than Q1 2025, mainly driven by lower TCC/oz¹ and lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

Capital expenditures for Q2 2025 increased by 22% compared to Q1 2025, mainly due to higher project capital expenditures¹ related to the Naranjo TSF and increased construction relating to the Llagal TSF.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Gold production for Q2 2025 was 19% higher than Q2 2024, driven by higher throughput following the throughput optimization projects.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 5% and 12% higher, respectively, compared to Q2 2024, driven by the higher royalties resulting from the higher realized gold price¹. For Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 8% higher than Q2 2024, driven by higher TCC/oz¹, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

Capital expenditures for Q2 2025 decreased by 10% compared to Q2 2024, primarily due to lower project capital expenditures¹ related to the Naranjo TSF, partially offset by higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ due to increased activities at the Llagal TSF and the execution of process optimization projects.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

Gold production for YTD 2025 was 5% higher than YTD 2024, driven by higher throughput resulting from the plant expansion, partially offset by a lower average grade processed driven by the mine and stockpile feed sequence.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 were 13% and 15% higher, respectively, than YTD 2024, primarily due to higher royalties resulting from the higher realized gold price¹. For YTD 2025, AISC/oz¹ increased by 16% compared to YTD 2024, primarily reflecting higher TCC/oz¹, and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures for YTD 2025 decreased by 13% compared to YTD 2024, primarily lower project expenditures, partially offset by higher sustaining capital expenditures¹ from the execution of process plant optimization projects.

Kibali (45%)^a, Democratic Republic of Congo**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	5,421	5,246	3 %	4,794	13 %	10,667	9,962	7 %
Open pit ore	624	392	59 %	397	57 %	1,016	1,002	1 %
Open pit waste	4,393	4,472	(2)%	3,952	11 %	8,865	8,035	10 %
Underground	404	382	6 %	445	(9)%	786	925	(15)%
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Open pit mined	1.45	1.48	(2)%	1.25	16 %	1.46	1.35	8 %
Underground mined	5.36	5.02	7 %	5.61	(4)%	5.19	5.33	(3)%
Processed	2.73	2.36	16 %	2.95	(7)%	2.55	2.90	(12)%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	946	931	2 %	966	(2)%	1,877	1,891	(1)%
Recovery rate	90 %	90 %	0 %	89 %	1 %	90 %	89 %	1 %
Gold produced (000s oz)	75	63	19 %	82	(9)%	138	158	(13)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	69	67	3 %	81	(15)%	136	153	(11)%
Revenue (\$ millions)	226	192	18 %	189	20 %	418	341	23 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	108	113	(4)%	107	1 %	221	193	15 %
Income (\$ millions)	89	72	24 %	84	6 %	161	148	9 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{b,c}	121	104	16 %	120	1 %	225	212	6 %
EBITDA margin ^d	54 %	54 %	0 %	63 %	(14)%	54 %	62 %	(13)%
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	30	32	(6)%	34	(12)%	62	58	7 %
Minesite sustaining ^b	10	12	(17)%	16	(38)%	22	31	(29)%
Project ^b	20	20	0 %	18	11 %	40	27	48 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,565	1,691	(7)%	1,313	19 %	1,627	1,260	29 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^b	1,094	1,212	(10)%	868	26 %	1,152	837	38 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^b	1,273	1,426	(11)%	1,086	17 %	1,348	1,068	26 %

^a Barrick owns 45% of Kibali Goldmines SA with the Government of DRC and our joint venture partner, AngloGold Ashanti, owning 10% and 45%, respectively. The figures presented in this table and the discussion that follows are based on our 45% effective interest in Kibali Goldmines SA held through our 50% interest in Kibali (Jersey) Limited and its other subsidiaries (collectively "Kibali"), inclusive of the impact of the purchase price allocation resulting from the merger with Randgold. Kibali is accounted for as an equity method investment on the basis that the joint venture partners that have joint control have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

^b Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^c EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$32 million and \$64 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$32 million, Q2 2024: \$36 million, YTD 2024: \$64 million).

^d Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	2	1
LTIFR ³	0.39	0.20
TRIFR ³	1.77	0.39
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

Kibali had a better quarter compared to Q1 albeit it was slightly hampered by an unplanned shaft rope change-out. For H2, the focus will be on increasing underground ore tonnes mined by improving on equipment utilization and commissioning additional underground trucking capacity. This will be supplemented by increased open-pit mining during the ramp up of Kalimva and Ikamva. As a result and as previously guided, we continue to expect production to be higher during the latter part of the year from both the underground and open pit. Our expectation continues to be that Kibali will end the year comfortably within the 2025 production guidance.

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 19% higher than Q1 2025, mainly due to higher grades processed resulting from more ore tonnes mined from the underground in line with the mine plan. In addition, Q1 was impacted by the shaft shutdown.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 7% and 10% lower, respectively, mainly due to a higher average grade processed and lower royalties driven by the repeal in April 2025 of the 3% export duty that was previously included in the new finance act, partially offset by the impact of a higher realized gold price¹. For Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 11% lower compared to Q1 2025, mainly due to lower TCC/oz¹, combined with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Gold production for Q2 2025 was 9% lower than Q2 2024, mainly due to lower grades processed, driven by fewer ore tonnes from the underground related to an unplanned shaft rope change-out during Q2 2025.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 19% and 26% higher, respectively, compared to Q2 2024 mainly resulting from lower ore delivery from both the open pits and the underground, reduced fixed cost dilution and higher

royalties related to a higher realized gold price¹. For Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ was 17% higher than Q2 2024, driven by higher TCC/oz¹, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures for Q2 2025 were 12% lower than Q2 2024, predominantly driven by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures linked to lower capitalized stripping, partially offset by higher project capital expenditures¹ driven by the Pamao TSF project.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

Gold production for YTD 2025 was 13% lower compared to YTD 2024, mainly due to lower grades processed driven by fewer ore tonnes from the underground relating to a planned shaft shutdown during Q1 2025, coupled with an unplanned rope changeout in Q2 2025 that resulted in a delay in processing higher grade tonnes.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 were 29% and 38% higher, respectively, than YTD 2024, mainly due to

lower grades processed, higher maintenance costs due to the events mentioned above and higher royalties resulting from the 3% export duty that was in place during Q1 2025 and the impact of a higher realized gold price¹.

For YTD 2025, AISC/oz¹ were 26% higher compared to YTD 2024, mainly due to the higher TCC/oz¹, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures in YTD 2025 were 7% higher than YTD 2024, mainly due to an increase in project capital expenditures¹ related to the solar project and progress made towards the construction of the Cyanide Tailings Storage Facility 3, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ due to decreased capitalized waste stripping.

North Mara (84%)^a, Tanzania**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Total tonnes mined (000s)	3,271	3,843	(15)%	3,734	(12)%	7,114	7,315	(3)%
Open pit ore	488	1,057	(54)%	500	(2)%	1,545	874	77 %
Open pit waste	2,398	2,398	0 %	2,854	(16)%	4,796	5,665	(15)%
Underground	385	388	(1)%	380	1 %	773	776	0 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Open pit mined	1.90	2.04	(7)%	1.66	14 %	2.00	1.67	20 %
Underground mined	3.73	3.72	0 %	3.23	15 %	3.72	3.01	24 %
Processed	3.16	3.56	(11)%	2.61	21 %	3.36	2.52	33 %
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	698	672	4 %	715	(2)%	1,370	1,366	0 %
Recovery rate	88 %	88 %	0 %	89 %	(1)%	88 %	89 %	(1)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	62	67	(7)%	54	15 %	129	100	29 %
Gold sold (000s oz)	50	68	(26)%	50	0 %	118	96	23 %
Revenue (\$ millions)	168	198	(15)%	117	44 %	366	213	72 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	71	86	(17)%	79	(10)%	157	156	1 %
Income (\$ millions)	88	109	(19)%	35	151 %	197	50	294 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{b,c}	104	127	(18)%	50	108 %	231	80	189 %
EBITDA margin ^d	62 %	64 %	(3)%	43 %	44 %	63 %	38 %	66 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	43	34	26 %	24	79 %	77	54	43 %
Minesite sustaining ^b	10	17	(41)%	10	0 %	27	28	(4)%
Project ^b	33	17	94 %	14	136 %	50	26	92 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,430	1,257	14 %	1,570	(9)%	1,330	1,622	(18)%
TCC (\$/oz) ^b	1,073	986	9 %	1,266	(15)%	1,022	1,301	(21)%
AISC (\$/oz) ^b	1,292	1,258	3 %	1,491	(13)%	1,272	1,617	(21)%

^a. Barrick owns 84% of North Mara, with the GoT owning 16%. North Mara is accounted for as a subsidiary with a 16% non-controlling interest on the basis that Barrick controls the asset. The results in the table and the discussion that follows are based on our 84% share.

^b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^c. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$16 million and \$34 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$18 million, Q2 2024: \$15 million, YTD 2024: \$30 million).

^d. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	0
LTIFR ³	0.00	0.00
TRIFR ³	0.00	1.05
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

North Mara was in a transition phase in Q2 with the conclusion of open pit ore mining in the Gena Cut 2. Looking forward we expect to transition into a more underground focused feed plan resulting in higher grades in Q3, with the open pit mining activity moving to waste material in the Gokona pit. Our expectation continues to be that North Mara will end the year comfortably within the 2025 production guidance.

In Q2 2025, gold production was 7% lower than Q1 2025 mainly driven by a lower average grade processed due to feeding more of the lower grade Gena open pit material into the plant. Gold sales were lower than gold production during Q2 2025 as we set aside 20% of the quarter's production from our Tanzanian mines to be sold to the Bank of Tanzania pursuant to the changes made to the

Mining Act. We are working with the Bank of Tanzania on the terms for the proposed purchase agreement and expect the gold to be sold in Q3 2025. The majority of the 80% of gold that was sold in Q2 occurred at the end of the quarter and therefore the cash from these sales was received early in Q3. The unwind of the remaining gold inventory and receivables is expected to result in higher operating cash flow in Q3.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ were 14% and 9% higher, respectively, than Q1 2025 mainly due to the impact of the lower grade processed. AISC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 was 3% higher than Q1 2025, mainly due to higher TCC/oz¹, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Capital expenditures for Q2 2025 were 26% higher compared to Q1 2025 due to increased project capital expenditures¹ driven by the increased ramp-up of the Gokona open pit pre-stripping project, which is on track to deliver first ore by Q3 2026, combined with the second crushing line, which was partially offset by lower sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Gold production for Q2 2025 was 15% higher mainly due to higher grades mined and processed, slightly offset by lower throughput.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ were 9% and 15% lower, respectively, compared to Q2 2024, due to the higher grade processed, partially offset by higher royalties associated with the higher realized gold price¹. AISC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 was 13% lower than Q2 2024, mainly due to lower TCC/oz¹, while minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis remained in line with Q2 2024.

For Q2 2025, capital expenditures increased by 79% compared to Q2 2024, mainly due to higher project capital expenditures¹ relating to the continued investment in the second crushing line which is scheduled for a Q2 2026 commissioning.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

For YTD 2025, gold production was 29% higher than YTD 2024, mainly due to a higher average grade processed driven by the higher grades mined from the underground and open pit compared to the feed blend of YTD 2024.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in YTD 2025 were 18% and 21% lower, respectively, due to the impact of higher grades processed as described above, partially offset by higher royalties associated with the higher realized gold price¹. AISC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 was 21% lower than YTD 2024 reflecting the decrease in TCC/oz¹, combined with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

For YTD 2025, capital expenditures increased by 43% compared to YTD 2024, mainly driven by higher project capital expenditures¹ reflecting the start up of the Gokona open pit and second crushing line.

Bulyanhulu (84%)^a, Tanzania**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Underground tonnes mined (000s)	377	304	24 %	314	20 %	681	618	10 %
Average grade (grams/tonne)								
Underground mined	5.29	5.27	0 %	5.89	(10)%	5.28	5.87	(10)%
Processed	5.37	5.27	2 %	5.89	(9)%	5.32	5.83	(9)%
Ore tonnes processed (000s)	231	237	(3)%	250	(8)%	468	488	(4)%
Recovery rate	95 %	93 %	2 %	94 %	1 %	94 %	95 %	(1)%
Gold produced (000s oz)	38	37	3 %	45	(16)%	75	87	(14)%
Gold sold (000s oz)	31	38	(18)%	44	(30)%	69	84	(18)%
Revenue (\$ millions)	112	123	(9)%	108	4 %	235	197	19 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	53	65	(18)%	62	(15)%	118	122	(3)%
Income (\$ millions)	58	56	4 %	45	29 %	114	73	56 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{b,c}	69	70	(1)%	58	19 %	139	99	40 %
EBITDA margin ^d	62 %	57 %	9 %	54 %	15 %	59 %	50 %	18 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions)	36	35	3 %	23	57 %	71	49	45 %
Minesite sustaining ^b	22	23	(4)%	11	100 %	45	29	55 %
Project ^b	14	12	17 %	12	17 %	26	20	30 %
COS (\$/oz)	1,722	1,714	0 %	1,438	20 %	1,718	1,458	18 %
TCC (\$/oz) ^b	1,189	1,212	(2)%	985	21 %	1,201	1,013	19 %
AISC (\$/oz) ^b	1,885	1,831	3 %	1,243	52 %	1,856	1,360	36 %

^a. Barrick owns 84% of Bulyanhulu, with the GoT owning 16%. Bulyanhulu is accounted for as a subsidiary with a 16% non-controlling interest on the basis that Barrick controls the asset. The results in the table and the discussion that follows are based on our 84% share.

^b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^c. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$11 million and \$25 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$14 million, Q2 2024: \$13 million, YTD 2024: \$26 million).

^d. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	0
LTIFR ³	0.00	0.00
TRIFR ³	1.51	2.00
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

At Bulyanhulu, Q2 production was higher than Q1 albeit dewatering issues did impact our progress. The dewatering of all key production areas has now been completed, and the focus has shifted to delivering on targeted underground advance rates while minimizing dilution. The Upper West project is advancing well and on schedule for first production by the end of the year. Our expectation continues to be that Bulyanhulu will end the year comfortably within the 2025 production guidance.

In Q2 2025, gold production was 3% higher than Q1 2025 mainly due to a higher average grade processed and higher recovery, slightly offset by lower throughput. Gold sales were lower than gold production during Q2 2025 as we set aside 20% of the quarter's production from our Tanzanian mines to be sold to the Bank of Tanzania pursuant to the changes made to the Mining Act. We are working with the Bank of Tanzania on the terms for the proposed purchase agreement and expect the gold to be sold in Q3 2025. The majority of the 80% of gold that was sold in Q2 occurred at the end of the quarter and therefore

the cash from these sales was received early in Q3. The unwind of the remaining gold inventory and receivables is expected to result in higher operating cash flow in Q3.

COS/oz² was in line with Q1 2025 as higher depreciation on a per ounce basis was largely offset by lower TCC/oz¹. TCC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 was 2% lower reflecting the higher average grade processed. AISC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 was 3% higher than Q1 2025, due to higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

Capital expenditures in Q2 2025 were slightly higher compared to Q1 2025, reflecting higher project capital expenditures¹ which relates to the continued development and infrastructure investments associated with the Upper West project including a new workshop and project related equipment, with first ore expected by the end of the year. This was partially offset by slightly lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

For Q2 2025, gold production was 16% lower than Q2 2024 mainly driven by a lower average grade processed and lower throughput, in line with the mine plan and with the focus on development.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ for Q2 2025 were 20% and 21% higher, respectively, compared to Q2 2024, due to the lower grade processed and higher royalties associated with the higher realized gold price¹, slightly offset by improved underground unit rates associated with the increased tonnes mined. AISC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 was 52% higher than

Q2 2024, mainly due to higher TCC/oz¹ and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

For Q2 2025, capital expenditures were 57% higher than Q2 2024, mainly due to higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ related to the purchase of underground support equipment and dewatering pumps, combined with higher project capital expenditures¹ related to the Upper West project.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

For YTD 2025, gold production was 14% lower than YTD 2024, due to a lower average grade processed and lower throughput, in line with our mine plan.

COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in YTD 2025 were 18% and 19% higher, respectively, than YTD 2024, largely reflecting the lower grades processed and higher royalties associated with the higher realized gold price¹. AISC/oz¹ for YTD 2025 was 36% higher than YTD 2024, mainly due to higher TCC/oz¹, lower gold sales and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

For YTD 2025, capital expenditures increased by 45% compared to YTD 2024, mainly due to higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ related to underground equipment and higher project capital expenditures¹ related to the Upper West project.

Other Mines - Gold

Summary of Operating and Financial Data

	6/30/25					3/31/25				
	Gold produced (000s oz)	COS (\$/oz)	TCC (\$/oz) ^a	AISC (\$/oz) ^a	Capital Expenditures ^b	Gold produced (000s oz)	COS (\$/oz)	TCC (\$/oz) ^a	AISC (\$/oz) ^a	Capital Expenditures ^b
Phoenix (61.5%)	27	2,033	1,010	1,376	8	31	1,686	747	1,012	6
Veladero (50%)	62	1,234	751	1,295	41	71	1,141	753	1,271	48
Tongon (89.7%)	29	2,397	2,204	2,390	4	27	2,154	1,971	2,144	3
Hemlo	32	1,837	1,512	1,766	8	38	1,730	1,458	1,692	9
Porgera (24.5%)	23	1,354	1,041	1,406	10	21	1,675	1,336	1,684	8
Loulo-Gounkoto (80%) ^c	—	—	—	—	4	18	—	—	—	14

^a. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^b. Includes both minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures¹.

^c. As a result of temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto starting January 14, 2025, and subsequent loss of control on June 16, 2025, no operating or per ounce data is provided.

Phoenix (61.5%), Nevada, USA

Gold production for Phoenix in Q2 2025 was 13% lower compared to Q1 2025, mainly driven by lower grades mined and processed, partially offset by higher recoveries. COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 were 21% and 35% higher, respectively, compared to Q1 2025 due to the lower grades processed. TCC/oz¹ was further impacted by lower by-product credits on a per ounce basis. In Q2 2025, AISC/oz¹ increased by 36% compared to Q1 2025 due to higher TCC/oz¹ combined with higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Veladero (50%), Argentina

Gold production for Veladero in Q2 2025 was 13% lower compared to Q1 2025 mainly driven by lower recoverable ounces placed on the leach pad in line with plan. COS/oz² in Q2 2025 was 8% higher due to an increase in depreciation while TCC/oz¹ and AISC/oz¹ remained in line with Q1 2025.

Tongon (89.7%), Côte d'Ivoire

Gold production for Tongon in Q2 2025 was 7% higher than Q1 2025, primarily due to increased throughput in the processing plant. COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 were 11% and 12% higher, respectively, compared to Q1 2025, primarily driven by increased royalty costs as a result of the higher realized gold price¹ and higher energy costs due to power grid constraints necessitating higher reliance on diesel generators. The power blend is expected to normalize in Q3. AISC/oz¹ in Q2 2025 increased by 11% compared to Q1 2025, primarily reflecting higher TCC/oz¹ and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹. Although Tongon continues to be managed for the benefit of all stakeholders, our investment in this asset is not considered to be a core part of our portfolio.

Hemlo (100%), Ontario, Canada

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 16% lower than Q1 2025 resulting from lower ore tonnes mined and processed as per the planned mine sequence and resulting from planned improvement projects in the underground. This was partially offset by a higher average grade processed and slightly higher recoveries. COS/oz² was 6% higher, while TCC/oz¹ and AISC/oz¹ were both 4% higher than Q1 2025, resulting from lower fixed cost dilution related to lower sales volumes. Although Hemlo continues to be managed for the benefit of all stakeholders, our investment in this asset is not considered to be a core part of our portfolio.

Porgera (24.5%), Papua New Guinea

Gold production in Q2 2025 was 10% higher than Q1 2025 driven by the ongoing ramp-up of operations. COS/oz², TCC/oz¹ and AISC/oz¹ were all lower than Q1 2025 driven by higher production, with AISC/oz¹ partially offset by higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures.

Loulo-Gounkoto (80%), Mali

On January 14, 2025, Loulo-Gounkoto temporarily suspended operations following an ongoing dispute over the existing mining Conventions. On June 16, 2025 the Bamako Commercial Tribunal placed Loulo-Gounkoto under a temporary provisional administration. While Barrick retains its 80% legal ownership of the mine, operational control has been transferred to an external administrator. As a result of this loss of control event, the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest of Loulo-Gounkoto were deconsolidated and derecognized and an investment recognized at fair value to reflect the value of our shareholder rights in Q2 2025 resulting in a net loss of \$1,035 million (pre-tax). Refer to page 8 for more information.

In addition, the temporary suspension had a significant negative impact on Loulo-Gounkoto's financial results for 2025 prior to the loss of control event and the loss of \$58 million in Q2 2025 mainly relates to reduced operations costs (included in Other Expense (Income) as detailed in note 9 of the Financial Statements) as well as continued depreciation of certain assets.

Lumwana (100%), Zambia**Summary of Operating and Financial Data**

	For the three months ended					For the six months ended		
	6/30/25	3/31/25	% Change	6/30/24	% Change	6/30/25	6/30/24	% Change
Open pit tonnes mined (000s)	37,481	30,310	24 %	39,132	(4)%	67,791	68,703	(1)%
Open pit ore	7,667	6,004	28 %	5,563	38 %	13,671	9,290	47 %
Open pit waste	29,814	24,306	23 %	33,569	(11)%	54,120	59,413	(9)%
Average grade								
Open pit mined	0.63 %	0.59 %	7 %	0.49 %	29 %	0.61 %	0.49 %	24 %
Processed	0.67 %	0.57 %	18 %	0.45 %	49 %	0.63 %	0.43 %	47 %
Tonnes processed (000s)	7,082	5,237	35 %	6,523	9 %	12,319	12,545	(2)%
Recovery rate	92 %	91 %	1 %	85 %	8 %	92 %	86 %	6 %
Copper produced (kt)	44	27	63 %	25	76 %	71	47	51 %
Copper sold (kt)	39	34	15 %	25	56 %	73	47	55 %
Revenue (\$ millions)	340	305	11 %	219	55 %	645	382	69 %
Cost of sales (\$ millions)	194	208	(7)%	172	13 %	402	340	18 %
Income (\$ millions)	144	95	52 %	37	(289)%	239	30	697 %
EBITDA (\$ millions) ^{a,b}	213	155	37 %	107	99 %	368	160	130 %
EBITDA margin ^c	63 %	51 %	24 %	49 %	29 %	57 %	42 %	36 %
Capital expenditures (\$ millions) ^d	151	70	116 %	117	29 %	221	204	8 %
Minesite sustaining ^a	78	50	56 %	102	(24)%	128	177	(28)%
Project ^a	72	20	260 %	15	380 %	92	27	241 %
COS (\$/lb)	2.25	2.80	(20)%	3.15	(29)%	2.51	3.27	(23)%
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) ^a	1.58	2.22	(29)%	2.14	(26)%	1.88	2.32	(19)%
AISC (\$/lb) ^a	2.79	3.20	(13)%	4.36	(36)%	2.98	4.34	(31)%

^a. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^b. EBITDA represents income less depreciation. Depreciation expense is \$69 million and \$129 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively (Q1 2025: \$60 million, Q2 2024: \$70 million, YTD 2024: \$130 million).

^c. Represents EBITDA divided by revenue.

^d. Includes capitalized interest.

Safety and Environment

	For the three months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25
LTI	0	1
LTIFR ³	0.00	0.22
TRIFR ³	0.00	0.22
Class 1 ⁴ environmental incidents	0	0

Financial Results**Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025**

As previously guided, Q1 was expected to be the lowest quarter of the year mainly driven by lower grades as per the mine plan. For Q2, open pit mining continued to track well on both costs and tonnes. As such, our expectation continues to be that Lumwana will end the year comfortably within the 2025 production guidance.

Copper production in Q2 2025 was 63% higher than in Q1 2025 due to improved mining rates driving higher throughput as well as higher grades and better recovery.

COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ were 20% and 29% lower, respectively, than Q1 2025, mainly reflecting the higher grade processed, as well as higher waste stripping from the change in the mine plan to mine more material in the Malundwe pit causing higher capital stripping. In Q2 2025, AISC/lb¹ decreased by 13% compared to Q1 2025, primarily driven by the decrease in C1 cash costs/lb¹, partially offset by higher royalties due to the higher realized

copper price¹ and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditure¹.

Capital expenditures for Q2 2025 were 116% higher than Q1 2025, due to higher project capital expenditures¹ on long lead items and the mobile equipment related to the Lumwana Super Pit Expansion project, as well as higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ resulting from higher waste stripping. Refer to the Projects section on page 31 for more details.

The free cash flow¹ for the quarter was impacted by delays experienced with the smelters leading to a build up in our receivables which are expected to normalize again in Q3.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

Copper production for Q2 2025 was 76% higher than Q2 2024, mainly due to higher grades processed, as well as higher recoveries and higher throughput.

COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ for Q2 2025 decreased by 29% and 26%, respectively, compared to Q2 2024, mainly due to the higher grades processed and higher fixed cost dilution. For Q2 2025, AISC/lb¹ was 36% lower than Q2 2024 mainly due to lower C1 cash cost/lb¹ and lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹. This was partially offset by higher royalties due to the higher realized copper price¹.

Capital expenditures for Q2 2025 were 29% higher than Q2 2024, mainly due to the increased project capital expenditures¹ on the Super Pit Expansion project, including

long lead items, mobile equipment, housing, engineering procurement and construction management and owners team costs.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

Copper production for YTD 2025 was 51% higher than YTD 2024, primarily due to higher grades processed and higher recovery rates.

COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ for YTD 2025 decreased by 23% and 19%, respectively, compared to YTD 2024, mainly as a result of higher grades processed, partially offset by higher mining and energy costs. For YTD 2025, AISC/lb¹ decreased by 31% compared to YTD 2024, mainly due to lower minesite sustaining capital

expenditures¹ and lower C1 cash costs/lb¹, partially offset by higher royalty costs driven by the higher realized copper price¹.

Capital expenditures for YTD 2025 were 8% higher than YTD 2024 due to higher project capital expenditures¹ on the Super Pit Expansion project, as described above, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ including a decrease in waste stripping.

Other Mines - Copper

Summary of Operating and Financial Data

	6/30/25					3/31/25				
	Copper production (kt)	COS (\$/lb)	C1 cash costs (\$/lb) ^a	AISC (\$/lb) ^a	Capital Expenditures ^b	Copper production (kt)	COS (\$/lb)	C1 cash costs (\$/lb) ^a	AISC (\$/lb) ^a	Capital Expenditures ^b
Zaldívar (50%)	7	4.59	3.46	4.34	13	9	4.11	2.99	3.38	7
Jabal Sayid (50%)	8	2.11	1.29	1.46	4	8	1.96	1.44	1.55	4

^a. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

^b. Includes both minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures¹.

Zaldívar (50%), Chile

Copper production for Zaldívar in Q2 2025 was 22% lower than Q1 2025 driven by lower throughput and recovery. COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ were 12% and 16% higher, respectively, than Q1 2025, driven by lower production. AISC/lb¹ in Q2 2025 was 28% higher compared to Q1 2025, driven by higher C1 cash costs/lb¹ and higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

In May 2025, Zaldívar's Environmental Impact Assessment was approved. This approval enables the extension of Zaldívar's mine life to 2051. Our investment in this asset, of which we are not the operator, continues to be a non-core part of our portfolio.

Jabal Sayid (50%), Saudi Arabia

Jabal Sayid's copper production in Q2 2025 was in line with Q1 2025 as lower grades processed were offset by higher recoveries. COS/lb² for Q2 2025 was 8% higher than Q1 2025 due to higher processing unit rates, while C1 cash costs/lb¹ decreased by 10% as higher gold by-product credits and lower treatment and refining costs more than offset these higher unit rates. AISC/lb¹ in Q2 2025 decreased by 6% compared to Q1 2025, mainly due to lower C1 cash costs/lb¹, partially offset by higher sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per pound basis.

Growth Projects

Goldrush Project, Nevada, USA⁶

Goldrush, which is included within Cortez, is expected to be a long-life underground mine with anticipated annual production in excess of 400,000 ounces of gold per year (100% basis) once in full production by 2028.

In Q2 2025, execution planning for the second surface ventilation raise was completed with construction preparation activities planned to begin in Q4. The additional fresh air intake to support equipment ramp up is expected in Q4 2026. Life of Mine ventilation modeling is planned to be updated next quarter to optimize future surface raises.

Surface dewatering began in Horse Canyon through the first of three wells planned in 2025. The second and third wells are planned to be commissioned in Q3 and Q4, respectively. Mine dewatering is on track with the next wells planned for 2027.

The material handling trade-off study was completed for ore and backfill aggregate transport. The portal pad and access road are currently being redesigned to accommodate Komatsu 930E haul trucks. The portal pad design will reflect the future paste backfill plant infrastructure and associated stockpiles for dry tailings.

Material testing continues with focus on optimizing the paste backfill makeup; specifically the paste pumping capability and cement content necessary to satisfy the backfill strength requirements. A summary test report is expected in Q3 which will help steer the project infrastructure required to deliver paste backfill to the mining operation. A conceptual design of the plant components has been developed and a technical review will be completed in Q3.

As of June 30, 2025, project spend was \$457 million on a 100% basis (including \$10 million in Q2 2025) inclusive of the exploration declines. This capital spent to date, together with the remaining expected pre-production capital, is still anticipated to be near the approximate \$1 billion initial capital estimate for the Goldrush project (100% basis).

Fourmile, Nevada, USA⁷

Fourmile, located adjacent to Goldrush, is a 100% owned Barrick asset in Nevada and has the potential to be a standalone Tier One Gold Asset⁵. The current focus is on exploration drilling with promising results to date that support the potential to significantly increase the modeled extents of the declared mineral resource within the 2.5 kilometers of prospective Wenban stratigraphy, as well as to uplift the grade. A dedicated Barrick project development team and budget are targeting the extension of the existing mineral resources, while also evaluating an independent surface portal access from Bullion Hill, which would decouple the evaluation of the project from the existing Goldrush development and ultimately complement the current Goldrush multi-purpose development. Footwall development along the strike of the Fourmile orebodies would initially be used for underground exploration drilling and then later be re-purposed for ore haulage.

During Q2 2025, engineering work for the portal and execution plan of the Bullion Hill Decline continued to progress while the team also advanced the metallurgical studies and ongoing mining trade off studies in support of the PFS. The disturbance plan that was submitted to the

relevant authorities in Q1 2025, continues to progress on plan.

Drilling continued to ramp up to the largest drill campaign at Fourmile with 16 rigs active in Q2 for a total of 23,667m drilled. This drilling is focused on defining the orebody and delineating the overall Fourmile footprint, with drilling planned across the full strike length. Drilling is expected to continue at a similar pace in Q3, while results come in from earlier this year and are updated in the geologic model.

Barrick anticipates Fourmile will be incorporated into the NGM joint venture, at fair market value, if certain criteria are met. In Q2 2025, we spent \$26 million, with a YTD spend of \$31 million, out of an estimated \$75 to \$85 million for 2025 as we continue to expand the upside and continue conversion drilling in the known deposits. This will also cover additional study costs as we commence the PFS in 2025.

Ren, Nevada, USA⁸

Ren is a new ore deposit at Goldstrike Underground and a key expansion project at Carlin. Located north of Goldstrike Underground's Meikle and Banshee deposits, Ren is anticipated to produce an average of 140,000 ounces per year (contained ounces, 100% basis) once in full production in 2027.

To develop the deposit, the existing exploration drift will be duplicated, allowing for increased ventilation and secondary egress into the working area. Once completed, additional exploration drilling platforms will be constructed to support further drilling on the project allowing for both the conversion of the existing resource and further growth of the deposit.

To support production mining of the deposit, an additional set of twin declines will be driven from the Betze-Post open pit to the north with the intent to provide life of mine ventilation to the deposit as well as a direct path for material to be hauled and hoisted out via the existing Meikle Headframe. To complete the project, a seven meter ventilation shaft will be sunk 550 meters to serve as an exhaust raise and utility conduit for mining the orebody.

During Q2 2025, work on the secondary drift development was impacted by the replacement of the development contractor with internal resources at a lower cost. Remaining drill bays were completed to facilitate the 2025 drilling program and remaining development around the JB zone is anticipated to be completed in Q3. Rehabilitation of the initial exploration drift is largely complete, which has improved area egress and ventilation. Infill conversion drilling continued with a total of 4,150 meters through the end of Q2, with the assay results starting to come back to support the conversion updates. Final contract negotiations advanced for the Ren ventilation shaft construction and a contract is expected to be awarded in Q3.

As of June 30, 2025, project spend was \$115 million (including \$20 million in Q2 2025) out of an estimated capital cost of \$410 to \$470 million (100% basis).

Pueblo Viejo Expansion, Dominican Republic⁹

The Pueblo Viejo Life of Mine Expansion continues to focus on housing, resettlement, and the Naranjo Tailings Storage Facility. Engineering work is ongoing to optimize design,

complete permitting and advance the project on schedule. Current field work includes the dam access road, the diorite filter access road, development of the diorite filter quarry, and ongoing drilling for site investigation.

The housing project continues with 402 homes constructed and 82 families now resettled. The east side of the project is on track, which includes the sewage treatment plant, two community centers and the elementary school.

The overall resettlement process continues to advance, with key issues resolved and the agreement between the mine, communities and government successfully executed. The Resettlement Action Plan is progressing with asset inventories nearing completion and package presentations progressing well.

As at June 30, 2025, total project spend was \$1,165 million (including \$22 million in Q2 2025) on a 100% basis. The estimated capital cost of the plant expansion and mine life extension project remains approximately \$2.6 billion (100% basis).

Veladero Phase 8 Leach Pad, Argentina

The construction of the Phase 8 leach pad will be divided into three phases being 8A, 8B and 8C. In December 2024, the Phase 8A leach pad construction project was approved. Construction started in Q1 2025 and is expected to be completed by Q1 2026. Construction of the phase includes cutting, filling, sub-drainage and monitoring, leak collection and recirculation, impermeabilization, as well as pregnant leaching solution collection.

Overall, for the Phase 8 leach pad, as at June 30, 2025, project spend was \$53 million (\$14 million in Q2) out of an estimated capital cost of \$250-270 million (100% basis).

Reko Diq Project, Pakistan¹⁰

At the end of 2024, Barrick completed a full update of the project's 2010 feasibility study and 2011 expansion prefeasibility study and added 7.3 million tonnes of copper and 13 million ounces of attributable gold in probable reserves as at December 31, 2024¹¹. Once fully commissioned, the Reko Diq project is projected to deliver 240,000 tonnes of copper production and 297,000 ounces of gold per year during Phase 1 increasing to 460,000 tonnes of copper and 520,000 ounces of gold during the first ten years (2034-2043) of Phase 2 (100% basis). This is based on an increased 45Mtpa process plant throughput in Phase 1 (from the original 40Mtpa) and 90Mtpa (from the original 80Mtpa) in Phase 2, following the grind size optimization work undertaken as part of the feasibility study. The total estimated capital cost of Phase 1 is \$5.6-6.0 billion (100% basis, exclusive of capitalization of financing costs) to be spent between 2025-2029. On February 11, 2025, the Board of Directors conditionally approved the development of Phase 1 subject to the closing of approximately \$3 billion of limited recourse project financing. Assuming \$3 billion of project financing, Barrick's share of the total partner equity contribution required to fund the construction of Phase 1 is expected to be \$1.4-1.7 billion (exclusive of capitalization of financing costs). The total estimated capital cost of Phase 2 is \$3.3-3.6 billion (100% basis, exclusive of capitalization of financing costs) to be spent between 2029-2033.

Q2 was focused on finalizing the Fluor contract, with the Full Notice to Proceed now executed, and integrating engineering optimizations into the execution schedule. Key construction package definitions advanced

ahead of tendering, while major equipment contracts were signed to initiate long-lead procurement. Early works progressed on site infrastructure, and regulatory approvals remained on track.

Capital expenditures commenced in Q2 2024, with total capitalized spend to date of \$421 million (including \$193 million in Q2 2025) (100% basis).

For 2025, the spend profile has been optimized with suppliers and continues to be less than \$1 billion (100% basis) with the project schedule remaining on track.

Kibali Solar Project, DRC

This project entails the design, supply and installation of a 16 MW photovoltaic solar farm with a 15 MW battery energy storage system to complement the existing hydroelectric power stations raising the renewable component of the mine's energy mix from 81% to 85%. The completion of this project is projected to deliver a 53% reduction in fuel consumption in the power plant. During Q2 2025, the commissioning of the solar PV field with its associated tracking system and battery energy storage system (BESS) has been completed. This enabled the injection of power from the PV field into the Kibali power grid to commence. The final phase and area of focus for Q3 2025 includes the integration of the solar PV field and BESS in the power management system to ensure the full utilization of the benefits provided by the solar project. As at June 30, 2025, project spend was \$40 million (including \$1 million in Q2 2025) out of an estimated capital cost of \$55 million (100% basis).

Lumwana Super Pit Expansion, Zambia¹²

The Lumwana Super Pit Expansion is projected to deliver 240,000 tonnes of copper production per year, from a 52Mtpa process plant expansion, with a mine life of more than 30 years. Following the successful transition in 2023 to the owner stripping model we have already seen the 20% planned cost and efficiency benefit which aligns well with the interim mine volumes and longer-term expansion strategy.

The project execution schedule was risk assessed during Q2 2025 which maintains our target of first copper production in Q1 2028 and provides a clear outline of the critical path influenced by engineering, procurement and construction. The main critical path for the process plant expansion is the mill building, driven by concrete volumes. Long lead equipment manufacturing is continuing to make progress with certified vendor data provided to continue detailed engineering of the process plant. Procurement of future packages is tracking on schedule with the award of key packages during the quarter, including the civil package for the wet plant, construction package of the pebble crusher and conveyor mechanical equipment.

The geotechnical site investigation report has been handed over to the engineering consultant where remediation work for the pebble crusher and milling foundations has commenced.

The current construction activities which involves enabling earthworks construction at the wet plant, including critical road infrastructure, has made steady progress during Q2 2025.

The building of the first accommodation units for the construction camp has been completed and handed over to operations during Q2. Procurement and construction for the next phase of accommodation units has

commenced. The TSF design and reviews have been completed and the construction of the first diversion channel for the expanded facility is currently in progress.

Positive progress of the detailed engineering, procurement and construction ensured that the total project remains ahead of schedule. We have now successfully integrated with the new engineering, procurement, and construction management and have delivered an updated execution schedule which delivers on all key milestones set out in the feasibility study. Following this updated execution

schedule, an updated forecast of the project cash flow for 2025 has been completed to ensure it is fully aligned. The spend profile has been optimized with suppliers and is now expected to be approximately \$350 million in 2025 with no impact on the project schedule. As at Q2 2025, we have spent \$60 million, (including \$44 million in Q2 2025). As at June 30, 2025, the total spend on the expansion project is \$222 million. The total project capital cost (exclusive of capitalized stripping) is expected to be \$2 billion based on the approved feasibility study.

Exploration and Mineral Resource Management

The foundation of our exploration strategy is a deep organizational understanding that discovery through exploration is a long-term investment and the main value driver for the business. Our exploration strategy has multiple elements that all need to be in balance to deliver on Barrick's business plan for growth and long-term sustainability.

First, we seek to deliver projects of a short- to medium-term nature that will drive improvements in mine plans. Second, we seek to make new discoveries that add to Barrick's Tier One Gold Asset⁵ portfolio. Third, we work to optimize the value of our major undeveloped projects and finally, we seek to identify emerging opportunities early in their value chain and secure them, where appropriate.

The following section summarizes the exploration results from Q2 2025.

North America

Carlin, Nevada, USA

Drilling during the quarter on the Carlin Trend focused on near-mine conversion drilling, primarily at Leeville, Ren and Arturo. Results to date have been in line with expectations, validating high-grade mineral controls and confirming the deposit geology.

Several drill programs on earlier stage projects began during the quarter and are currently in progress. To date, holes have been completed at Greater Leeville, Carlin Basin, and several near-mine targets proximal to Goldstrike.

At Greater Leeville, a completed hole testing the mineralization controlling stratigraphy along the Lynn/Big 6 corridor has intersected moderate decalcification and anomalism at the target horizon, expanding the target footprint. Assays are pending, and three additional holes are in progress.

Following the success of the Carlin Basin top-of-bedrock and framework drilling completed in 2024, two of the most prospective targets are currently being drill tested. Strong geochemical anomalism in combination with the projections of the Good Hope and Chucker/Alunite fault zones from the Gold Quarry deposit framing the target opportunities.

At Goldstrike underground, near-mine drilling has identified a new zone of strong brecciation, sulfidation and dyking along the Post Fault in a previously undrilled area of the main structural trend. Situated at a slightly deeper elevation to previous drilling and mining levels, this new zone, called the GAP, between Meikle and Rodeo, shows strong indications for well developed breccia hosted mineralization in the primary host lithologies present elsewhere on the trend. Assays are currently pending for the first hole, and follow-up drilling is in progress, testing the

remainder of the 700 meter strike length potential of the target area.

Cortez, Nevada, USA¹³

Within the Hanson system, below the Cortez Hills Underground operation, the first surface core hole at the Birch target returned 8.5 meters at 7.41 g/t Au. These results confirm 100 meters strike of continuous high-grade hosted in silica-sulfide breccia. Drilling will continue to test additional strike length in support of a near-term incremental resource addition.

At Swift, delivery of a new model resolves thrust-fold complexities and has generated targets of potential feeding structures. Targeted drilling will begin in Q3.

At Goldrush, growth and exploration drilling was deferred during mine development. Mineralization remains open in multiple directions along the five-kilometer strike of the deposit providing a significant upside opportunity. Drilling will begin in the second half of 2025 targeting a significant ounce addition in the southern KB area.

Turquoise Ridge, Nevada, USA

New geologic information from multiple drilling programs around Turquoise Ridge has better defined the framework around the mine, generating a stronger interpretation on the primary FED and MBD zones, whilst confirming the presence of significant ore-controlling features around both zones with step-out drilling also intersecting alteration along the Turquoise Ridge and Getchell-parallel faults. Assays are pending.

Infill drilling has begun in the Mega Pit further defining Cut 55 mineralization and structural controls. An expansion of the existing reserve pit shell is anticipated as a result of this program, which will not only contribute additional reserve ounces to our open pit operations but also enhance the value of the present designs.

Regional, Nevada Gold Mines

NGM's regional exploration team is investigating greenfield opportunities within the joint venture. Multiple deposit types are being considered to deliver value to the company with an open-minded approach. The underexplored Jurassic Park project at Buffalo Mountain on newly acquired ground shows copper-gold porphyry potential in a large intrusive complex where exploration is currently in progress.

Regional, USA

Barrick's regional exploration team continues to identify and acquire opportunities for discovery of both gold and copper deposits across the western USA. Geologic fieldwork is in progress across the portfolio, supplemented by geophysical surveys. Several properties are currently in the drill

permitting stage with various federal and state agencies. Drilling will start on one epithermal project in western Nevada in Q3, while three other projects in Nevada, Arizona and Montana are expected to be approved for drilling in Q4.

Patris, Quebec, Canada

The Patris earn-in agreement with Midland Exploration was terminated in May 2025.

Norris, Ontario, Canada

Wide-space framework drilling along a covered stretch of the Cadillac-Larder Lake deformation zone and associated second order structures intercepted broad zones of alteration and pathfinder geochemistry. Interpretation and data analysis is ongoing and expected to lead to targeted drilling in Q3 2025.

Regional, Canada

Two new consolidated greenfield opportunities were acquired through map staking in Quebec during Q2 in the Cornier and Laflamme areas, comprising approximately 70,000 hectares over major structures and associated basins. The area has seen little previous exploration. Field reconnaissance, including mapping and prospecting will start in Q3 2025.

Latin America & Asia-Pacific

Pueblo Viejo, Dominican Republic

At Pueblo Viejo, the team has refined six priority areas of interest for epithermal gold mineralization. Follow-up fieldwork has identified Mejita Tails—located approximately one kilometer southeast of the Moore pit—as the current top-ranked target. A 2,000-meter diamond drill program is scheduled to begin in August 2025 to test this area. Work continues across the remaining targets, with additional drill-ready prospects expected to be defined by year-end.

Regional Exploration, Dominican Republic

At the Restauracion District, located in the western Dominican Republic, geological work continues to advance across four large areas of interest with potential for epithermal and porphyry-style gold mineralization. Two target areas: Simon (three by two kilometers) and Mariano (five by three kilometers) have emerged as the most prospective. An Induced Polarization geophysical survey is planned for Q3. Drill-ready targets are expected to be defined in both areas by year-end.

Jamaica

Early-stage exploration activities continued under the earn-in agreement with Geophysx Jamaica Ltd., focused on two prioritized camp-scale areas with potential for epithermal and porphyry-style gold mineralization along Jamaica's Cretaceous and Paleocene belts. Induced Polarization and Audio Magnetotelluric ground geophysical surveys will be completed in the Central district in Q3 with the objective to define drill-ready targets by year-end. Along the Paleocene Belt, the goal is to define the top-priority target and progress it toward drill-ready status in the first half of 2026.

Veladero District, Argentina^{14, 15}

The discovery of new ounces that support the extension of Veladero's Life of Mine remains a key priority. The current exploration program is combining near-mine drilling with a district-scale review focused on identifying additional oxidized high-sulfidation gold systems. Multiple epithermal

gold targets have been prioritized, including Porfiada, Argenta Block, Filo Norte and The Wall with drill programs expected to resume in the second half of the year.

At the Porfiada target, located five kilometers north of the Veladero pit, drilling has confirmed an oxidized high-sulfidation system with similar characteristics to Veladero with a broad surface footprint of approximately 1.4 kilometers by 500 meters, marked by extensive steam-heated alteration, indicating good preservation. Hole DDH-POR-05 returned two encouraging intercepts: 53.8 meters at 0.36 g/t Au from 61 meters and 34.5 meters at 1.93 g/t Au from 301.5 meters. Large portions of the alteration footprint remain untested, and follow-up drilling is planned after the winter season.

At the Argenta Block, located five kilometers south of the Veladero pit, recent drilling is testing the southwestern extension of the historically mined deposit. Notably, hole DDH-ARG-014 returned 21.4 meters at 0.56 g/t Au from 170 meters including 5.15 meters at 1.05 g/t Au from 170.85 meters, opening up a potential 500-meter extension of the Argenta ore shoot. Follow-up drilling is ongoing.

Peru

Exploration activities in Peru are focused on consolidating large, prospective land positions across proven mineral belts. The portfolio spans from reconnaissance work to first-pass drilling, targeting high-sulfidation gold and porphyry copper and gold systems.

At the Ccoropuro copper-gold porphyry district in southern Peru, a drilling program, which began in early Q3, will test multiple targets defined by geological mapping, geochemical anomalies, and remote sensing. The district remains largely underexplored, with significant potential to define new porphyry centers.

In the Alqo Sub-belt, exploration work is advancing over a large, recently consolidated land position in a prospective segment of the Eocene-Oligocene belt, located between the Constancia and Tintaya porphyry districts. Early field results are encouraging and target delineation is ongoing, with further technical and land access work expected to continue through the second half of the year.

Reko Diq, Pakistan¹⁶

Exploration activities at Reko Diq continue to progress positively, with a strong focus on enhancing geological understanding across the district.

At Bukit Pasir, located four kilometers northeast of the Western Porphyries, drilling has confirmed a significant new copper-gold porphyry discovery. To date, drilling has defined a mineralized footprint of more than 700 meters north-south by 600 meters east-west, with continuous copper-gold mineralization intercepted from shallow depths (approximately 30 meters). Hole RD-001184, located 200 meters north of previously reported hole RD-001183, intercepted 974 meters at 0.51% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au from 24 meters, including 630 meters at 0.60% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au from 356 meters. Hole RD-001188, located 200 meters east of RD-001184 intercepted 1,030 meters at 0.54% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au from 22 meters, including 482 meters at 0.80% Cu and 0.32 g/t Au from 570 meters. The Bukit Pasir system remains open in several directions, and structural interpretation suggests that higher-grade mineralization may become shallower toward the north, enhancing its potential for near-surface resource definition. Follow-up drilling is planned for the second half of the year, with the

objective of advancing the project to a more advanced exploration stage by year-end.

A 60-square-kilometer 3D Induced Polarization geophysical survey covering the mining lease — including Bukit Pasir and the Western Porphyries — is scheduled to commence in Q3. The data will support petrophysical characterization and prioritization of additional targets, particularly those under cover.

At the same time, the team continues to advance the Exploration License area through regional mapping, transects, and a systematic target ranking process.

Porgera, Papua New Guinea

At the Wangima target, diamond drilling continued during the quarter, with total drilling reaching 11,626 meters by the end of Q2. A resource model update and pit optimization study incorporating Wangima was completed during the period, and the results are now being used to guide and optimize follow-up drilling.

In parallel, a comprehensive geological, structural, and mineralization review was completed across the Porgera Special Mining Lease and adjacent Exploration Leases. This work has confirmed the presence of multiple new exploration targets. Field programs, including mapping and geochemical sampling, were designed during Q2 and are scheduled for execution across 2025 and 2026 to advance target delineation and drill planning.

Japan Gold Strategic Alliance, Japan

At Ebino, located near the Hishikari deposit, drilling commenced during Q2 to test low-sulfidation epithermal gold targets. Two diamond drillholes were completed, and a third is in progress. Drilling intersected silica–clay alteration zones, consistent with epithermal environments. Assay results are pending and expected in Q3, with interpretation of geological features ongoing.

Africa and Middle East

Kibali, DRC¹⁷

At ARK, drilling is currently underway, targeting the delivery of a high-grade, multi-million-ounce orebody located approximately four kilometers from the processing plant. During Q2 drilling identified multiple new zones of mineralization within the system. With follow-up work, these discoveries have the potential to support further expansions of both open-pit and underground resources. Notable intercepts include AGDD0032, which returned 19.72 meters at 5.44 g/t Au from 88.28 meters, including a high-grade interval of 3.45 meters at 23.76 g/t Au from 95.55 meters, and RKDD0061, with 19.1 meters at 3.08 g/t Au from 266.00 meters, including 4.9 meters at 7.99 g/t Au from 268.31 meters.

Meanwhile, framework drilling is testing the outer limits of the ARK system to expand the highly prospective search space, particularly down-plunge. These efforts have intersected mineralized lodes that represent a 350-meter extension down-plunge, beyond any previous drilling, with the system remaining open at depth. Significant results from this phase include 8.9 meters at 4.24 g/t Au from 561.10 meters in ADD045 and 10.4 meters at 3.06 g/t Au from 371.60 meters in ADD049, which includes 7 meters at 4.00 g/t Au.

At KCD, deep directional drilling successfully intersected the extension of the KCD host geology and mineralization system 500 meters down-plunge from the previous deepest drill holes (one kilometer vertical depth).

An underground exploration drive is being planned to more efficiently drill test and unlock the extensions of the multiple main lodes in the KCD system which remain open in multiple directions.

North Mara and Bulyanhulu, Tanzania¹⁸

At North Mara, a 45-hole reverse circulation drilling program is underway at the Tagota complex, targeting a one by two and a half kilometer gold-bearing hydrothermal system identified through earlier exploration phases. The program aims to assess the potential of this target to host a significant satellite deposit, located approximately 17 kilometers from the processing plant. While most assay results are still pending, those received to date are encouraging and confirm the presence of a broad, mineralized envelope such as TGRC054: 22 meters at 1.48 g/t Au from 87 meters, including 5 meters at 4.65 g/t Au.

On the Nzega Belt, target delineation drilling programs have commenced on prioritized segments of the 150 kilometer long fertile structural corridor. These programs are focused on identifying large-scale mineralized systems beneath extensive post-mineral cover, which may have preserved the potential for undiscovered gold.

High-resolution geophysical surveys began in early Q3 at both Nzega and Siga. These surveys will support detailed geological interpretations, guiding follow-up geochemical drilling programs and enabling the generation of high-priority exploration targets.

Jabal Sayid, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Deep penetrating ground electromagnetics and high-resolution gravity surveys have been completed over the prospective corridors on the Jabal Sayid mining license and geophysical crews have now moved to survey the prospective corridors in the Umm ad Damar and Jabal Sayid South Exploration licenses which are located close to the Jabal Sayid Mine. Priority targets identified from this work will be tested in Q3. Beneath Lode 4 at Jabal Sayid, a deep diamond drilling program has commenced to test for repeating zones of mineralization along the main controlling structures.

Lumwana, Zambia and Central African Copperbelt

In the Central African Copperbelt at Lumwana, drilling has commenced at the Odile target located less than 10 kilometers west of the Malundwe Pit, testing for a repetition of the Malundwe Ore Schist. The two drillholes completed to date have intersected ore schist, with assay results pending. The program will test the potential for Odile to deliver a high grade satellite to provide flexibility to Lumwana.

Further afield the regional greenfield portfolio across the Copperbelt has expanded significantly with four new exploration licenses being granted in Q2 covering 3,818km². Target delineation programs have commenced across the portfolio aiming to deliver the Copperbelt's next major discovery.

Review of Financial Results

Revenue

(\$ millions, except per oz/lb data in dollars)		For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Gold					
000s oz sold ^a	770	751	956	1,521	1,866
000s oz produced ^a	797	758	948	1,555	1,888
Market price (\$/oz)	3,280	2,860	2,338	3,067	2,203
Realized price (\$/oz) ^b	3,295	2,898	2,344	3,099	2,213
Revenue	3,280	2,766	2,868	6,046	5,396
Copper					
000s tonnes sold ^a	54	51	42	105	81
000s tonnes produced ^a	59	44	43	103	83
Market price (\$/lb)	4.32	4.24	4.42	4.28	4.12
Realized price (\$/lb) ^b	4.36	4.51	4.53	4.43	4.21
Revenue	337	304	219	641	382
Other sales	64	60	75	124	131
Total revenue	3,681	3,130	3,162	6,811	5,909

a. On an attributable basis.

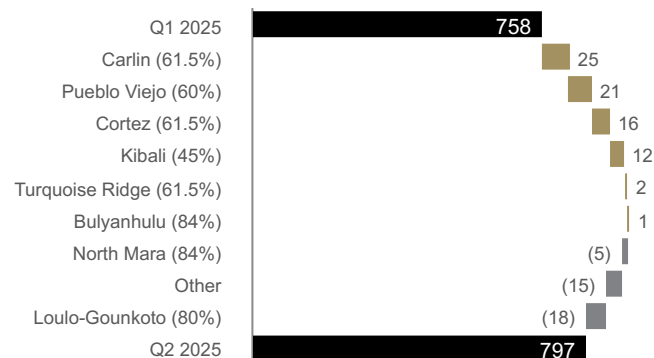
b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025

In Q2 2025, gold revenues on a consolidated basis increased by 19% compared to Q1 2025, as a higher realized gold price¹ was combined with higher sales volumes. The average market price for Q2 2025 was \$3,280/oz, representing an all-time high quarterly average and a 15% increase versus the \$2,860/oz average in Q1 2025. During Q2 2025, the gold price ranged from \$2,957/oz to an all-time nominal high of \$3,500/oz, and closed the quarter at \$3,287/oz. Gold prices in Q2 2025 continued to be volatile, impacted by economic and geopolitical concerns, especially related to the potential impact of increased tariffs on global trade, and a decline in the value of the trade-weighted US dollar.

In Q2 2025, gold production on an attributable basis increased by 5% compared to Q1 2025 mainly as a result of planned shutdowns at Carlin, Pueblo Viejo and Kibali that occurred in the prior quarter. This was partially offset by lower production as a result of the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto, which was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025 (refer to page 8 for further details).

ATTRIBUTABLE GOLD PRODUCTION VARIANCE (000s oz) Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025



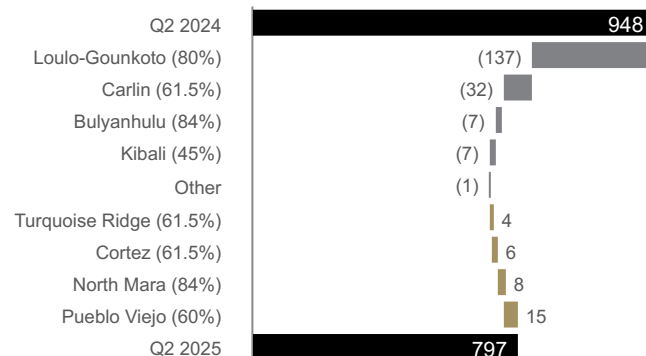
In Q2 2025, copper revenues on a consolidated basis increased by 11% compared to Q1 2025, primarily due to higher sales volumes compared to Q1 2025, partially offset by a lower realized copper price¹. The average market price in Q2 2025 was \$4.32/lb, representing an increase of 2% from the \$4.24/lb average in Q1 2025. The realized copper price¹ in Q2 2025 was slightly higher than the market copper price due to the timing of sales, whereas the realized copper price¹ was higher than the market copper price in Q1 due to the impact of positive provisional pricing adjustments. During the first half of 2025, the copper price traded in a range of \$3.68/lb to \$4.61/lb, and closed the quarter at \$4.55/lb. Copper prices in Q2 2025 were impacted by a decline in the trade-weighted US dollar, concerns about the global economy resulting from global trade disputes, the flow of physical copper due to potential tariffs, and demand forecasts in China, which is the world's largest consumer of copper.

Attributable copper production in Q2 2025 was 15 thousand tonnes higher compared to Q1 2025 mainly driven by higher throughput, grades and recovery at Lumwana.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

For Q2 2025, gold revenues on a consolidated basis increased by 14% compared to Q2 2024, primarily due to a higher realized gold price¹, partially offset by lower sales volumes. The average market price for Q2 2025 was \$3,280/oz versus \$2,338/oz for Q2 2024.

ATTRIBUTABLE GOLD PRODUCTION VARIANCE (000s oz) Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024



For Q2 2025, attributable gold production was 151 thousand ounces lower than Q2 2024, primarily as a result of the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto, which was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025. This was combined with lower production at Carlin resulting from the planned shutdown at the Gold Quarry roaster.

For Q2 2025, copper revenues on a consolidated basis increased by 54% compared to Q2 2024, due to increased sales volumes, partially offset by a lower realized copper price¹. In Q2 2025, the realized copper price¹ was higher than the market copper price, as discussed above, consistent with Q2 2024.

Attributable copper production for Q2 2025 was 16 thousand tonnes higher than Q2 2024, mainly due to higher grades processed and higher recoveries at Lumwana.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

For YTD 2025, gold revenues increased by 12% compared to YTD 2024, primarily due to an increase in the realized gold price¹, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes. The average market price for YTD 2025 was \$3,067/oz versus \$2,203/oz for YTD 2024.

For YTD 2025, attributable gold production was 333 thousand ounces lower than YTD 2024, primarily driven by the temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto, which was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025. This was combined with lower production at Carlin as a result of a decrease in underground tonnes mined, lower grades mined and lower recoveries at the autoclave.

Copper revenues for YTD 2025 increased by 68% compared to YTD 2024, as a result of higher sales volume, combined with a higher realized copper price¹. For YTD 2025, the realized copper price¹ was higher than the market copper price due to the impact of positive provisional pricing adjustments, consistent with YTD 2024.

Attributable copper production for YTD 2025, increased by 20 thousand tonnes compared to YTD 2024, mainly due to higher grades processed and higher recovery rates at Lumwana.

Production Costs

(\$ millions, except per oz/lb data in dollars)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Gold					
Site operating costs	1,179	1,097	1,268	2,276	2,509
Depreciation	359	342	401	701	808
Royalty expense	103	95	99	198	187
Mining and production taxes	25	23	21	48	37
Community relations	10	11	10	21	19
Cost of sales	1,676	1,568	1,799	3,244	3,560
COS (\$/oz) ^a	1,654	1,629	1,441	1,641	1,433
TCC (\$/oz) ^b	1,239	1,220	1,059	1,229	1,055
AISC (\$/oz) ^b	1,684	1,775	1,498	1,728	1,489
Copper					
Site operating costs	99	126	84	225	179
Depreciation	68	60	71	128	131
Royalty expense	25	21	16	46	28
Community relations	1	1	1	2	2
Cost of sales	193	208	172	401	340
COS (\$/lb) ^a	2.56	2.92	3.05	2.74	3.12
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) ^b	1.80	2.25	2.18	2.02	2.28
AISC (\$/lb) ^b	2.90	3.06	3.67	2.98	3.64

- a. Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share). Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).
- b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025

In Q2 2025, gold cost of sales on a consolidated basis was 7% higher than Q1 2025, mainly due to higher sales volumes. Our 45% interest in Kibali and 24.5% interest in Porgera are equity accounted, and therefore each mine's cost of sales is excluded from our consolidated gold cost of sales. Our per ounce metrics, gold COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹, includes our proportionate share of cost of sales at our equity method investees, and were both 2% higher than Q1 2025, mainly driven by higher costs at Cortez due to higher tonnes shipped and processed at Carlin and increased processing costs at the Gold Quarry roaster due to the planned shutdown, combined with changes in the sales mix across the portfolio.

In Q2 2025, gold AISC/oz¹, which also includes our proportionate share of equity method investees, decreased by 5% compared to Q1 2025. This was primarily due to lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹, partially offset by higher TCC/oz¹ as explained above.

In Q2 2025, copper cost of sales on a consolidated basis was 7% lower than Q1 2025, mainly due to lower site operating costs, partially offset by increased sales volumes. Our 50% interests in Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid are equity accounted and therefore, we do not include their cost of sales in our consolidated copper cost of sales. Our per pound metrics, copper COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹, include our proportionate share of cost of sales at our

equity method investees. Copper COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ were 12% and 20% lower, respectively, compared to Q1 2025, primarily driven by lower unit costs at Lumwana due to the impact of higher grades processed and higher capitalised waste stripping.

In Q2 2025, copper AISC/lb¹, which also includes our proportionate share of equity method investees, was 5% lower compared to Q1 2025, as a decrease in C1 cash costs/lb¹ was partially offset by an increase in minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

For Q2 2025, gold cost of sales on a consolidated basis was 7% lower than Q2 2024, mainly due to lower sales volumes. As described above, our per ounce metrics, gold COS/oz² and TCC/oz¹, include our proportionate share of cost of sales at our equity method investees, and were 15% and 17% higher, respectively, compared to Q2 2024. This was mainly due to the impact of less fixed cost dilution driven by lower throughput and to a lesser extent lower grades processed at a number of operations, combined with higher royalties (impact approximately \$25/oz) associated with the higher realized gold price¹.

For Q2 2025, gold AISC/oz¹ was 12% higher than Q2 2024, primarily due to higher TCC/oz¹, as described above, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

For Q2 2025, copper cost of sales on a consolidated basis was 12% higher than Q2 2024, primarily due to the impact of higher sales volumes. As described above, our per pound metrics, copper COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹, include our proportionate share of cost of sales at our equity method investees. Copper COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ were 16% and 17% lower, respectively, compared to Q2 2024, due to higher grades processed driving greater fixed cost dilution at Lumwana.

For Q2 2025, copper AISC/lb¹ was 21% lower than Q2 2024, primarily reflecting lower C1 cash costs/lb¹, as per above, combined with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

For YTD 2025, COS applicable to gold was 9% lower than YTD 2024, mainly due to lower sales volumes. On a per ounce basis, gold COS² and TCC¹, after including our proportionate share of COS at our equity method investees (refer to explanation above), were 15% and 16% higher, respectively, than YTD 2024. This was primarily due to the impact of less fixed cost dilution driven by lower throughput and to a lesser extent lower grades processed at a number of operations, combined with higher royalties (impact approximately \$30/oz) associated with the higher realized gold price¹.

For YTD 2025, gold AISC/oz¹ increased by 16% compared to YTD 2024, primarily due to an increase in TCC/oz¹, combined with higher minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ on a per ounce basis.

For YTD 2025, copper COS on a consolidated basis was 18% higher than YTD 2024, primarily due to the impact of higher sales volumes. Our per pound metrics, copper COS² and C1 cash costs¹, include our proportionate share of COS at our equity method investees (refer to explanation above). Copper COS/lb² and C1 cash costs/lb¹ were 12% and 11% lower, respectively, compared to YTD 2024, due to higher grades processed at Lumwana.

For YTD 2025, copper AISC/lb¹ were 18% lower than YTD 2024, primarily due to a lower C1 cash costs/lb¹, as discussed above, combined with lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ which was mainly driven by the decrease in waste stripping at Lumwana.

General and Administrative Expenses

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Corporate administration	30	27	24	57	51
Share-based compensation ^a	9	15	8	24	9
General and administrative expenses	39	42	32	81	60

a. Based on a US\$20.91 share price as at June 30, 2025 (March 31, 2025: US\$19.04 and June 30, 2024: US\$16.67).

For YTD 2025, general and administrative expenses increased by \$21 million compared to YTD 2024 mainly due to higher share-based compensation expenses attributed to an increase in our share price during the current period compared to a decrease in YTD 2024.

Exploration, Evaluation and Project Expenses

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Global exploration and evaluation	53	27	47	80	71
Project costs:					
Reko Diq	0	3	25	3	64
Other	22	19	19	41	38
Global exploration and evaluation and project expense	75	49	91	124	173
Minesite exploration and evaluation	7	5	6	12	19
Total exploration, evaluation and project expenses	82	54	97	136	192

Exploration, evaluation and project expenses for Q2 2025 increased by \$28 million compared to Q1 2025 driven by higher global exploration and evaluation costs mainly due to increased activity at Fourmile (refer to Growth Projects section).

Exploration, evaluation and project expenses for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 decreased compared to Q2 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, driven by lower project costs at Reko Diq as the feasibility study was completed at the end of 2024 which resulted in the conversion of resources to mineral reserves and consequently costs are now capitalized consistent with our accounting policy.

Finance Costs, Net

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Interest expense ^a	99	98	109	197	202
Accretion	22	23	23	45	44
Interest capitalized	(16)	(4)	(12)	(20)	(25)
Other finance costs	0	1	1	1	2
Finance income	(47)	(56)	(70)	(103)	(141)
Finance costs, net	58	62	51	120	82

a. For Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, interest expense includes \$8 million and \$16 million, respectively, of non-cash interest expense relating to the Pueblo Viejo streaming agreement with Royal Gold Inc. (Q1 2025: \$8 million; Q2 2024: \$8 million; YTD 2024: \$16 million). Interest expense also includes \$4 million and \$8 million, respectively, relating to finance costs in Argentina (Q1 2025: \$4 million; Q2 2024: \$16 million; YTD 2024: \$16 million).

In Q2 2025, finance costs, net decreased compared to Q1 2025 mainly due to higher interest capitalized, partially offset by lower finance income.

For Q2 2025, finance costs, net increased by \$7 million compared to Q2 2024, primarily due to lower finance income, partially offset by lower interest expense.

For YTD 2025, finance costs, net were \$38 million higher than YTD 2024 as a result of lower finance income.

Additional Statement of Income Items

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Impairment charges	0	4	1	4	18
(Gain) loss on currency translation	(2)	2	5	0	17
Closed mine rehabilitation	(8)	19	(9)	11	(11)
Other expense	353	170	80	523	97

Other Expense

Other expense in Q2 2025 was \$353 million which mainly reflects the net loss of \$1,035 million (pre-tax) on the deconsolidation of Loulo-Gounkoto following the change of control after it was placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025 (refer to page 8 for further details), partially offset by the recognition of our investment in Loulo-Gounkoto. The details are summarized in the following table:

Carrying value of net assets derecognized	\$(3,421)
Carrying value of non-controlling interest derecognized	686
Investment in Loulo-Gounkoto recognized	1,700
Loss of control (pre-tax)	\$(1,035)
Tax effects	437
Loss of control (post-tax)	\$(598)

Other expense was offset by a gain of \$745 million on the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project. Other expense of \$170 million in Q1 2025 mainly related to the signing of agreements to settle legacy legal matters in the Philippines related to Placer Dome Inc. (refer to note 17

of the Financial Statements for further details), combined with reduced operations costs at Loulo-Gounkoto. For Q2 2024 and YTD 2024, other expense mainly related to interest and penalties recognized following the settlement of the Zaldívar Tax Assessments in Chile.

For a further breakdown of other expense, refer to note 9 to the Financial Statements.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$102 million in Q2 2025. The unadjusted effective income tax rate in Q2 2025 was 8% of income before income taxes.

The underlying effective income tax rate on ordinary income in Q2 2025 was 26% after adjusting for the impact of foreign currency translation losses on deferred tax balances; the impact of the sale of the Donlin Gold project; the impact of Loulo-Gounkoto's loss of control (derecognition of \$437 million in current and deferred tax balances); the impact of Loulo-Gounkoto's reduced operations costs; and the impact of other expense adjustments.

We record deferred tax charges or credits if changes in facts or circumstances affect the estimated tax basis of assets and therefore, the expectations of our ability to realize deferred tax assets. The interpretation of tax regulations and legislation as well as their application to our business is complex and subject to change. We have significant amounts of deferred tax assets, including tax loss carry forwards, and also deferred tax liabilities. We also have significant amounts of unrecognized deferred tax assets (e.g. for tax losses in Canada). Potential changes in any of these amounts, as well as our ability to realize deferred tax assets, could significantly affect net income or cash flow in future periods. For further details on income tax expense, refer to note 10 of the Financial Statements.

Withholding Taxes

In Q2 2025, we recorded \$30 million of dividend withholding taxes related to the undistributed and distributed earnings of our subsidiaries in Argentina and Saudi Arabia, and the undistributed earnings of our subsidiaries in the United States.

OECD Pillar Two model rules

We have applied the exception available under the amendments to IAS 12 published by the IASB in May 2023 and are not recognizing or disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Our review of Pillar Two for the current year, based on the OECD's Transitional Safe Harbour rules as implemented in the Global Minimum Tax Act in Canada, has not identified any material amounts to be accrued for Q2 2025. As the law is evolving, both in Canada and elsewhere, we will continue to monitor the impact of this legislation.

Financial Condition Review

Summary Balance Sheet and Key Financial Ratios

(\$ millions, except ratios and share amounts)	As at 6/30/25	As at 12/31/24
Total cash and equivalents	4,802	4,074
Current assets	3,347	3,558
Non-current assets	39,138	39,994
Total Assets	47,287	47,626
Current liabilities excluding short-term debt	2,462	2,618
Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt ^a	6,672	7,023
Debt (current and long-term)	4,729	4,729
Total Liabilities	13,863	14,370
Total shareholders' equity	24,829	24,290
Non-controlling interests	8,595	8,966
Total Equity	33,424	33,256
Total common shares outstanding (millions of shares) ^b	1,706	1,727
Debt, net of cash	(73)	655
Key Financial Ratios:		
Current ratio ^c	3.21:1	2.89:1
Debt-to-equity ^d	0.14:1	0.14:1
Net leverage ^e	0.0:1	0.1:1

a. Non-current financial liabilities as at June 30, 2025 were \$5,196 million (December 31, 2024: \$5,215 million).

b. As of July 29, 2025, the number of common shares outstanding is 1,705,993,790.

c. Represents current assets divided by current liabilities (including short-term debt) as at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

d. Represents debt divided by total shareholders' equity (including minority interest) as at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

e. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

Balance Sheet Review

Total assets were \$47.3 billion as at June 30, 2025, slightly lower than total assets as at December 31, 2024, driven by the deconsolidation and derecognition of the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests of Loulo-Gounkoto following the loss of control event as it was placed on temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025. This was partially offset by the recognition of our investment in Loulo-Gounkoto and the cash proceeds received from the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin project.

Our asset base is primarily comprised of non-current assets such as property, plant and equipment and equity method investments, reflecting the capital-intensive nature of the mining business and our history of growing through acquisitions and creation of joint ventures with other mining companies. Other significant assets include our investment in Loulo-Gounkoto, production inventories, indirect taxes recoverable and receivable, concentrate sales receivable, other government and joint venture related receivables, as well as cash and equivalents.

Total liabilities at June 30, 2025 were \$13.9 billion, \$0.5 billion lower than total liabilities at December 31, 2024, as a result of the deconsolidation and derecognition of the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests of Loulo-Gounkoto, as described above. Our liabilities are primarily comprised of debt, other non-current liabilities (such as provisions and deferred income tax liabilities), and accounts payable.

Financial Position and Liquidity

We believe we have sufficient financial resources to meet our business requirements for the foreseeable future, including capital expenditures, working capital requirements, interest payments, environmental rehabilitation, securities buybacks and dividends.

Total cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2025 were \$4.8 billion. Our capital structure comprises a mix of debt, non-controlling interest (primarily at NGM) and shareholders' equity. As at June 30, 2025, our total debt was \$4.7 billion (debt, net of cash and equivalents was \$(73) million) and our debt-to-equity ratio was 0.14:1. This compares to total debt as at December 31, 2024 of \$4.7 billion (debt, net of cash and equivalents was \$655 million), and a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.14:1.

Uses of cash for the remainder of 2025 include capital commitments of \$937 million, and we expect to incur attributable minesite sustaining¹ and project capital expenditures¹ of approximately \$1,800 to \$2,300 million during the remainder of the year, based on our annual guidance range on page 10. For the remainder of 2025, we have contractual obligations and commitments of \$827 million for supplies and consumables. In addition, we have \$143 million in interest payments and other amounts as detailed in the table on page 42. We expect to fund these commitments through operating cash flow, which is our primary source of liquidity, as well as our existing cash balances as necessary. As previously disclosed, we have authorized a share buyback program, where we may purchase up to \$1 billion of Barrick shares. As at June 30, 2025, we have purchased \$411 million of shares under this program.

We also have a performance dividend policy that enhances shareholder returns when the Company's liquidity is strong. In addition to our base dividend, the amount of the performance dividend on a quarterly basis will be based on the amount of cash, net of debt, on our balance sheet at the end of each quarter as per the schedule below.

Performance Dividend Level	Threshold Level	Quarterly Base Dividend	Quarterly Performance Dividend	Quarterly Total Dividend
Level I	Net cash <\$0	\$0.10 per share	\$0.00 per share	\$0.10 per share
Level II	Net cash >\$0 and <\$0.5B	\$0.10 per share	\$0.05 per share	\$0.15 per share
Level III	Net cash >\$0.5B and <\$1B	\$0.10 per share	\$0.10 per share	\$0.20 per share
Level IV	Net cash >\$1B	\$0.10 per share	\$0.15 per share	\$0.25 per share

The declaration and payment of dividends is at the discretion of the Board of Directors, and will depend on the company's financial results, cash requirements, future prospects, the number of outstanding common shares, and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

Our operating cash flow is dependent on the ability of our operations to deliver projected future cash flows. The market price of gold and to a lesser extent, copper, are the primary drivers of our operating cash flow. Other options to enhance liquidity include portfolio optimization; issuance of equity or long-term debt securities in the public markets or to private investors (Moody's and S&P currently rate Barrick's outstanding long-term debt as investment grade, with ratings of A3 and BBB+, respectively); and drawing on the \$3.0 billion available under our undrawn Credit Facility (subject to compliance with covenants and the making of certain representations and warranties, this facility is available for drawdown as a source of financing). In May 2025, we completed an update to our undrawn \$3.0 billion revolving credit facility, including an extension of the termination date by one year to May 2030. The revolving Credit Facility incorporates sustainability-linked metrics and are made up of annual environmental and social performance targets directly influenced by Barrick's actions, rather than based on external ratings. The performance targets include Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity, water use efficiency (reuse and recycling rates), and TRIFR³. Barrick may incur positive or negative pricing adjustments on drawn credit spreads and standby fees based on its sustainability performance versus the targets that have been set. The key financial covenant in our undrawn Credit Facility requires Barrick to maintain a net debt to total capitalization ratio of less than 0.60:1. Barrick's net debt to total capitalization ratio was 0.00:1 as at June 30, 2025 (0.02:1 as at December 31, 2024).

Summary of Cash Inflow (Outflow)

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,329	1,212	1,159	2,541	1,919
Investing activities					
Capital expenditures	(934)	(837)	(819)	(1,771)	(1,547)
Divestitures	999	0	0	999	0
Income taxes paid on divestitures	(87)	0	0	(87)	0
Funding of equity method investments	0	0	(11)	0	(55)
Dividends received from equity method investments	53	38	42	91	89
Shareholder loan repayments from equity method investments	53	60	45	113	90
Investment sales	0	0	33	0	33
Other	2	0	7	2	7
Total investing inflows/(outflows)	86	(739)	(703)	(653)	(1,383)
Net change in debt ^a	(16)	(3)	(4)	(19)	(7)
Dividends ^b	(170)	(172)	(175)	(342)	(350)
Net disbursements to non-controlling interests	(280)	(125)	(139)	(405)	(238)
Share buyback program	(268)	(143)	(49)	(411)	(49)
Other	13	4	5	17	(2)
Total financing outflows	(721)	(439)	(362)	(1,160)	(646)
Effect of exchange rate	0	0	0	0	(2)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	694	34	94	728	(112)

a. The difference between the net change in debt on a cash basis and the net change on the balance sheet is due to changes in non-cash charges, specifically the unwinding of discounts and amortization of debt issue costs.

b. For Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, we declared and paid dividends per share in US dollars totaling \$0.10 and \$0.20, respectively (Q1 2025: declared and paid \$0.10; Q2 2024: declared and paid \$0.10; YTD 2024: declared and paid \$0.20).

Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025

In Q2 2025, we generated \$1,329 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,212 million in Q1 2025. The increase of \$117 million was primarily due to higher realized gold prices, increased gold sales volumes, and lower copper C1 cash costs/lb¹. This was partially offset by higher gold TCC/oz¹. Operating cash flow was further impacted by a favorable movement in working capital, mainly in accounts payable and inventory, partially offset by an unfavorable movement in accounts receivable. The increase in accounts receivable mainly relates to our mines in Tanzania and Zambia where sales occurred at the end of the quarter with the receipt of the cash early in Q3. These results were also impacted by an increase in cash taxes paid and higher interest paid as a result of the timing of semi-annual interest payments on our bonds, which primarily occur in the second and fourth quarters.

Cash inflows from investing activities in Q2 2025 were \$86 million, compared to cash outflows \$739 million in

Q1 2025. The increased inflow of \$825 million was primarily due to proceeds from the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin project, partially offset by higher capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures¹ were higher at both Reko Diq (related to payments made for onsite infrastructure) and at Lumwana (related to long lead items and mobile equipment). This was partially offset by decreased minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹, mainly at Carlin driven by the Komatsu-930 truck fleet deliveries were finalized in Q1 2025 and lower open pit waste stripping.

Net financing cash outflows for Q2 2025 amounted to \$721 million, compared to \$439 million in Q1 2025. The increase of \$282 million is primarily due to higher net disbursements paid to non-controlling interests, primarily to Newmont in relation to their interest in NGM. This was combined with increased repurchases of shares under our share buyback program compared to Q1 2025.

Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024

In Q2 2025, we generated \$1,329 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,159 million in Q2 2024. The increase of \$170 million was primarily due to higher realized gold prices¹ and lower copper C1 cash costs/lb¹. This was partially offset by lower gold sales volumes and higher gold TCC/oz¹. These results were partially offset by higher cash taxes paid and an unfavorable movement in working capital, mainly in accounts receivable, partially offset by a favorable movement in other current liabilities. The increase in accounts receivable mainly relates to our mines in Tanzania and Zambia where sales were delayed to the end of the quarter with the receipt of the cash occurring early in Q3.

Cash inflows from investing activities in Q2 2025 were \$86 million compared to cash outflows \$703 million in Q2 2024. The increase of \$789 million was primarily due to proceeds from the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin project. This was partially offset by higher capital expenditures driven by increased project capital expenditures¹, mainly related to costs being capitalized at Reko Diq as the feasibility study was completed in Q4 2024 and at Lumwana on the Super Pit Expansion project, partially offset by decreased minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ mainly at Carlin driven by purchases of the Komatsu-930 truck fleet occurring in Q2 2024 and lower open pit waste stripping, and at Loulo-Gouunkoto as operations were temporarily suspended and the mine was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025.

Net financing cash outflows for Q2 2025 amounted to \$721 million compared to \$362 million in Q2 2024. The increase of \$359 million is primarily due to increased repurchases of shares under our share buyback program in Q2 2025. This was combined with higher net disbursements paid to non-controlling interests, primarily to Newmont in relation to their interest in NGM.

YTD 2025 compared to YTD 2024

For YTD 2025, we generated \$2,541 million in operating cash flow, compared to \$1,919 million in YTD 2024. The increase of \$622 million was primarily due to higher realized gold prices¹, and lower C1 cash costs/lb¹, partially offset by lower gold sales volumes and higher TCC/oz¹. This was combined with an unfavorable change in working capital mainly in accounts receivable, partially offset by a favorable movement in other current liabilities and accounts payable. The increase in accounts receivable mainly relates to our mines in Tanzania and Zambia where sales were delayed to the end of the quarter with the receipt of the cash occurring early in Q3. These impacts were partially offset by higher cash taxes paid.

Cash outflows from investing activities for YTD 2025 were \$653 million compared to \$1,383 million in YTD 2024. The decrease of \$730 million was primarily due to proceeds from the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin project. This was partially offset by higher capital expenditures as a result of higher project capital expenditures¹ mainly related to costs being capitalized at Reko Diq as the feasibility study was completed in Q4 2024 and at Lumwana on the Super Pit Expansion project, partially offset by lower minesite sustaining capital expenditures¹ mainly at Carlin driven by purchases of the Komatsu-930 truck fleet occurring in YTD 2024 and lower open pit waste stripping, and at Loulo-Gouunkoto as operations were temporarily suspended and the mine was subsequently placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025.

Net financing cash outflows for YTD 2025 amounted to \$1,160 million, compared to \$646 million in YTD 2024. The increased outflow of \$514 million is primarily due to the repurchase of shares under our share buyback program in the current year. This was combined with higher net disbursements paid to non-controlling interests, primarily to Newmont in relation to their interest in NGM.

Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Claims

We are currently subject to various litigation proceedings as disclosed in note 17 to the Financial Statements, and we may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future that may result in litigation. If we are unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of our financial liabilities and operating and capital commitments shown on an undiscounted basis:

(\$ millions)	Payments due as at 6/30/25						
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and thereafter	Total
Debt ^a							
Repayment of principal	12	47	0	0	0	4,631	4,690
Capital leases	6	17	18	13	3	3	60
Interest	143	284	280	279	277	2,659	3,922
Provisions for environmental rehabilitation ^b	104	139	105	153	129	1,919	2,549
Restricted share units	12	26	5	0	0	0	43
Pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits	3	5	4	4	4	62	82
Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables ^c	827	289	247	151	129	93	1,736
Capital commitments ^d	937	436	104	67	0	0	1,544
Social development costs ^e	40	30	8	4	4	59	145
Other obligations ^f	38	62	65	63	58	545	831
Total	2,122	1,335	836	734	604	9,971	15,602

^a Debt and Interest: Our debt obligations do not include any subjective acceleration clauses or other clauses that enable the holder of the debt to call for early repayment, except in the event that we breach any of the terms and conditions of the debt or for other customary events of default. We are not required to post any collateral under any debt obligations. Projected interest payments on variable rate debt were based on interest rates in effect at June 30, 2025. Interest is calculated on our long-term debt obligations using both fixed and variable rates.

^b Provisions for environmental rehabilitation: Amounts presented in the table represent the undiscounted uninflated future payments for the expected cost of environmental rehabilitation.

^c Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables: Includes commitments related to new purchase obligations to secure a supply of acid, tires and cyanide for our production process.

^d Capital commitments: Purchase obligations for capital expenditures include only those items where binding commitments have been entered into.

^e Social development costs: Includes a commitment of \$14 million in 2030 and thereafter, related to the funding of a power transmission line in Argentina.

^f Other obligations includes the Pueblo Viejo joint venture partner shareholder loan, the deposit on the Pascua-Lama silver sale agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. due in 2039, and minimum royalty payments.

Review of Quarterly Results

Quarterly Information^a

(\$ millions, except where indicated)	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Revenues	3,681	3,130	3,645	3,368	3,162	2,747	3,059	2,862
Realized price/oz – gold ^b	3,295	2,898	2,657	2,494	2,344	2,075	1,986	1,928
Realized price/lb – copper ^b	4.36	4.51	3.96	4.27	4.53	3.86	3.78	3.78
Cost of sales	1,878	1,785	1,995	2,051	1,979	1,936	2,139	1,915
Net earnings	811	474	996	483	370	295	479	368
Per share (dollars) ^c	0.47	0.27	0.57	0.28	0.21	0.17	0.27	0.21
Adjusted net earnings ^b	800	603	794	529	557	333	466	418
Per share (dollars) ^{b,c}	0.47	0.35	0.46	0.30	0.32	0.19	0.27	0.24
Operating cash flow	1,329	1,212	1,392	1,180	1,159	760	997	1,127
Consolidated capital expenditures ^d	934	837	891	736	819	728	861	768
Free cash flow ^b	395	375	501	444	340	32	136	359

a. Sum of all the quarters may not add up to the annual total due to rounding.

b. Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.

c. Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share.

d. Amounts presented on a consolidated cash basis.

Our recent financial results reflect our emphasis on cost discipline, an agile management structure that empowers our site based leadership teams and a portfolio of Tier One Gold Assets⁵. This, combined with ongoing strength in gold and copper prices, has resulted in strong operating cash flows over the past several quarters. The positive operating cash flow generated has allowed us to continue to reinvest in our business including our key growth projects, maintain a strong balance sheet and increase returns to shareholders.

In addition to the strength in metal prices, net earnings has also been impacted by the following items in each quarter, which have been excluded from adjusted net earnings¹. In Q2 2025, we recorded a net loss of \$1,035 million on the deconsolidation of Loulo-Gounkoto following the change of control after it was placed under a temporary

provisional administration on June 16, 2025 (refer to page 8 for further details), which was partially offset by the recognition of our investment in Loulo-Gounkoto. In addition, we recorded a gain of \$745 million on the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project. In Q4 2024, we recorded non-current asset impairment reversals of \$655 million at Lumwana and \$437 million at Veladero. In addition, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$484 million related to Loulo-Gounkoto. In Q2 2024, we recorded a provision following the settlement of the Zaldivar Tax Assessments in Chile (refer to note 17 of the Financial Statements). In Q4 2023, we recorded a gain of \$352 million as the conditions for the reopening of the Porgera mine were completed on December 22, 2023. In addition, we recorded a long-lived asset impairment of \$280 million at Long Canyon.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures as defined in our 2024 annual MD&A.

Together, the internal control frameworks provide internal control over financial reporting and disclosure. Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting and disclosure may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Further, the effectiveness of internal control is subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may change.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, management will continue to monitor and evaluate the design and effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary.

IFRS Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit & Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit & Risk Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such estimates in conjunction with its review of this MD&A. The accounting policies and methods we utilize determine how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Our material accounting policies are disclosed in note 2 of the Financial Statements, including a summary of current and future changes in accounting policies.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

Adjusted net earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure which excludes the following from net earnings:

- Impairment charges (reversals) related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments;
- Acquisition/disposition gains/losses;
- Foreign currency translation gains/losses;
- Significant tax adjustments;
- Other items that are not indicative of the underlying operating performance of our core mining business; and
- Tax effect and non-controlling interest of the above items.

Management uses this measure internally to evaluate our underlying operating performance for the reporting periods presented and to assist with the planning and forecasting of future operating results. Management believes that adjusted net earnings is a useful measure of our performance because impairment charges, acquisition/disposition gains/losses and significant tax adjustments do not reflect the underlying operating performance of our core mining business and are not necessarily indicative of future operating results. Furthermore, foreign currency translation gains/losses are not necessarily reflective of the underlying operating results for the reporting periods presented. The tax effect and non-controlling interest of the adjusting items are also excluded to reconcile the amounts to Barrick's share on a post-tax basis, consistent with net earnings.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Certain accounting estimates have been identified as being "critical" to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations because they require us to make subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain; or there is a reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions and estimates. Our significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions, including our assessment of the impacts following the loss of control of our Loulo-Gounkoto mine, are disclosed in note 3 of the accompanying Financial Statements.

As noted, we use this measure for internal purposes. Management's internal budgets and forecasts and public guidance do not reflect the types of items we adjust for. Consequently, the presentation of adjusted net earnings enables investors and analysts to better understand the underlying operating performance of our core mining business through the eyes of management. Management periodically evaluates the components of adjusted net earnings based on an internal assessment of performance measures that are useful for evaluating the operating performance of our business segments and a review of the non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts and other mining companies.

Adjusted net earnings is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. The following table reconciles these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Net Earnings per Share, Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share

(\$ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of the Company	811	474	370	1,285	665
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments ^a	0	4	1	4	18
Acquisition/disposition losses (gains) ^b	289	0	(5)	289	(6)
Loss on currency translation	(2)	2	5	0	17
Significant tax adjustments ^c	(35)	(15)	137	(50)	166
Other expense adjustments ^d	44	173	48	217	39
Non-controlling interest	(4)	(11)	0	(15)	(4)
Tax effect ^e	(303)	(24)	1	(327)	(5)
Adjusted net earnings	800	603	557	1,403	890
Net earnings per share ^f	0.47	0.27	0.21	0.75	0.38
Adjusted net earnings per share ^f	0.47	0.35	0.32	0.82	0.51

a. There were no significant impairment charges or reversals in the current period or prior periods.

b. Acquisition/disposition (losses) gains for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 mainly relate to the net loss of \$1,035 million on the deconsolidation of Loulo-Goukoto following the change of control after it was placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025 (refer to page 8 for further details), partially offset by the recognition of our investment in Loulo-Goukoto. This was offset by a gain of \$745 million on the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project.

c. For Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, significant tax adjustments include the re-measurement of deferred tax balances and adjustments in respect of prior years. For Q2 2024 and YTD 2024, significant tax adjustments include the proposed settlement of the Zaldivar Tax Assessments in Chile. Significant tax adjustments for YTD 2024 also include the de-recognition of deferred tax assets, and adjustments in respect of prior years and the re-measurement of deferred tax balances.

d. Other expense adjustments for the 2025 periods mainly relate to reduced operation costs at Loulo-Goukoto. Q1 2025 and YTD 2025 also include the signing of agreements to settle legacy legal matters in the Philippines related to Placer Dome Inc. Other adjustments in Q2 2024 and YTD 2024 mainly relate to the interest and penalties recognized following the settlement of the Zaldivar Tax Assessments in Chile.

e. Tax effect for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 primarily relates to acquisition/disposition losses (gains).

f. Calculated using weighted average number of shares outstanding under the basic method of earnings per share.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure that deducts capital expenditures from net cash provided by operating activities. Management believes this to be a useful indicator of our ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash.

Free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in

isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The following table reconciles this non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Free Cash Flow

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,329	1,212	1,159	2,541	1,919
Capital expenditures	(934)	(837)	(819)	(1,771)	(1,547)
Consolidated free cash flow	395	375	340	770	372
Free cash flow applicable to equity investees	66	156	110	222	173
Non-controlling interests	(437)	(120)	(166)	(557)	(265)
Attributable free cash flow	24	411	284	435	280

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are classified into minesite sustaining capital expenditures or project capital expenditures depending on the nature of the expenditure. Minesite sustaining capital expenditures is the capital spending required to support current production levels. Project capital expenditures represent the capital spending at new projects and major, discrete projects at existing operations intended to increase net present value through higher production or longer mine life. Management believes this to be a useful indicator of the purpose of capital expenditures

and this distinction is an input into the calculation of AISC/oz.

Classifying capital expenditures is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. The following table reconciles these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of the Classification of Capital Expenditures

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	479	564	631	1,043	1,181
Project capital expenditures	439	269	176	708	341
Capitalized interest	16	4	12	20	25
Total consolidated capital expenditures	934	837	819	1,771	1,547

Total cash costs per ounce, All-in sustaining costs per ounce, C1 cash costs per pound and All-in sustaining costs per pound

TCC/oz and AISC/oz are non-GAAP financial measures which are calculated based on the definition published by the WGC (a market development organization for the gold industry comprised of and funded by gold mining companies from around the world, including Barrick. The WGC is not a regulatory organization. Management uses these measures to monitor the performance of our gold mining operations and their ability to generate positive cash flow, both on an individual site basis and an overall company basis.

TCC start with our cost of sales related to gold production and removes depreciation, the non-controlling interest of cost of sales and includes by-product credits. AISC start with TCC and includes sustaining capital expenditures, sustaining leases, general and administrative costs, minesite exploration and evaluation costs and reclamation cost accretion and amortization. These additional costs reflect the expenditures made to maintain current production levels.

We believe that our use of TCC and AISC will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in understanding the costs associated with producing gold, understanding the economics of gold mining, assessing our operating performance and also our ability to generate free cash flow from current operations and to generate free cash flow on an overall company basis. Due to the capital-intensive nature of the industry and the long useful lives over which these items are depreciated, there can be a significant timing difference between net earnings calculated in accordance with IFRS and the amount of free cash flow that is being generated by a mine and therefore we believe these measures are useful non-GAAP operating metrics and supplement our IFRS disclosures. These measures are not representative of all of our cash expenditures as they do not include income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments. These measures do not include depreciation or amortization.

TCC/oz and AISC/oz are intended to provide additional information only and do not have standardized definitions under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are not equivalent to net income or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Although the WGC has published a standardized definition, other companies may calculate these measures differently.

In addition to presenting these metrics on a by-product basis, we have calculated these metrics on a co-product basis. Our co-product metrics remove the impact of other metal sales that are produced as a by-product of our gold production from cost per ounce calculations but does not reflect a reduction in costs for costs associated with other metal sales.

C1 cash costs/lb and AISC/lb are non-GAAP financial measures related to our copper mine operations. We believe that C1 cash costs/lb enables investors to better understand the performance of our copper operations in comparison to other copper producers who present results on a similar basis. C1 cash costs/lb excludes royalties and non-routine charges as they are not direct production costs. AISC/lb is similar to the gold AISC metric and management uses this to better evaluate the costs of copper production. We believe this measure enables investors to better understand the operating performance of our copper mines as this measure reflects all of the sustaining expenditures incurred in order to produce copper. AISC/lb includes C1 cash costs, sustaining capital expenditures, sustaining leases, general and administrative costs, minesite exploration and evaluation costs, royalties, reclamation cost accretion and amortization and write-downs taken on inventory to net realizable value.

Reconciliation of Gold Cost of Sales to Total cash costs and All-in sustaining costs, including on a per ounce basis

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)		For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	Footnote	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
COS applicable to gold production		1,676	1,568	1,799	3,244	3,560
Depreciation		(359)	(342)	(401)	(701)	(808)
Total cash costs applicable to equity method investments		101	109	77	210	133
By-product credits		(64)	(60)	(75)	(124)	(131)
Non-recurring items	a	0	0	0	0	0
Other	b	11	5	5	16	7
Non-controlling interests	c	(411)	(364)	(393)	(775)	(793)
Total cash costs		954	916	1,012	1,870	1,968
General & administrative costs		39	42	32	81	60
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	7	5	6	12	19
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	479	564	631	1,043	1,181
Sustaining leases		7	8	9	15	15
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	16	17	20	33	37
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	g	(208)	(217)	(278)	(425)	(502)
All-in sustaining costs		1,294	1,335	1,432	2,629	2,778
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)	h	770	751	956	1,521	1,866
COS/oz	i,j	1,654	1,629	1,441	1,641	1,433
TCC/oz	j	1,239	1,220	1,059	1,229	1,055
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	j,k	1,292	1,273	1,112	1,282	1,103
AISC/oz	j	1,684	1,775	1,498	1,728	1,489
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	j,k	1,737	1,828	1,551	1,781	1,537

a. **Non-recurring items** - These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of TCC.

b. **Other** - Other adjustments mainly relate to treatment and refinement charges.

c. **Non-controlling interests** - Non-controlling interests include non-controlling interests related to gold production of \$540 million and \$1,027 million for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025, respectively, (Q1 2025: \$487 million; Q2 2024: \$532 million; YTD 2024: \$1,074 million). Non-controlling interests include NGM, Pueblo Viejo, Loulo-Gounkoto, Tongon, North Mara and Bulyanhulu. Refer to Note 5 to the Financial Statements for further information.

d. **Exploration and evaluation costs** - Exploration, evaluation and project expenses are presented as minesite sustaining if they support current mine operations and project if they relate to future projects. Refer to page 37 of this MD&A.

e. **Capital expenditures** - Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures.

f. **Rehabilitation—accretion and amortization** - Includes depreciation on the assets related to rehabilitation provisions of our gold operations and accretion on the rehabilitation provision of our gold operations, split between operating and non-operating sites.

g. **Non-controlling interest and copper operations** - Removes general and administrative costs related to non-controlling interests and copper based on a percentage allocation of revenue. Also removes exploration, evaluation and project expenses, rehabilitation costs and capital expenditures incurred by our copper sites and the non-controlling interest of NGM, Pueblo Viejo, Loulo-Gounkoto, Tongon, North Mara and Bulyanhulu operating segments. It also includes capital expenditures applicable to our equity method investment in Kibali. The impact is summarized as the following:

(\$ millions)		For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
		6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other						
General & administrative costs		(6)	(6)	(6)	(12)	(10)
Minesite exploration and evaluation expenses		(3)	0	(4)	(3)	(6)
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)		(6)	(5)	(6)	(11)	(11)
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures		(193)	(206)	(262)	(399)	(475)
All-in sustaining costs total		(208)	(217)	(278)	(425)	(502)

h. **Ounces sold - attributable basis** - Excludes Long Canyon which is producing residual ounces from the leach pad while in care and maintenance.

i. **COS/oz** - Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).

j. **Per ounce figures** - COS/oz, TCC/oz and AISC/oz may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

k. **Co-product costs/oz**
TCC/oz and AISC/oz presented on a co-product basis removes the impact of by-product credits of our gold production (net of non-controlling interest) calculated as:

(\$ millions)		For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
		6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
By-product credits		64	60	75	124	131
Non-controlling interest		(23)	(20)	(24)	(43)	(42)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)		41	40	51	81	89

Reconciliation of Gold Cost of Sales to Total cash costs and All-in sustaining costs, including on a per ounce basis, by operating segment

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 6/30/25

	Footnote	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	North America
COS applicable to gold production		429	294	216	92	1,031	58	1,089
Depreciation		(68)	(62)	(44)	(18)	(192)	(10)	(202)
By-product credits		(1)	(1)	(1)	(34)	(37)	0	(37)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	6	6	0	6
Non-controlling interests		(138)	(89)	(66)	(18)	(312)	0	(312)
Total cash costs		222	142	105	28	496	48	544
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	4	2	0	1	7	0	7
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	128	72	26	13	246	7	253
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	2	4	1	2	9	1	10
Non-controlling interests		(52)	(30)	(9)	(6)	(100)	0	(100)
All-in sustaining costs		304	190	123	38	659	57	716
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		166	107	75	28	376	32	408
COS/oz	g,h	1,589	1,687	1,761	2,033	1,685	1,837	1,697
TCC/oz	h	1,330	1,326	1,394	1,010	1,319	1,512	1,334
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,335	1,331	1,403	1,634	1,370	1,524	1,382
AISC/oz	h	1,826	1,774	1,621	1,376	1,749	1,766	1,751
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,831	1,779	1,630	2,000	1,800	1,778	1,799

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 6/30/25

	Footnote	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Porgera	Latin America & Asia Pacific
COS applicable to gold production		267	82	32	381
Depreciation		(77)	(31)	(7)	(115)
By-product credits		(11)	(2)	0	(13)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(72)	0	0	(72)
Total cash costs		107	49	25	181
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	2	1	3
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	61	34	8	103
Sustaining capital leases		0	1	1	2
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	2	0	0	2
Non-controlling interests		(25)	0	0	(25)
All-in sustaining costs		145	86	35	266
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		93	67	24	184
COS/oz	g,h	1,715	1,234	1,354	1,494
TCC/oz	h	1,147	751	1,041	990
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,219	775	1,051	1,037
AISC/oz	h	1,552	1,295	1,406	1,440
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,624	1,319	1,416	1,487

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 6/30/25

	Footnote	Loulo- Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu	Africa & Middle East
COS applicable to gold production		—	108	84	74	64	330
Depreciation		—	(32)	(19)	(6)	(14)	(71)
By-product credits		—	(1)	(2)	0	(7)	(10)
Non-recurring items	b	—	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	—	0	0	0	1	1
Non-controlling interests		—	0	(9)	(7)	(7)	(23)
Total cash costs		—	75	54	61	37	227
General & administrative costs		—	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	—	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	—	10	11	4	25	50
Sustaining capital leases		—	3	0	0	0	3
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	—	0	1	2	1	4
Non-controlling interests		—	0	(2)	(1)	(4)	(7)
All-in sustaining costs		—	88	64	66	59	277
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		—	69	50	28	31	178
COS/oz	g,h	—	1,565	1,430	2,397	1,722	1,718
TCC/oz	h	—	1,094	1,073	2,204	1,189	1,277
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	—	1,099	1,100	2,207	1,353	1,316
AISC/oz	h	—	1,273	1,292	2,390	1,885	1,577
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	—	1,278	1,319	2,393	2,049	1,616

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 3/31/25

	Footnote	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	North America
COS applicable to gold production		401	241	203	79	925	67	992
Depreciation		(62)	(57)	(47)	(17)	(183)	(10)	(193)
By-product credits		(2)	(1)	(1)	(33)	(37)	0	(37)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	6	6	0	6
Non-controlling interests		(130)	(70)	(60)	(13)	(273)	0	(273)
Total cash costs		207	113	95	22	438	57	495
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	1	1	0	0	3	0	3
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	253	52	22	10	340	8	348
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	3	4	1	2	10	0	10
Non-controlling interests		(99)	(22)	(9)	(5)	(136)	0	(136)
All-in sustaining costs		365	148	109	29	655	66	721
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		142	96	78	29	345	39	384
COS/oz	g,h	1,720	1,541	1,605	1,686	1,643	1,730	1,652
TCC/oz	h	1,459	1,172	1,227	747	1,269	1,458	1,288
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,466	1,176	1,234	1,329	1,323	1,468	1,338
AISC/oz	h	2,570	1,536	1,408	1,012	1,899	1,692	1,878
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	2,577	1,540	1,415	1,594	1,953	1,702	1,928

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 3/31/25

	Footnote	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Porgera	Latin America & Asia Pacific
COS applicable to gold production		237	79	36	352
Depreciation		(75)	(25)	(7)	(107)
By-product credits		(12)	(1)	0	(13)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(60)	0	0	(60)
Total cash costs		90	53	29	172
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	1	0	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	59	33	6	98
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	1	1	0	2
Non-controlling interests		(23)	0	0	(23)
All-in sustaining costs		127	88	35	250
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		76	68	21	165
COS/oz	g,h	1,863	1,141	1,675	1,539
TCC/oz	h	1,189	753	1,336	1,027
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,280	773	1,346	1,078
AISC/oz	h	1,668	1,271	1,684	1,505
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,759	1,291	1,694	1,556

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 3/31/25

	Footnote	Loulo-Gounkoto ¹	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu	Africa & Middle East
COS applicable to gold production		—	113	102	70	77	362
Depreciation		—	(32)	(21)	(6)	(16)	(75)
By-product credits		—	0	(1)	0	(7)	(8)
Non-recurring items	b	—	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	—	0	0	0	1	1
Non-controlling interests		—	0	(13)	(7)	(9)	(29)
Total cash costs		—	81	67	57	46	251
General & administrative costs		—	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	—	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	—	12	21	3	28	64
Sustaining capital leases		—	2	0	0	0	2
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	—	0	1	2	0	3
Non-controlling interests		—	0	(3)	0	(5)	(8)
All-in sustaining costs		—	95	86	62	69	312
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		—	67	68	29	38	202
COS/oz	g,h	—	1,691	1,257	2,154	1,714	1,639
TCC/oz	h	—	1,212	986	1,971	1,212	1,244
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	—	1,219	999	1,975	1,350	1,277
AISC/oz	h	—	1,426	1,258	2,144	1,831	1,602
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	—	1,433	1,271	2,148	1,969	1,635

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 6/30/24

	Footnote	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	North America
COS applicable to gold production		461	224	185	88	960	64	1,024
Depreciation		(80)	(57)	(42)	(17)	(197)	(10)	(207)
By-product credits		0	(1)	(1)	(44)	(46)	0	(46)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	(4)	0	0	7	3	0	3
Non-controlling interests		(145)	(64)	(55)	(14)	(278)	0	(278)
Total cash costs		232	102	87	20	442	54	496
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	3	2	2	2	10	0	10
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	211	65	29	13	328	9	337
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	4	4	1	2	11	0	11
Non-controlling interests		(85)	(26)	(12)	(6)	(134)	0	(134)
All-in sustaining costs		365	147	107	31	658	65	723
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		202	101	70	27	400	39	439
COS/oz	g,h	1,390	1,366	1,603	2,018	1,464	1,663	1,482
TCC/oz	h	1,145	1,013	1,235	781	1,104	1,395	1,129
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,147	1,017	1,242	1,638	1,164	1,404	1,185
AISC/oz	h	1,805	1,447	1,505	1,167	1,636	1,660	1,638
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,807	1,451	1,512	2,024	1,696	1,669	1,694

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 6/30/24

	Footnote	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Porgera	Latin America & Asia Pacific
COS applicable to gold production		213	88	14	315
Depreciation		(63)	(22)	(2)	(87)
By-product credits		(14)	(3)	(1)	(18)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(55)	0	0	(55)
Total cash costs		81	63	11	155
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	0	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	52	25	0	77
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	1	1
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	2	0	1	3
Non-controlling interests		(21)	0	0	(21)
All-in sustaining costs		114	88	13	215
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		79	68	12	159
COS/oz	g,h	1,630	1,298	1,132	1,441
TCC/oz	h	1,024	931	941	977
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,147	978	980	1,061
AISC/oz	h	1,433	1,308	1,079	1,348
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,556	1,355	1,118	1,432

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the three months ended 6/30/24

	Footnote	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu	Africa & Middle East
COS applicable to gold production		198	107	94	101	74	574
Depreciation		(62)	(36)	(18)	(12)	(16)	(144)
By-product credits		0	(1)	(1)	0	(7)	(9)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(27)	0	(12)	(10)	(8)	(57)
Total cash costs		109	70	63	79	43	364
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	76	16	12	5	13	122
Sustaining capital leases		1	2	0	1	0	4
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	2	1	1	3	1	8
Non-controlling interests		(16)	0	(2)	(1)	(3)	(22)
All-in sustaining costs		172	89	74	87	54	476
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		137	81	50	46	44	358
COS/oz	g,h	1,160	1,313	1,570	1,960	1,438	1,389
TCC/oz	h	795	868	1,266	1,716	985	1,019
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	796	873	1,273	1,723	1,130	1,040
AISC/oz	h	1,251	1,086	1,491	1,899	1,243	1,330
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,252	1,091	1,498	1,906	1,388	1,351

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the six months ended 6/30/25

	Footnote	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	North America
COS applicable to gold production		830	535	419	171	1,956	125	2,081
Depreciation		(130)	(119)	(91)	(35)	(375)	(20)	(395)
By-product credits		(3)	(2)	(2)	(67)	(74)	0	(74)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	12	12	0	12
Non-controlling interests		(268)	(159)	(126)	(31)	(585)	0	(585)
Total cash costs		429	255	200	50	934	105	1,039
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	5	3	0	1	10	0	10
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	381	124	48	23	586	15	601
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	5	8	2	4	19	1	20
Non-controlling interests		(151)	(52)	(18)	(11)	(236)	0	(236)
All-in sustaining costs		669	338	232	67	1,314	123	1,437
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		308	203	153	57	721	71	792
COS/oz	g,h	1,649	1,618	1,682	1,856	1,665	1,779	1,675
TCC/oz	h	1,390	1,253	1,310	876	1,295	1,482	1,312
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,396	1,258	1,318	1,479	1,348	1,493	1,361
AISC/oz	h	2,169	1,662	1,513	1,190	1,821	1,725	1,812
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	2,175	1,667	1,521	1,793	1,874	1,736	1,861

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the six months ended 6/30/25

	Footnote	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Porgera	Latin America & Asia Pacific
COS applicable to gold production		504	161	68	733
Depreciation		(152)	(56)	(14)	(222)
By-product credits		(23)	(3)	0	(26)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(132)	0	0	(132)
Total cash costs		197	102	54	353
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	3	1	4
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	120	67	14	201
Sustaining capital leases		0	1	1	2
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	3	1	0	4
Non-controlling interests		(48)	0	0	(48)
All-in sustaining costs		272	174	70	516
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		169	135	45	349
COS/oz	g,h	1,781	1,187	1,503	1,515
TCC/oz	h	1,166	752	1,179	1,008
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,247	774	1,188	1,057
AISC/oz	h	1,605	1,283	1,535	1,471
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,686	1,305	1,544	1,520

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the six months ended 6/30/25

	Footnote	Loulo- Gouankoto ^l	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu	Africa & Middle East
COS applicable to gold production		—	221	186	144	141	692
Depreciation		—	(64)	(40)	(12)	(30)	(146)
By-product credits		—	(1)	(3)	0	(14)	(18)
Non-recurring items	b	—	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	—	0	0	0	2	2
Non-controlling interests		—	0	(22)	(14)	(16)	(52)
Total cash costs		—	156	121	118	83	478
General & administrative costs		—	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	—	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	—	22	32	7	53	114
Sustaining capital leases		—	5	0	0	0	5
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	—	0	2	4	1	7
Non-controlling interests		—	0	(5)	(1)	(9)	(15)
All-in sustaining costs		—	183	150	128	128	589
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		—	136	118	57	69	380
COS/oz	g,h	—	1,627	1,330	2,272	1,718	1,676
TCC/oz	h	—	1,152	1,022	2,084	1,201	1,260
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	—	1,158	1,041	2,088	1,351	1,296
AISC/oz	h	—	1,348	1,272	2,264	1,856	1,591
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	—	1,354	1,291	2,268	2,006	1,627

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the six months ended 6/30/24

	Footnote	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	North America
COS applicable to gold production		929	485	359	176	1,951	129	2,080
Depreciation		(163)	(132)	(79)	(35)	(410)	(19)	(429)
By-product credits		(1)	(2)	(1)	(78)	(82)	0	(82)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	(9)	0	0	13	4	0	4
Non-controlling interests		(291)	(135)	(108)	(29)	(563)	0	(563)
Total cash costs		465	216	171	47	900	110	1,010
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	6	3	3	3	16	0	16
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	394	137	56	19	623	19	642
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	0	1	2	2	4
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	7	8	2	3	20	0	20
Non-controlling interests		(158)	(56)	(23)	(10)	(254)	0	(254)
All-in sustaining costs		714	308	209	63	1,307	131	1,438
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		409	222	132	61	824	77	901
COS/oz	g,h	1,380	1,346	1,664	1,782	1,447	1,689	1,468
TCC/oz	h	1,136	976	1,293	773	1,092	1,435	1,121
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,138	979	1,299	1,434	1,143	1,443	1,169
AISC/oz	h	1,745	1,389	1,575	1,043	1,585	1,706	1,595
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,747	1,392	1,581	1,704	1,636	1,714	1,643

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the six months ended 6/30/24

	Footnote	Pueblo Viejo	Veladero	Porgera	Latin America & Asia Pacific
COS applicable to gold production		423	133	14	570
Depreciation		(125)	(33)	(2)	(160)
By-product credits		(24)	(4)	(1)	(29)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(110)	0	0	(110)
Total cash costs		164	96	11	271
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	3	0	3
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	94	46	0	140
Sustaining capital leases		0	0	1	1
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	3	0	0	4
Non-controlling interests		(38)	0	0	(38)
All-in sustaining costs		223	145	13	381
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		161	101	12	274
COS/oz	g,h	1,578	1,306	1,132	1,458
TCC/oz	h	1,018	941	941	986
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,110	985	980	1,058
AISC/oz	h	1,382	1,427	1,079	1,386
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,474	1,471	1,118	1,458

(\$ millions, except per oz information in dollars)

For the six months ended 6/30/24

	Footnote	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu	Africa & Middle East
COS applicable to gold production		404	193	186	174	145	1,102
Depreciation		(129)	(64)	(36)	(22)	(31)	(282)
By-product credits		0	(1)	(1)	0	(13)	(15)
Non-recurring items	b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-controlling interests		(55)	0	(24)	(16)	(16)	(111)
Total cash costs		220	128	125	136	85	694
General & administrative costs		0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	d	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	e	126	31	34	7	34	232
Sustaining capital leases		1	4	0	1	0	6
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	f	3	1	2	7	1	14
Non-controlling interests		(26)	0	(6)	(2)	(6)	(40)
All-in sustaining costs		324	164	155	149	114	906
Ounces sold - attributable basis (koz)		277	153	96	81	84	691
COS/oz	g,h	1,168	1,260	1,622	1,928	1,458	1,376
TCC/oz	h	794	837	1,301	1,679	1,013	1,004
TCC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	795	842	1,308	1,686	1,144	1,023
AISC/oz	h	1,171	1,068	1,617	1,845	1,360	1,312
AISC/oz (on a co-product basis)	h,i	1,172	1,073	1,624	1,852	1,491	1,331

a. These results represent our 61.5% interest in Carlin, Cortez, Turquoise Ridge and Phoenix.

b. **Non-recurring items** - These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of TCC.c. **Other** - Other adjustments at Carlin include the removal of TCC and by-product credits associated with Emigrant, which is producing incidental ounces.d. **Exploration and evaluation costs** - Exploration, evaluation and project expenses are presented as minesite sustaining if it supports current mine operations and project if it relates to future projects. Refer to page 37 of this MD&A.e. **Capital expenditures** - Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures.f. **Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization** - Includes depreciation on the assets related to rehabilitation provisions of our gold operations and accretion on the rehabilitation provision of our gold operations, split between operating and non-operating sites.g. **COS/oz** - Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).h. **Per ounce figures** - COS/oz, TCC/oz and AISC/oz may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.i. **Co-product costs/oz** - TCC/oz and AISC/oz presented on a co-product basis removes the impact of by-product credits of our gold production (net of non-controlling interest) calculated as:

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended 6/30/25

	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	Pueblo Viejo
By-product credits	1	1	1	34	37	0	11
Non-controlling interest	0	0	(1)	(13)	(14)	0	(4)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	1	1	0	21	23	0	7

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended 6/30/25

	Veladero	Porgera	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu
By-product credits	2	0	—	1	2	0	7
Non-controlling interest	0	0	—	0	0	0	(1)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	2	0	—	1	2	0	6

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended 3/31/25

	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	Pueblo Viejo
By-product credits	2	1	1	33	37	0	12
Non-controlling interest	(1)	(1)	0	(13)	(15)	0	(5)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	1	0	1	20	22	0	7

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended 3/31/25

	Veladero	Porgera	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu
By-product credits	1	0	—	0	1	0	7
Non-controlling interest	0	0	—	0	0	0	(1)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	1	0	—	0	1	0	6

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended 6/30/24

	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	Pueblo Viejo
By-product credits	0	1	1	44	46	0	14
Non-controlling interest	0	(1)	0	(17)	(18)	0	(6)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	0	0	1	27	28	0	8

(\$ millions)

For the three months ended 6/30/24

	Veladero	Porgera	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu
By-product credits	3	1	0	1	1	0	7
Non-controlling interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	3	1	0	1	1	0	6

(\$ millions)

For the six months ended 6/30/25

	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	Pueblo Viejo
By-product credits	3	2	2	67	74	0	23
Non-controlling interest	(1)	(1)	(1)	(26)	(29)	0	(9)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	2	1	1	41	45	0	14

(\$ millions)

For the six months ended 6/30/25

	Veladero	Porgera	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu
By-product credits	3	0	—	1	3	0	14
Non-controlling interest	0	0	—	0	0	0	(2)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	3	0	—	1	3	0	12

(\$ millions)

For the six months ended 6/30/24

	Carlin	Cortez	Turquoise Ridge	Phoenix	Nevada Gold Mines ^a	Hemlo	Pueblo Viejo
By-product credits	1	2	1	78	82	0	24
Non-controlling interest	0	(1)	0	(30)	(31)	0	(10)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	1	1	1	48	51	0	14

(\$ millions)

For the six months ended 6/30/24

	Veladero	Porgera	Loulo-Gounkoto ^j	Kibali	North Mara	Tongon	Bulyanhulu
By-product credits	4	1	0	1	1	0	13
Non-controlling interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	4	1	0	1	1	0	11

- j. As a result of temporary suspension of operations at Loulo-Gounkoto starting January 14, 2025, and subsequent loss of control on June 16, 2025, no operating or per ounce data is provided.

Reconciliation of Copper Cost of Sales to C1 cash costs and All-in sustaining costs, including on a per pound basis

(\$ millions, except per lb information in dollars)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Cost of sales	193	208	172	401	340
Depreciation/amortization	(68)	(60)	(71)	(128)	(131)
Treatment and refinement charges	40	42	38	82	72
C1 cash costs applicable to equity method investments	84	90	84	174	166
Less: royalties	(25)	(21)	(16)	(46)	(28)
By-product credits	(12)	(5)	(6)	(17)	(11)
C1 cash costs	212	254	201	466	408
General & administrative costs	8	8	5	16	9
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	3	1	2	4	4
Royalties	25	21	16	46	28
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	1	2	1	3	1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	90	57	111	147	194
Sustaining leases	2	3	4	5	5
All-in sustaining costs	341	346	340	687	649
Tonnes sold - attributable basis (Kt)	54	51	42	105	81
Pounds sold - attributable basis (Mlb)	118	113	93	231	179
COS/lb ^{a,b}	2.56	2.92	3.05	2.74	3.12
C1 cash costs/lb ^a	1.80	2.25	2.18	2.02	2.28
AISC/lb ^a	2.90	3.06	3.67	2.98	3.64

a. COS/lb, C1 cash costs/lb and AISC/lb may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

b. Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).

Reconciliation of Copper Cost of Sales to C1 cash costs and All-in sustaining costs, including on a per pound basis, by operating segment

(\$ millions, except per lb information in dollars)		For the three months ended							
	6/30/25			3/31/25			6/30/24		
	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid
Cost of sales	75	194	33	88	208	33	78	172	32
Depreciation/amortization	(18)	(69)	(6)	(24)	(60)	(7)	(19)	(70)	(7)
Treatment and refinement charges	0	39	1	0	39	3	0	32	6
Less: royalties	0	0	0	0	(21)	0	0	(16)	0
By-product credits	0	(4)	(8)	0	0	(5)	0	0	(6)
C1 cash costs	57	135	20	64	166	24	59	118	25
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Royalties	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	16	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	10	78	2	5	50	2	6	102	3
Sustaining leases	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1
All-in sustaining costs	70	239	23	73	239	26	68	239	29
Tonnes sold - attributable basis (Kt)	7	39	8	10	34	7	9	25	8
Pounds sold - attributable basis (Mlb)	17	85	16	21	75	17	19	55	19
COS/lb ^{a,b}	4.59	2.25	2.11	4.11	2.80	1.96	4.13	3.15	1.67
C1 cash costs/lb ^a	3.46	1.58	1.29	2.99	2.22	1.44	3.12	2.14	1.34
AISC/lb ^a	4.34	2.79	1.46	3.38	3.20	1.55	3.55	4.36	1.53

(\$ millions, except per lb information in dollars)

For the six months ended

	6/30/25			6/30/24		
	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid	Zaldívar	Lumwana	Jabal Sayid
Cost of sales	163	402	66	160	340	58
Depreciation/amortization	(42)	(129)	(13)	(40)	(130)	(12)
Treatment and refinement charges	0	78	4	0	60	12
Less: royalties	0	0	0	0	(28)	0
By-product credits	0	(4)	(13)	0	0	(11)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
C1 cash costs	121	301	44	120	242	47
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	1	2	0	0	4	0
Royalties	0	0	0	0	28	0
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	3	0	0	1	0	0
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	15	128	4	11	177	6
Sustaining leases	3	1	1	3	1	1
All-in sustaining costs	143	478	49	135	452	54
Tonnes sold - attributable basis (thousands of tonnes)	17	73	15	18	47	16
Pounds sold - attributable basis (millions pounds)	38	160	33	40	104	35
COS/lb ^{a,b}	4.32	2.51	2.03	4.05	3.27	1.64
C1 cash cost/lb ^a	3.20	1.88	1.36	3.03	2.32	1.35
AISC/lb ^a	3.79	2.98	1.51	3.40	4.34	1.54

a. COS/lb, C1 cash costs/lb and AISC/lb may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

b. Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share).

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Attributable EBITDA, Attributable EBITDA Margin and Net Leverage

EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, which excludes the following from net earnings:

- Income tax expense;
- Finance costs;
- Finance income; and
- Depreciation.

Management believes that EBITDA is a valuable indicator of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations, and fund capital expenditures. Management uses EBITDA for this purpose. EBITDA is also frequently used by investors and analysts for valuation purposes whereby EBITDA is multiplied by a factor or "EBITDA multiple" that is based on an observed or inferred relationship between EBITDA and market values to determine the approximate total enterprise value of a company.

Adjusted EBITDA removes the effect of impairment charges; acquisition/disposition gains/losses; foreign currency translation gains/losses; and other expense adjustments. We also remove the impact of income tax expense, finance costs, finance income and depreciation incurred in our equity method accounted investments. Attributable EBITDA further removes the non-controlling interest portion. We believe these items provide a greater level of consistency with the adjusting items included in our adjusted net earnings reconciliation, with the exception that these amounts are adjusted to remove any impact on finance costs/income, income tax expense and/or depreciation as they do not affect EBITDA. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in better understanding our

ability to generate liquidity from our attributable business, including equity method investments, by excluding these amounts from the calculation as they are not indicative of the performance of our core mining business and do not necessarily reflect the underlying operating results for the periods presented. Additionally, it is aligned with how we present our forward-looking guidance on gold ounces and copper pounds produced.

Attributable EBITDA margin is calculated as attributable EBITDA divided by revenues - as adjusted. We believe this ratio will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick to better understand the relationship between revenues and EBITDA or operating profit.

Net leverage is calculated as debt, net of cash divided by the sum of adjusted EBITDA of the last four consecutive quarters. We believe this ratio will assist analysts, investors and other stakeholders of Barrick in monitoring our leverage and evaluating our balance sheet.

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, attributable EBITDA, EBITDA margin and net leverage are intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and attributable EBITDA exclude the impact of cash costs of financing activities and taxes, and the effects of changes in operating working capital balances, and therefore are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, attributable EBITDA, EBITDA margin and net leverage differently.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Attributable EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended			For the six months ended	
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24
Net earnings	1,256	781	634	2,037	1,121
Income tax expense	102	278	407	380	581
Finance costs, net ^a	36	39	28	75	38
Depreciation	436	411	480	847	954
EBITDA	1,830	1,509	1,549	3,339	2,694
Impairment charges of non-current assets ^b	0	4	1	4	18
Acquisition/disposition losses (gains) ^c	289	0	(5)	289	(6)
Loss on currency translation	(2)	2	5	0	17
Other expense adjustments ^d	44	173	48	217	39
Income tax expense, net finance costs ^a and depreciation from equity investees	156	141	119	297	221
Adjusted EBITDA	2,317	1,829	1,717	4,146	2,983
Non-controlling Interests	(627)	(468)	(428)	(1,095)	(787)
Attributable EBITDA	1,690	1,361	1,289	3,051	2,196
Revenues - as adjusted ^e	3,050	2,685	2,658	5,735	4,880
Attributable EBITDA margin ^f	55 %	51 %	48 %	53 %	45 %
	As at 6/30/25	As at 12/31/24	As at 6/30/24	As at 6/30/25	As at 12/31/24
Net leverage ^g	0.0:1	0.1:1	0.1:1	0.0:1	0.0:1

^a Finance costs exclude accretion.

^b There were no significant impairment charges or reversals in the current period or prior periods.

^c Acquisition/disposition (losses) gains for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 mainly relate to a net loss of \$1,035 million on the deconsolidation of Loulo-Gounkoto following the change of control after it was placed under a temporary provisional administration on June 16, 2025 (refer to page 8 for further details) was partially offset by the recognition of our investment in Loulo-Gounkoto. This was offset by a gain of \$745 million on the sale of our 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project.

^d Other expense adjustments for the 2025 periods mainly relate to reduced operation costs at Loulo-Gounkoto. Q1 2025 and YTD 2025 also include the signing of agreements to settle legacy legal matters in the Philippines related to Placer Dome Inc. Other adjustments in Q2 2024 and YTD 2024 mainly relate to the interest and penalties recognized following the settlement of the Zaldivar Tax Assessments in Chile.

^e Refer to Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per oz/pound on page 59 of this MD&A.

^f Represents attributable EBITDA divided by revenues - as adjusted.

^g Represents debt, net of cash divided by adjusted EBITDA of the last four consecutive quarters.

Realized Price

Realized price is a non-GAAP financial measure which excludes from sales:

- Treatment and refining charges; and
- Cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue relating to our streaming arrangements.

We believe this provides investors and analysts with a more accurate measure with which to compare to market gold and copper prices and to assess our gold and copper sales performance. For those reasons, management believes that this measure provides a more accurate reflection of our

Company's past performance and is a better indicator of its expected performance in future periods.

The realized price measure is intended to provide additional information, and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of sales as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The following table reconciles realized prices to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per ounce/pound

(\$ millions, except per oz/lb information in dollars)	Gold			Copper			Gold			Copper	
				For the three months ended			For the six months ended				
	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	3/31/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24	6/30/25	6/30/24	
Sales	3,280	2,766	2,868	337	304	219	6,046	5,396	641	382	
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(1,054)	(848)	(850)	0	0	0	(1,902)	(1,645)	0	0	
Sales applicable to equity method investments ^{a,b}	306	252	217	135	164	161	558	368	299	297	
Sales applicable to sites in closure or care and maintenance ^c	(1)	(1)	(3)	0	0	0	(2)	(5)	0	0	
Treatment and refinement charges	7	6	8	40	42	38	13	15	82	72	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Revenues – as adjusted	2,538	2,175	2,240	512	510	418	4,713	4,129	1,022	751	
Ounces/pounds sold (koz/Mlb) ^c	770	751	956	118	113	93	1,521	1,866	231	179	
Realized gold/copper price per oz/lb ^d	3,295	2,898	2,344	4.36	4.51	4.53	3,099	2,213	4.43	4.21	

^a Represents sales of \$226 million and \$417 million, respectively, for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 (Q1 2025: \$191 million; Q2 2024: \$189 million; YTD 2024: \$340 million) applicable to our 45% equity method investment in Kibali and \$80 million and \$141 million, respectively (Q1 2025: \$61 million; Q2 2024: \$28 million; YTD 2024: \$28 million) applicable to our 24.5% equity method investment in Porgera for gold. Represents sales of \$71 million and \$166 million, respectively, for Q2 2025 and YTD 2025 (Q1 2025: \$95 million; Q2 2024: \$89 million; YTD 2024: \$169 million) applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Zaldivar and \$65 million and \$137 million, respectively (Q1 2025: \$72 million; Q2 2024: \$79 million; YTD 2024: \$141 million), applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Jabal Sayid for copper.

^b Sales applicable to equity method investments are net of treatment and refinement charges.

^c On an attributable basis. Excludes Long Canyon which is producing residual ounces from the leach pad while in care and maintenance.

^d Realized price per oz/lb may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

Technical Information

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Tricia Evans, BSc, SMERM, Mineral Resource Manager: North America; Mark Roux, BSc (Hons), P. Grad. Cert. (Geostatistics), Pr. Sci. Nat, Resource Geology Lead – North America; Richard Peattie, MPhil, FAusIMM, Mineral Resources Manager: Africa and Middle East; Peter Jones, MAIG, Manager Resource Geology – Latin America & Asia Pacific; Simon Bottoms, CGeol, MGeol, FGS, FAusIMM, Mineral Resource Management and Evaluation Executive; and Joel Holliday, FAusIMM, Executive Vice-President, Exploration – each a “Qualified Person” as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

All mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are estimated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. Unless otherwise noted, such mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are as of December 31, 2024.

Endnotes

- ¹ Further information on these non-GAAP financial measures, including detailed reconciliations, is included on pages 44 to 59 of this MD&A.
- ² Gold COS/oz is calculated as cost of sales across our gold operations (excluding sites in closure or care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share). Copper COS/lb is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick's ownership share). References to attributable basis means our 100% share of Hemlo and Lumwana, our 61.5% share of NGM, our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo, our 80% share of Loulo-Gounkoto, our 89.7% share of Tongon, our 84% share of North Mara, and Bulyanhulu, our 50% share of Veladero, Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid, our 24.5% share of Porgera and our 45% share of Kibali.
- ³ Total reportable incident frequency rate ("TRIFR") is a ratio calculated as follows: number of reportable injuries x 1,000,000 hours divided by the total number of hours worked. Reportable injuries include fatalities, lost time injuries, restricted duty injuries, and medically treated injuries. Lost time injury frequency rate ("LTIFR") is a ratio calculated as follows: number of lost time injuries x 1,000,000 hours divided by the total number of hours worked.
- ⁴ Class 1 - High Significance is defined as an incident that causes significant negative impacts on human health or the environment or an incident that extends onto publicly accessible land and has the potential to cause significant adverse impact to surrounding communities, livestock or wildlife.
- ⁵ A Tier One Gold Asset is an asset with a \$1,400/oz reserve with potential to deliver a minimum 10-year life, annual production of at least 500,000 ounces of gold and with costs per ounce in the lower half of the industry cost curve. A Tier One Copper Asset/Project is an asset with a \$3.00/lb reserve with potential for +5Mt contained copper in support at least 20 years life, annual production of at least 200ktpa, with costs per pound in the lower half of the industry cost curve. Tier One Assets must be located in a world-class geological district with potential for organic reserve growth and long-term geologically driven addition.
- ⁶ Refer to the Technical Report on the Cortez Complex, Lander and Eureka Counties, State of Nevada, USA, dated December 31, 2021, and filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov on March 18, 2022.
- ⁷ Fourmile is currently 100% owned by Barrick. As previously disclosed, Barrick anticipates Fourmile being contributed to the NGM joint venture if certain criteria are met following the completion of drilling and the requisite feasibility work.
- ⁸ Refer to the Technical Report on the Carlin Complex, Eureka and Elko County, Nevada, USA, dated March 14, 2025, and filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov on March 14, 2025.
- ⁹ Refer to the Technical Report on the Pueblo Viejo mine, Dominican Republic, dated March 17, 2023, and filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov on March 17, 2023.
- ¹⁰ Refer to the Technical Report on the Reko Diq Project, Balochistan, Pakistan, dated February 19, 2025, and filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov on February 19, 2025.
- ¹¹ Reko Diq probable reserves of 1,400 million tonnes grading 0.28 g/t representing 13 million ounces of gold, probable reserves of 1,500 million tonnes grading 0.48% representing 7.3 million tonnes of copper, indicated resources of 1,800 million tonnes grading 0.25 g/t representing 15 million ounces of gold, inferred resources of 640 million tonnes grading 0.2 g/t representing 3.9 million ounces of gold, indicated resources of 2,000 million tonnes grading 0.43% representing 8.4 million tonnes of copper, and inferred resources of 690 million tonnes grading 0.3% representing 2.2 million tonnes of copper. Complete mineral reserve and mineral resource data for all mines and projects referenced in this MD&A, including tonnes, grades, and ounces, can be found on pages 83-92 of Barrick's Fourth Quarter and Year-End 2024 Report.
- ¹² Refer to the Technical Report on the Lumwana Expansion Project, Republic of Zambia, dated February 19, 2025, and filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov on February 19, 2025.

13 Hanson Significant Intercepts^a

Drill Results from Q2 2025

Drill Hole ^b	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)	Including		
						Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)
CMX-25005A	048	(81)	856.2-864.7	8.5	7.41	862.2-863.2	1	17.55

- a. All intercepts calculated using a 3.4 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 1.0 meters; internal dilution is less than 20% total width.
b. Drill hole nomenclature: CMX Project area Hanson: followed by the year (25 for 2025) then hole number.
c. True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage.
d. Included intervals calculated using a 10.0 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 1.0 meters; internal dilution is less than 20% total width.

The drilling results for Hanson contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. All drill hole assay information has been manually reviewed and approved by staff geologists and re-checked by the project manager. Sample preparation and analyses are conducted by an independent laboratory, ALS minerals. Procedures are employed to ensure security of samples during their delivery from the drill rig to the laboratory. The quality assurance procedures, data verification and assay protocols used in connection with drilling and sampling at Hanson conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

14 Porfiada, Veladero District, Argentina Significant Intercepts^a

Drill Results from Q2 2025

Drill Hole ^b	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)	Including		
						Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)
DDH-POR-05	140	(60)	61-114.8	53.8	0.36	82.6-86.3	3.7	1.1
DDH-POR-05	140	(60)	301.5-336	34.5	1.93	322.5-332.2	9.7	5.8

- a. No internal dilution applied.
b. Porfiada drill hole nomenclature: Drill system Diamond Drill Hole (DDH), Project Name (Porfiada-POR) followed by hole number.
c. True width of intercepts are estimated using the core axis and are uncertain at this stage.

The drilling results for the Porfiada property contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. All drill hole assay information has been manually reviewed and approved by staff geologists and re-checked by the project manager. Sample preparation and analyses are conducted by ALS laboratory, an independent laboratory. Procedures are employed to ensure security of samples during their delivery from the drill rig to the laboratory. The quality assurance procedures, data verification and assay protocols used in connection with drilling and sampling at Porfiada conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

15 Argentina Block, Veladero District, Argentina Significant Intercepts^a

Drill Results from Q2 2025

Drill Hole ^b	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)	Including		
						Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)
DDH-ARG-014	183.6	(61.5)	170 - 191.4	21.4	0.56	170.85 - 176	5.15	1.05

- a. No internal dilution applied.
b. Argenta Block drill hole nomenclature: Drill system Diamond Drill Hole (DDH), Project Name (Argenta Block - ARG) followed by hole number.
c. True width of intercepts are estimated using the core axis and are uncertain at this stage.

The drilling results for Argenta Block contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. All drill hole assay information has been manually reviewed and approved by staff geologists and re-checked by the project manager. Sample preparation and analyses are conducted by ALS laboratory, an independent laboratory. Procedures are employed to ensure security of samples during their delivery from the drill rig to the laboratory. The quality assurance procedures, data verification and assay protocols used in connection with drilling and sampling at Argenta Block conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

16 Reko Diq, Bukit Pasir Cu-Au Discovery Significant Intercepts^a

Drill Results from Q2 2025

Drill Hole ^{a,b,c}	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width (m) ^d	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Including			
							Interval (m)	Width (m) ^d	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
RD-001184	270	(65)	24-998	974	0.25	0.51	356-986	630	0.26	0.60
RD-001184	270	(65)					474-962	488	0.26	0.65
RD-001184	270	(65)					614-800	186	0.26	0.70
RD-001185	270	(60)	146-692	546	0.19	0.32	380-514	134	0.24	0.40
RD-001186	270	(60)	28-626	598	0.14	0.26	340-604	264	0.15	0.30
RD-001188	270	(60)	22-1052	1,030	0.25	0.54	290-1052	762	0.30	0.66
RD-001188	270	(60)					570-1052	482	0.32	0.80

- a. All intercepts calculated using a 0.15% Cu cutoff and are uncapped; minimum internal dilution of 16 meters below 0.15% Cu.
b. Reko Diq district drill hole nomenclature: Reko Diq District (RD) followed by hole number.
c. Drill method is diamond drilling.
d. True width of intercepts are estimated using the core axis and are uncertain at this stage.

The drilling results for Reko Diq - Bukit Pasir contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. All drill hole assay information has been manually reviewed and approved by staff geologists and re-checked by the project manager. Sample preparation and analyses are conducted by an independent laboratory, SGS - Karachi. Procedures are employed to ensure security of samples during their delivery from the drill rig to the laboratory. The quality assurance procedures, data verification and assay protocols used in connection with drilling and sampling at Reko Diq - Bukit Pasir conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

¹⁷ Kibali Significant Intercepts^a

Drill Results from Q2 2025								
Drill Hole ^b	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)	Including ^d		
						Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)
ADD043	135	(75)	213.70 - 227.50	13.80	1.23			
ADD043	135	(75)	231.30 - 233.30	2.00	1.14			
ADD044	135	(75)	170.85 - 172.85	2.00	2.77			
ADD044	135	(75)	187.60 - 189.90	2.30	1.16			
ADD045	135	(75)	287.60 - 308.00	20.40	1.63			
ADD045	135	(75)	401.00 - 403.00	2.00	2.41			
ADD045	135	(75)	406.00 - 412.80	6.80	2.15			
ADD045	135	(75)	462.00 - 467.00	5.00	6.15			
ADD045	135	(75)	539.00 - 551.00	12.00	2.23			
ADD045	135	(75)	561.10 - 570.00	8.9	4.24			
ADD049	135	(75)	337.00 - 342.00	5.00	2.47			
ADD049	135	(75)	361.50 - 367.30	5.80	3.91			
ADD049	135	(75)	371.60 - 382.00	10.40	3.06	375.00 - 382.00	7	4.00
ADD049	135	(75)	394.00 - 400.00	6.00	0.69			
ADD049	135	(75)	405.70 - 411.60	5.90	0.57			
ADD049	135	(75)	421.00 - 423.00	2.00	1.16			
ADD049	135	(75)	425.80 - 433.80	8.00	1.05			
ADD049	135	(75)	445.00 - 448.50	3.50	4.02			
ADD049	135	(75)	451.50 - 453.50	2.00	1.05			
ADD049	135	(75)	495.00 - 497.00	2.00	1.40			
ADD049	135	(75)	508.00 - 512.00	4.00	0.81			
ADD051	138	(70)	450.85 - 455.50	4.65	3.81			
ADD051	138	(70)	464.37 - 466.40	2.03	1.05			
ADD051	138	(70)	550.60 - 552.70	2.10	1.21			
ADD051	138	(70)	562.00 - 569.00	7.00	1.62			
AGDD0032	140	(70)	0.00 - 4.00	4.00	0.67			
AGDD0032	140	(70)	10.00 - 13.00	3.00	7.40			
AGDD0032	140	(70)	88.28 - 108.00	19.72	5.44	95.55 - 99.00	3.45	23.76
AGDD0032	140	(70)	224.00 - 229.35	5.35	1.19			
AGRC0005	140	(70)	90.00 - 94.00	4.00	5.15			
AGRC0006	135	(50)	88.00 - 100.00	12.00	2.13			
DDD622W2	97	(67)	1041.20 - 1052.20	11.00	1.82			
DDD622W2	97	(67)	1240.80 - 1248.55	7.75	2.01			
DDD622W2	97	(67)	1296.90 - 1312.80	15.90	1.27			
DDD622W2	97	(67)	1330.30 - 1333.40	3.10	1.70			
RKDD0061	214	(54)	220.00 - 229.00	9.00	3.59			
RKDD0061	214	(54)	266.00 - 285.10	19.1	3.08	268.31 - 273.00	4.9	7.99

- All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 2 meters; internal dilution is equal to or less than 25% total width.
- Kibali drill hole nomenclature: prospect initial (A=Agbarabo; D=Durba; M=Mengu; RK=Kombokolo; ZB=Zambula) followed by the type of drilling (RC=Reverse Circulation, DD=Diamond, GC=Grade control) with no designation of the year. KCDU= KCD Underground.
- True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage.
- All including intercepts, calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 1 meter; no internal dilution, with grade significantly above (>40%) the overall intercept grade.

The drilling results for the Kibali property contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. All drill hole assay information has been manually reviewed and approved by staff geologists and re-checked by the project manager. Sample preparation and analyses are conducted by SGS, an independent laboratory. Industry accepted best practices for preparation and fire assaying procedures are utilized to determine gold content. Procedures are employed to ensure security of samples during their delivery from the drill rig to the laboratory. The quality assurance procedures, data verification and assay protocols used in connection with drilling and sampling on the Kibali property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

18 Tanzania Significant Intercepts^a

Drill Results from Q2 2025

Drill Hole ^b	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width (m) ^c	Au (g/t)
TGRC054	200	(55)	87 - 89	2	1.13
TGRC054	200	(55)	94 - 97	3	0.97
TGRC054	200	(55)	104 - 109	5	4.65

- a. All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 2 meters; internal dilution is equal to or less than 2 meters total width.
- b. Tanzania drill hole nomenclature: prospect initial TG (Tagota) followed by type of drilling RC (Reverse Circulation) then hole number.
- c. True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage.

The drilling results for the Tanzania property contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. All drill hole assay information has been manually reviewed and approved by staff geologists and re-checked by the project manager. Sample preparation and analyses are conducted by MSALABS, an independent laboratory. Industry accepted best practices for preparation and fire assaying procedures are utilized to determine gold content. Procedures are employed to ensure security of samples during their delivery from the drill rig to the laboratory. The quality assurance procedures, data verification and assay protocols used in connection with drilling and sampling on the Tanzania property conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly Barrick Gold Corporation)
(in millions of United States dollars, except per share data) (Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue (notes 5 and 6)	\$3,681	\$3,162	\$6,811	\$5,909
Costs and expenses (income)				
Cost of sales (notes 5 and 7)	1,878	1,979	3,663	3,915
General and administrative expenses	39	32	81	60
Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	82	97	136	192
Impairment charges (note 9b)	—	1	4	18
(Gain) loss on currency translation	(2)	5	—	17
Closed mine rehabilitation	(8)	(9)	11	(11)
Income from equity investees (note 12)	(77)	(115)	(144)	(163)
Other expense (note 9a)	353	80	523	97
Income before finance costs and income taxes	\$1,416	\$1,092	\$2,537	\$1,784
Finance costs, net	(58)	(51)	(120)	(82)
Income before income taxes	\$1,358	\$1,041	\$2,417	\$1,702
Income tax expense (note 10)	(102)	(407)	(380)	(581)
Net income	\$1,256	\$634	\$2,037	\$1,121
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Barrick Mining Corporation	\$811	\$370	\$1,285	\$665
Non-controlling interests (note 15)	\$445	\$264	\$752	\$456
Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of Barrick Mining Corporation (note 8)				
Net income				
Basic	\$0.47	\$0.21	\$0.75	\$0.38
Diluted	\$0.47	\$0.21	\$0.75	\$0.38

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly Barrick Gold Corporation)
(in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	\$1,256	\$634	\$2,037	\$1,121
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax \$nil, \$nil, \$nil and \$nil	—	—	—	1
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Actuarial loss on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax \$nil, \$nil, \$nil and \$nil	(1)	—	(2)	—
Net change on equity investments, net of tax \$(1), \$1, \$(1) and \$1	12	8	17	9
Total other comprehensive income	11	8	15	10
Total comprehensive income	\$1,267	\$642	\$2,052	\$1,131
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Barrick Mining Corporation	\$822	\$378	\$1,300	\$675
Non-controlling interests	\$445	\$264	\$752	\$456

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly Barrick Gold Corporation)
(in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	\$1,256	\$634	\$2,037	\$1,121
Adjustments for the following items:				
Depreciation	436	480	847	954
Finance costs, net	58	51	120	82
Impairment charges (note 9b)	—	1	4	18
Income tax expense (note 10)	102	407	380	581
Income from equity investees (note 12)	(77)	(115)	(144)	(163)
Gain on sale of non-current assets (note 9a)	(745)	(5)	(745)	(6)
Loulo-Gounkoto loss of control (note 9a and 16)	1,035	—	1,035	—
(Gain) loss on currency translation	(2)	5	—	17
Change in working capital (note 11)	(129)	112	(234)	(129)
Other operating activities (note 11)	(103)	(29)	(112)	(99)
Operating cash flows before interest and income taxes	1,831	1,541	3,188	2,376
Interest paid	(114)	(131)	(139)	(158)
Interest received	37	50	83	118
Income taxes paid ¹	(425)	(301)	(591)	(417)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,329	1,159	2,541	1,919
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Property, plant and equipment				
Capital expenditures (note 5)	(934)	(819)	(1,771)	(1,547)
Sales proceeds	2	7	2	7
Divestitures (note 4)	999	—	999	—
Income taxes paid on divestitures	(87)	—	(87)	—
Investment sales	—	33	—	33
Funding of equity method investments (note 12)	—	(11)	—	(55)
Dividends received from equity method investments (note 12)	53	42	91	89
Shareholder loan repayments from equity method investments	53	45	113	90
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	86	(703)	(653)	(1,383)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Lease repayments	(14)	(4)	(17)	(7)
Debt repayments	(2)	—	(2)	—
Dividends	(170)	(175)	(342)	(350)
Share buyback program (note 14)	(268)	(49)	(411)	(49)
Funding from Reko Diq non-controlling interests (note 15)	44	30	127	52
Disbursements to non-controlling interests (note 15)	(324)	(169)	(532)	(290)
Pueblo Viejo JV partner shareholder loan	13	5	17	(2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(721)	(362)	(1,160)	(646)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	—	—	—	(2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	694	94	728	(112)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of period	4,108	3,942	4,074	4,148
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	\$4,802	\$4,036	4,802	4,036

¹ Income taxes paid excludes \$58 million (Q2 2024: \$12 million) for Q2 2025 and \$75 million (YTD 2024: \$29 million) for YTD 2025 of income taxes payable that were settled against offsetting value added tax ("VAT") receivables.

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly Barrick Gold Corporation)
(in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)

	As at June 30, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$4,802	\$4,074
Accounts receivable	910	763
Inventories	1,748	1,942
Other current assets	689	853
Total current assets	\$8,149	\$7,632
Non-current assets		
Non-current portion of inventory	2,648	2,783
Equity in investees (note 12)	4,147	4,112
Property, plant and equipment	25,965	28,559
Intangible assets	148	148
Goodwill	3,097	3,097
Other assets	3,133	1,295
Total assets	\$47,287	\$47,626
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$1,464	\$1,613
Debt	73	24
Current income tax liabilities	505	545
Other current liabilities	493	460
Total current liabilities	\$2,535	\$2,642
Non-current liabilities		
Debt	4,656	4,705
Provisions	1,942	1,962
Deferred income tax liabilities	3,544	3,887
Other liabilities	1,186	1,174
Total liabilities	\$13,863	\$14,370
Equity		
Capital stock (note 14)	\$27,323	\$27,661
Deficit	(4,328)	(5,269)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	48	33
Other	1,786	1,865
Total equity attributable to Barrick Mining Corporation shareholders	\$24,829	\$24,290
Non-controlling interests (note 15)	8,595	8,966
Total equity	\$33,424	\$33,256
Contingencies and commitments (notes 5 and 17)		
Total liabilities and equity	\$47,287	\$47,626

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly
Barrick Gold Corporation)

Attributable to equity holders of the company

(in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Common Shares (in thousands)	Capital stock	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ¹	Other ²	Total equity attributable to shareholders	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
At January 1, 2025	1,727,100	\$27,661	(\$5,269)	\$33	\$1,865	\$24,290	\$8,966	\$33,256
Net income	—	—	1,285	—	—	1,285	752	2,037
Total other comprehensive income	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	15
Total comprehensive income	—	—	1,285	15	—	1,300	752	2,052
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	—	—	(342)	—	—	(342)	—	(342)
Loulo-Gounkoto loss of control (note 16)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(686)	(686)
Funding from non-controlling interests (note 14)	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	127
Disbursements to non- controlling interests (note 14)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(564)	(564)
Dividend reinvestment plan (note 13)	86	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Share buyback program (note 13)	(21,192)	(340)	—	—	(79)	(419)	—	(419)
Total transactions with owners	(21,106)	(338)	(344)	—	(79)	(761)	(1,123)	(1,884)
At June 30, 2025	1,705,994	\$27,323	(\$4,328)	\$48	\$1,786	\$24,829	\$8,595	\$33,424
At January 1, 2024	1,755,570	\$28,117	(\$6,713)	\$24	\$1,913	\$23,341	\$8,661	\$32,002
Net income	—	—	665	—	—	665	456	1,121
Total other comprehensive income	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Total comprehensive income	—	—	665	10	—	675	456	1,131
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	—	—	(350)	—	—	(350)	—	(350)
Funding from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	52
Disbursements to non- controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(290)	(290)
Dividend reinvestment plan	114	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Share buyback program	(2,950)	(48)	—	—	(2)	(50)	—	(50)
Total transactions with owners	(2,836)	(46)	(352)	—	(2)	(400)	(238)	(638)
At June 30, 2024	1,752,734	\$28,071	(\$6,400)	\$34	\$1,911	\$23,616	\$8,879	\$32,495

¹ Includes cumulative translation losses at June 30, 2025: \$95 million (December 31, 2024: \$95 million; June 30, 2024: \$95 million).

² Includes additional paid-in capital as at June 30, 2025: \$1,748 million (December 31, 2024: \$1,827 million; June 30, 2024: \$1,873 million).

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Barrick Mining Corporation. *Tabular dollar amounts in millions of United States dollars, unless otherwise shown.*

1 ■ Corporate Information

Barrick Mining Corporation (formerly Barrick Gold Corporation) ("Barrick", "we" or the "Company") is a corporation governed by the *Business Corporations Act (British Columbia)*. The Company's corporate office is located at Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 3700, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2S1. The Company's registered office is 925 West Georgia Street, Suite 1600, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3L2. Barrick shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol B (formerly GOLD) and the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol ABX. We are principally engaged in the production and sale of gold and copper, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. We sell our gold and copper into the world market.

We have ownership interests in producing gold mines that are located in Argentina, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania and the United States. Our mine in Mali was placed on temporary suspension in January 2025 and on June 16, 2025, the Bamako Commercial Tribunal placed the mine under a temporary provisional administration (refer to note 16 for further details). We have ownership interests in producing copper mines in Chile, Saudi Arabia and Zambia. We also have various projects located throughout the Americas, Asia and Africa.

2 ■ Material Accounting Policy Information

a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, under International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with Barrick's most recently issued Annual Report, which includes information necessary or useful to understanding the Company's business and financial statement presentation. In particular, the Company's material accounting policy information was presented in Note 2 of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 ("2024 Annual Financial Statements"), and have been consistently applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on August 8, 2025.

b) New Accounting Standards Issued

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are either applicable in the current year or not mandatory for the current period. We have assessed these standards and determined they do not have a material impact on Barrick in the current reporting period. In addition, the following standards have been issued by the IASB and we are currently assessing the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)* with mandatory application of the standard in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

- *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* with mandatory application of the standard in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

No standards have been early adopted in the current period.

3 ■ Critical Judgements, Estimates, Assumptions and Risks

The judgments, estimates, assumptions and risks discussed here reflect updates from the 2024 Annual Financial Statements. For judgments, estimates, assumptions and risks related to other areas not discussed in these interim consolidated financial statements, please refer to Notes 3 and 28 of the 2024 Annual Financial Statements.

a) Provision for Environmental Rehabilitation ("PER")

Provisions are updated each reporting period for changes to expected cash flows and for the effect of changes in the discount rate and foreign exchange rates. The change in estimate is added or deducted from the related asset and depreciated over the expected economic life of the operation to which it relates. In the case of closed sites, changes in estimates and assumptions are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income. For Q2 2025, we recorded a net decrease of \$108 million (Q2 2024: \$59 million net decrease) to the PER at our minesites and for YTD 2025, a net decrease of \$82 million (YTD 2024: \$100 million net decrease) primarily due to spending incurred during the year, combined with the deconsolidation of Loulo-Gouunkoto upon loss of control (refer to note 16 for further details), partially offset by accretion.

Adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future closure and rehabilitation cash flows are a normal occurrence in light of the significant judgments and estimates involved. Rehabilitation provisions are adjusted as a result of changes in estimates and assumptions and are accounted for prospectively. In Q4 of each year, our life of mine plans are updated and that typically results in an update to the rehabilitation provision.

b) Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more future events, not wholly within our control, occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. Refer to Note 17 for further details on contingencies.

c) Loulo-Gouunkoto

On June 16, 2025, we lost control of the subsidiaries that hold our 80% interest in the Loulo-Gouunkoto mine in Mali when they were placed under a temporary provisional administration. As a result of this event, we determined that we no longer had control of the mine and stopped consolidating it. As we retain legal ownership of 80% of the companies that hold the mine, we have recognized an investment at fair value to reflect our retained interest. Refer to note 16 for further details.

4 ■ Acquisitions and Divestitures

a) Donlin Gold

On April 22, 2025, Barrick announced it had entered into an agreement to sell its 50% interest in the Donlin Gold project located in Alaska, USA to affiliates of Paulson Advisers LLC and NOVAGOLD Resources Inc. ("NOVAGOLD") for total cash consideration of \$1 billion. In addition, Barrick has granted NOVAGOLD an option to purchase the outstanding debt owed to Barrick (value of \$160 million as at June 30, 2025, classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") and presented in Other Assets) in connection with the Donlin Gold project for \$90 million if purchased prior to

closing, or for \$100 million if purchased within 18 months from closing, when the option expires. If that option is not exercised, the debt will remain outstanding, substantially in accordance with its existing terms which would largely defer repayment to the commencement of production.

The transaction closed on June 3, 2025 and we recognized a gain on sale of \$745 million in Q2 2025. In addition, NOVAGOLD did not exercise the option to purchase the outstanding debt owed to Barrick at closing, but retains the option to purchase the outstanding debt for \$100 million within 18 months from closing.

5 ■ Segment Information

Barrick's business is organized into sixteen minesites. Barrick's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") (Mark Bristow, President and Chief Executive Officer) reviews the operating results, assesses performance and makes capital allocation decisions at the minesite level. Our presentation of our reportable operating segments consists of eight gold mines (Carlin, Cortez, Turquoise Ridge, Pueblo Viejo, Loulo-Gounkoto, Kibali, North Mara and Bulyanhulu) and one copper mine (Lumwana). The remaining operating segments, including our remaining gold mines, have been grouped into an "Other Mines" category and will not be reported on individually. Segment performance is evaluated based on a number of measures including operating income before tax, production levels and unit production costs. Certain costs are managed on a consolidated basis and are therefore not reflected in segment income.

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the three months ended June 30, 2025	Cost of Sales			Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Site operating costs, royalties and community relations	Depreciation			
Carlin ²	\$898	\$361	\$68	\$4	\$1	\$464
Cortez ²	579	232	62	1	2	282
Turquoise Ridge ²	410	172	44	—	(5)	199
Pueblo Viejo ²	517	190	77	—	3	247
Loulo-Gounkoto ²	—	—	8	—	63	(71)
Kibali	226	76	32	—	29	89
Lumwana	340	125	69	—	2	144
North Mara ²	201	65	19	—	11	106
Bulyanhulu ²	133	50	14	—	2	67
Other Mines ²	610	242	65	1	9	293
Reportable segment total	\$3,914	\$1,513	\$458	\$6	\$117	\$1,820
Share of equity investees	(226)	(76)	(32)	—	(29)	(89)
Segment total	\$3,688	\$1,437	\$426	\$6	\$88	\$1,731

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the three months ended June 30, 2024	Cost of Sales			Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Site operating costs, royalties and community relations	Depreciation			
Carlin ²	\$770	\$381	\$80	\$3	\$4	\$302
Cortez ²	385	167	57	3	1	157
Turquoise Ridge ²	268	143	42	2	—	81
Pueblo Viejo ²	314	150	63	1	2	98
Loulo-Gounkoto ²	404	136	62	—	10	196
Kibali	189	71	36	—	(2)	84
Lumwana	219	102	70	—	10	37
North Mara ²	140	76	18	—	3	43
Bulyanhulu ²	129	58	16	—	2	53
Other Mines ²	530	287	65	3	6	169
Reportable segment total	\$3,348	\$1,571	\$509	\$12	\$36	\$1,220
Share of equity investees	(189)	(71)	(36)	—	2	(84)
Segment total	\$3,159	\$1,500	\$473	\$12	\$38	\$1,136

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the six months ended June 30, 2025	Cost of Sales			Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Site operating costs, royalties and community relations	Depreciation			
Carlin ²	\$1,576	\$700	\$130	\$5	\$4	\$737
Cortez ²	1,035	416	119	3	4	493
Turquoise Ridge ²	774	328	91	—	(4)	359
Pueblo Viejo ²	894	352	152	1	6	383
Loulo-Gounkoto ²	—	—	14	1	142	(157)
Kibali	418	157	64	—	36	161
Lumwana	645	273	129	—	4	239
North Mara ²	436	146	40	—	14	236
Bulyanhulu ²	279	111	30	—	4	134
Other Mines ²	1,193	479	123	3	12	576
Reportable segment total	\$7,250	\$2,962	\$892	\$13	\$222	\$3,161
Share of equity investees	(418)	(157)	(64)	—	(36)	(161)
Segment total	\$6,832	\$2,805	\$828	\$13	\$186	\$3,000

Consolidated Statement of Income Information

For the six months ended June 30, 2024	Cost of Sales			Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	Other expenses (income) ¹	Segment income (loss)
	Revenue	Site operating costs, royalties and community relations	Depreciation			
Carlin ²	\$1,482	\$766	\$163	\$6	\$6	\$541
Cortez ²	798	353	132	4	3	306
Turquoise Ridge ²	479	280	79	3	—	117
Pueblo Viejo ²	604	298	125	2	4	175
Loulo-Gounkoto ²	765	275	129	—	22	339
Kibali	341	129	64	—	—	148
Lumwana	382	210	130	—	12	30
North Mara ²	254	150	36	—	8	60
Bulyanhulu ²	235	114	31	—	3	87
Other Mines ²	912	511	112	6	11	272
Reportable segment total	\$6,252	\$3,086	\$1,001	\$21	\$69	\$2,075
Share of equity investees	(341)	(129)	(64)	—	—	(148)
Segment total	\$5,911	\$2,957	\$937	\$21	\$69	\$1,927

¹ Includes accretion expense, which is included within finance costs in the consolidated statement of income. For Q2 2025, accretion expense was \$12 million (Q2 2024: \$14 million) and for YTD 2025, accretion expense was \$26 million (YTD 2024: \$27 million).

² Includes non-controlling interest portion of revenues, cost of sales and segment income for Q2 2025 for Nevada Gold Mines \$795 million, \$398 million, \$396 million (Q2 2024: \$603 million, \$369 million, \$228 million), Pueblo Viejo \$210 million, \$108 million, \$102 million (Q2 2024: \$127 million, \$84 million, \$42 million), Loulo-Gounkoto \$nil, \$2 million, \$(12) million (Q2 2024: \$81 million, \$40 million, \$40 million), North Mara and Bulyanhulu \$53 million, \$23 million, \$30 million (Q2 2024: \$43 million, \$27 million, \$16 million), and Tongon \$10 million, \$8 million, \$3 million (Q2 2024: \$13 million, \$10 million, \$2 million) and for YTD 2025 for Nevada Gold Mines \$1,439 million, \$753 million, \$680 million (YTD 2024: \$1,175 million, \$750 million, \$414 million), Pueblo Viejo \$359 million, \$203 million, \$156 million (YTD 2024: \$245 million, \$168 million, \$76 million), Loulo-Gounkoto \$nil, \$3 million, \$(29) million (YTD 2024: \$153 million, \$81 million, \$69 million), North Mara and Bulyanhulu \$114 million, \$52 million, \$61 million (YTD 2024: \$78 million, \$53 million, \$24 million) and Tongon \$20 million, \$15 million, \$5 million (YTD 2024: \$21 million, \$18 million, \$3 million), respectively.

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Income Before Income Taxes

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Segment income	\$1,731	\$1,136	\$3,000	\$1,927
Other revenue	(7)	3	(21)	(2)
Other cost of sales/amortization	(15)	(6)	(30)	(21)
Exploration, evaluation and project expenses not attributable to segments	(76)	(85)	(123)	(171)
General and administrative expenses	(39)	(32)	(81)	(60)
Other expense not attributable to segments	(276)	(56)	(362)	(55)
Impairment charges	—	(1)	(4)	(18)
Gain (loss) on currency translation	2	(5)	—	(17)
Closed mine rehabilitation	8	9	(11)	11
Income from equity investees	77	115	144	163
Finance costs, net (includes non-segment accretion)	(46)	(37)	(94)	(55)
Loss on non-hedge derivatives	(1)	—	(1)	—
Income before income taxes	\$1,358	\$1,041	\$2,417	\$1,702

Capital Expenditures Information

	Segment capital expenditures ¹			
	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Carlin	\$156	\$226	\$360	\$429
Cortez	119	99	219	193
Turquoise Ridge	27	26	48	56
Pueblo Viejo	84	93	171	150
Loulo-Gounkoto	5	100	23	174
Kibali	33	36	67	61
Lumwana	183	114	253	193
North Mara	53	27	93	71
Bulyanhulu	36	30	74	61
Other Mines	71	64	142	114
Reportable segment total	\$767	\$815	\$1,450	\$1,502
Other items not allocated to segments	244	46	368	78
Total	\$1,011	\$861	\$1,818	\$1,580
Share of equity investees	(33)	(36)	(67)	(61)
Total	\$978	\$825	\$1,751	\$1,519

¹ Segment capital expenditures are presented for internal management reporting purposes on an accrual basis. Capital expenditures in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow are presented on a cash basis. For Q2 2025, cash expenditures were \$934 million (Q2 2024: \$819 million) and the increase in accrued expenditures was \$44 million (2024: \$6 million increase). For YTD 2025, cash expenditures were \$1,771 million (2024: \$1,547 million) and the decrease in accrued expenditures was \$20 million (YTD 2024: \$28 million decrease).

Purchase Commitments

At June 30, 2025, we had purchase obligations for supplies and consumables of \$1,736 million (December 31, 2024: \$1,621 million).

Capital Commitments

In addition to entering into various operational commitments in the normal course of business, we had capital commitments of \$1,544 million at June 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024: \$605 million).

6 ■ Revenue

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gold sales				
Spot market sales	\$3,117	\$2,754	\$5,718	\$5,170
Concentrate sales	155	109	304	212
Provisional pricing adjustments	8	5	24	14
	\$3,280	\$2,868	\$6,046	\$5,396
Copper sales				
Concentrate sales	\$337	\$223	\$612	\$382
Provisional pricing adjustments	—	(4)	29	—
	\$337	\$219	\$641	\$382
Other sales¹	64	75	124	131
Total	\$3,681	\$3,162	\$6,811	\$5,909

¹ Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold and copper mines.

7 ■ Cost of Sales

	Gold		Copper		Other ³		Total	
For the three months ended June 30	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Site operating costs ^{1,2}	\$1,179	\$1,268	\$99	\$84	\$—	\$—	\$1,278	\$1,352
Depreciation ¹	359	401	68	71	9	8	436	480
Royalty expense	103	99	25	16	—	—	128	115
Mining and production taxes ⁴	25	21	—	—	—	—	25	21
Community relations	10	10	1	1	—	—	11	11
	\$1,676	\$1,799	\$193	\$172	\$9	\$8	\$1,878	\$1,979
	Gold		Copper		Other ³		Total	
For the six months ended June 30	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Site operating costs ^{1,2}	\$2,276	\$2,509	\$225	\$179	\$—	\$—	\$2,501	\$2,688
Depreciation ¹	701	808	128	131	18	15	847	954
Royalty expense	198	187	46	28	—	—	244	215
Mining and production taxes ⁴	48	37	—	—	—	—	48	37
Community relations	21	19	2	2	—	—	23	21
	\$3,244	\$3,560	\$401	\$340	\$18	\$15	\$3,663	\$3,915

¹ Site operating costs and depreciation include charges to reduce the cost of inventory to net realizable value as follows: \$nil for Q2 2025 (Q2 2024: \$11 million) and \$1 million for YTD 2025 (YTD 2024: \$33 million).

² Site operating costs includes the costs of extracting by-products.

³ Other includes corporate amortization.

⁴ 2024 figures have been changed to present mining and production taxes separately from site operating costs.

8 ■ Earnings Per Share

	For the three months ended June 30				For the six months ended June 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income	\$1,256	\$1,256	\$634	\$634	\$2,037	\$2,037	\$1,121	\$1,121
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(445)	(445)	(264)	(264)	(752)	(752)	(456)	(456)
Net income attributable to equity holders of Barrick Mining Corporation	\$811	\$811	\$370	\$370	\$1,285	\$1,285	\$665	\$665
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,716	1,716	1,755	1,755	1,721	1,721	1,755	1,755
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of Barrick Mining Corporation	\$0.47	\$0.47	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.38	\$0.38

9 ■ Other Expense

a) Other Expense (Income)

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Other expense:				
Bank charges	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$3
Loulo-Gounkoto loss of control ¹	1,035	—	1,035	—
Loss on non-hedge derivatives	1	—	1	—
Litigation legal expenses	16	7	20	11
Loss (gain) on warrant investments at FVPL	(1)	1	(1)	3
Loulo-Gounkoto reduced operations costs	58	—	125	—
Litigation settlement accruals	—	—	91	—
Tax interest and penalties	—	61	—	61
Other	(1)	18	17	34
Total other expense	\$1,110	\$89	\$1,291	\$112
Other income:				
Gain on sale of non-current assets ²	(\$745)	(\$5)	(\$745)	(\$6)
Interest income on other assets	(12)	(4)	(23)	(9)
Total other income	(\$757)	(\$9)	(\$768)	(\$15)
Total	\$353	\$80	\$523	\$97

¹ Refer to note 16 for further details.

² 2025 includes a gain of \$745 million related to the sale of the Donlin Gold project. Refer to note 4 for further details.

b) Impairment Charges

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Impairment charges of non-current assets	\$—	\$1	\$4	\$18
Total	\$—	\$1	\$4	\$18

10 ■ Income Tax Expense

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current	\$465	\$412	\$752	\$552
Deferred	(363)	(5)	(372)	29
Total	\$102	\$407	\$380	\$581

Income tax expense was \$380 million for YTD 2025 (YTD 2024: \$581 million). The unadjusted effective income tax rate for YTD 2025 was 16% of income before income taxes.

The underlying effective income tax rate on ordinary income for YTD 2025 was 26% after adjusting for the impact of foreign currency translation losses on deferred tax balances; the impact of the sale of the Donlin Gold project; the impact of the signing of agreements to settle legacy legal matters in the Philippines related to Placer Dome Inc.; the impact of Loulo-Gounkoto's loss of control (derecognition of \$437 million in current and deferred tax balances); the impact of Loulo-Gounkoto's

reduced operations costs; and the impact of other expense adjustments.

Currency Translation

Current and deferred tax balances are subject to remeasurement for changes in foreign currency exchange rates each period. This is required in countries where tax is paid in local currency and the subsidiary has a different functional currency (typically US dollars). The most significant balances relate to Argentine and Malian tax balances.

In YTD 2025, a tax recovery of \$47 million (YTD 2024: \$36 million tax expense) arose primarily from net translation gains on deferred tax balances in Mali (prior to their deconsolidation) and Argentina due to the strengthening of the West African CFA, partially offset by the weakening of the Argentine peso against the US dollar. These net translation gains are included within income tax expense.

Withholding Taxes

For YTD 2025, we have recorded \$50 million (YTD 2024: \$20 million related to Peru and the United States) of dividend withholding taxes related to the distributed earnings of our subsidiaries in Argentina, Tanzania and Saudi Arabia, and undistributed earnings of our subsidiaries in Argentina, Saudi Arabia and the United States.

United States Tax Reform

Under the Inflation Reduction Act signed in August 2022, the United States implemented a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") on applicable financial statement income, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, with CAMT credit carryforwards having an indefinite life. Barrick is subject to CAMT as it meets the requisite income thresholds for a foreign-parented multinational group.

While final regulations are still awaited, since its introduction, Barrick has recognized a deferred tax asset from the CAMT credit carryforwards anticipating recovery against future US Federal Income Tax liabilities. No additional deferred tax asset related to CAMT has been recognized for YTD 2025 due to the anticipated application of a portion of the existing balance to our federal income tax payable; however, the timing and amount of such offset may be subject to change pending issuance of final regulations.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Pillar Two model rules

These rules apply to multi-national enterprises with annual consolidated revenues of at least €750 million in at least two of the prior four fiscal years immediately preceding the relevant fiscal year, which is reflective of our status.

Canada enacted Pillar Two legislation in Q2 2024, effective for fiscal years commencing on or after December 31, 2023. Other jurisdictions in which the group operates have either enacted or are in the process of enacting similar legislation.

In terms of the income tax accounting, we have applied the exception available under the amendments to IAS 12 published by the IASB in May 2023 and are not recognizing or disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Our review of Pillar Two for the current year, based on the OECD's Transitional Safe Harbour rules as implemented in the Global Minimum Tax Act in Canada, has not identified any material amounts to be accrued for Q2 2025. As the law is evolving, both in Canada and elsewhere, we will continue to monitor the impact of this legislation.

11 ■ Cash Flow - Other Items

Operating Cash Flows – Other Items	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Adjustments for non-cash income statement items:				
Loss on non-hedge derivatives	\$1	\$—	\$1	\$—
Loss (gain) on warrant investments at FVPL	(1)	1	(\$1)	\$3
Litigation settlement accruals	—	—	91	—
Tax interest and penalties	—	61	—	61
Share-based compensation expense	27	5	69	18
Change in estimate of rehabilitation costs at closed mines	(17)	(15)	(7)	(27)
Inventory impairment charges	—	8	1	22
Non-cash revenue recognized on Pueblo Viejo gold and silver streaming agreement	(8)	(9)	(15)	(16)
Change in other assets and liabilities	(66)	(34)	(108)	(43)
Settlement of share-based compensation	—	(7)	(53)	(46)
Settlement of rehabilitation obligations	(39)	(39)	(90)	(71)
Other operating activities	(\$103)	(\$29)	(\$112)	(\$99)
Cash flow arising from changes in:				
Accounts receivable	(\$216)	\$42	(\$204)	\$81
Inventory	2	40	(65)	12
Value added taxes receivable ¹	(36)	(52)	(96)	(151)
Other current assets	(15)	(12)	(17)	(13)
Accounts payable	64	91	40	(50)
Other current liabilities	72	3	108	(8)
Change in working capital	(\$129)	\$112	(\$234)	(\$129)

¹ Excludes \$58 million (Q2 2024: \$12 million) for Q2 2025 and \$75 million (YTD 2024: \$29 million) for YTD 2025 of VAT receivables that were settled against offsetting of income taxes payable and \$4 million (Q2 2024: \$8 million) for Q2 2025 and \$48 million (YTD 2024: \$8 million) for YTD 2025 of VAT receivables that were settled against offsetting of other duties and liabilities.

12 ■ Equity Accounting Method Investment Continuity

	Kibali	Jabal Sayid	Zaldívar	Porgera	Other	Total
At January 1, 2024	\$2,119	\$391	\$874	\$703	\$46	\$4,133
Investment in equity accounting method investment	—	—	—	7	—	7
Equity pick-up (loss) from equity investees	108	119	1	22	(2)	248
Funds invested	—	—	—	55	4	59
Dividends received from equity investees	(88)	(109)	—	—	(1)	(198)
Non-cash dividends received from equity investees	(124)	—	—	—	—	(124)
Equity earnings adjustment	—	—	—	(7)	—	(7)
Shareholder loan repayment	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)
At December 31, 2024	\$2,015	\$401	\$875	\$780	\$41	\$4,112
Equity earnings adjustment	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Equity pick-up from equity investees	33	61	1	50	—	145
Dividends received from equity investees	—	(73)	—	—	—	(73)
Shareholder loan repayment	—	—	—	(33)	(3)	(36)
At June 30, 2025	\$2,048	\$389	\$876	\$796	\$38	\$4,147

13 ■ Fair Value Measurements

a) Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

As at June 30, 2025	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Aggregate fair value
Other investments ¹	\$60	\$—	\$—	\$60
Receivables from provisional copper and gold sales	—	330	—	330
Receivable from NOVAGOLD ²	—	—	160	160
Investment in Loulo-Gounkoto ³	—	—	1,700	1,700
	\$60	\$330	\$1,860	\$2,250

¹ Includes equity investments in other mining companies.

² Refer to note 4 for further details.

³ Refer to note 16 for further details.

b) Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	As at June 30, 2025		As at December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Other assets ¹	\$716	\$716	\$776	\$776
Other investments ²	60	60	42	42
	\$776	\$776	\$818	\$818
Financial liabilities				
Debt ³	\$4,729	\$4,930	\$4,729	\$4,821
Other liabilities	598	598	595	595
	\$5,327	\$5,528	\$5,324	\$5,416

¹ Includes restricted cash and amounts due from our partners.

² Includes equity investments in other mining companies. Recorded at fair value. Quoted market prices are used to determine fair value.

³ Debt is generally recorded at amortized cost. The fair value of debt is primarily determined using quoted market prices. Balance includes both current and long-term portions of debt.

The Company's valuation techniques were presented in Note 26 of the 2024 Annual Financial Statements and have been consistently applied in these interim financial statements.

14 ■ Capital Stock

a) Authorized Capital Stock

Our authorized capital stock is composed of an unlimited number of common shares (issued 1,705,993,790 common shares as at June 30, 2025). Our common shares have no par value.

b) Dividends

The Company's practice has been to declare dividends after a quarter as part of the announcement of the results for the quarter. Dividends declared are paid in the same quarter.

The Company's dividend reinvestment plan resulted in 85,199 common shares being issued to shareholders for YTD 2025.

c) Share Buyback Program

At the February 11, 2025 meeting, the Board of Directors authorized a new share buyback program for the repurchase of up to \$1.0 billion of the Company's outstanding common shares over the next 12 months. During YTD 2025, Barrick purchased 21.19 million common shares for a total cash amount of \$411 million under this program and accrued \$8 million in related taxes.

The actual number of common shares that may be purchased, and the timing of any such purchases, will be determined by Barrick based on a number of factors, including the Company's financial performance, the availability of cash flows, and the consideration of other uses of cash, including capital investment opportunities, returns to shareholders, and debt reduction.

The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular number of common shares, and the repurchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time at the Company's discretion.

15 ■ Non-controlling Interests Continuity

	Nevada Gold Mines	Pueblo Viejo	Tanzania Mines ¹	Loulo- Goukoto	Tongon	Reko Diq	Other	Total
NCI in subsidiary at June 30, 2025	38.5 %	40 %	16 %	20 %	10.3 %	50 %	Various	
At January 1, 2024	\$6,162	\$1,143	\$322	\$760	\$16	\$338	(\$80)	\$8,661
Share of income (loss)	884	101	53	(31)	—	(63)	—	944
Cash contributed	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	146
Disbursements	(667)	(84)	—	(34)	—	—	—	(785)
At December 31, 2024	\$6,379	\$1,160	\$375	\$695	\$16	\$421	(\$80)	\$8,966
Share of income (loss)	632	87	39	(9)	5	(2)	—	752
Cash contributed	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	127
Loss of control ²	—	—	—	(686)	—	—	—	(686)
Disbursements	(441)	(88)	(35)	—	—	—	—	(564)
At June 30, 2025	\$6,570	\$1,159	\$379	\$—	\$21	\$546	(\$80)	\$8,595

¹ Tanzania mines consist of the two operating mines, North Mara and Bulyanhulu.

² Refer to note 16 for further details.

16 ■ Loulo-Goukoto Loss of Control

Barrick owns 80% of Société des Mines de Loulo SA ("Somilo") and Société des Mines de Goukoto ("Goukoto") with the Republic of Mali owning the other 20%. As previously disclosed, the Company and the Government of Mali ("GoM") have been engaged in an ongoing dispute over the existing mining conventions of these two companies (together, the "Conventions").

The Loulo and Goukoto permits each have a 30 year term from their date of grant, after which they are renewable if production is still taking place. The Loulo permit renewal date is February 2026 and we submitted a renewal application on February 13, 2025.

On December 18, 2024, after multiple good faith attempts to resolve the dispute, Somilo and Goukoto submitted a request for arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") in accordance with the provisions of their respective Conventions. On January 14, 2025, due to the restrictions imposed by the GoM on gold shipments, the Company announced that the Loulo-Goukoto complex would temporarily suspend operations.

On June 16, 2025, the Bamako Commercial Tribunal placed Loulo-Goukoto under temporary provisional administration. While Barrick retains its 80% legal ownership of the mine, control over operations has been transferred to an external administrator. Following this action by the Malian courts, we concluded that Barrick had lost control of the subsidiaries that hold our interest in Loulo-Goukoto because we cannot effectively exercise power over the relevant activities related to the mine, nor can we affect the returns of the mine through managerial involvement. As a result of the loss of control event, we deconsolidated the subsidiaries, and derecognized the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest of Loulo-Goukoto at their carrying amounts at the date when control was lost.

Upon deconsolidation, IFRS Accounting Standards require the retained interest in the former subsidiaries to be recognized at fair value. Barrick will account for the retained interest in Somilo and Goukoto in accordance with IFRS 9. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. Barrick's estimate of the initial fair value of the retained is \$1.7 billion. This fair value was calculated using our life of mine plan with updates to reflect the situation as at June 30, 2025 inclusive of the adverse measures taken by the GoM against the subsidiaries. This included an increase in the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") from the 9% applied as at December 31, 2024 to 18% as at June 30, 2025. We have also lowered the Net Asset Value ("NAV") multiple to 1.1 and used a long-term gold price of \$2,000/oz. Finally, the fiscal terms were amended to be in line with

2023 Mining Code, primarily increased royalties and duties; and certain adjustments were made to reflect a period of disruption to the steady state operations. This fair value calculation includes a high level of uncertainty is subject to change based on further developments that may require an update of these assumptions. Under certain scenarios the fair value could be materially higher or lower. The calculation does not include any value for Barrick's or its subsidiaries arbitration claims, which are now before the arbitration tribunal.

We performed a sensitivity analysis on the fair value calculation where we flexed the gold prices, WACC and NAV multiple, which are the most significant assumptions that impact the fair value calculations. We first assumed a +/- \$100 per ounce change in our gold price assumptions, while holding all other assumptions constant. We then assumed a +/-1% change in our WACC, independent from the change in gold prices, while holding all other assumptions constant. Finally, we assumed a +/-0.1 change in the NAV multiple, while holding all other assumptions constant. These sensitivities help to determine the theoretical change in fair value that would be recorded with these changes in gold prices, WACC and NAV multiple.

Change in fair value based on:

Increase in gold price of \$100/oz	134
Decrease in gold price of \$100/oz	(170)
Increase in WACC of 1%	(67)
Decrease in WACC of 1%	72
Increase in NAV multiple of 0.1	155
Decrease in NAV multiple of 0.1	(156)

A loss on the change of control of \$1,035 million, equal to the carrying value of the net assets and non-controlling interest of Loulo-Goukoto at the date when control was lost, partially offset by the value of the retained investment in Loulo-Goukoto, was recognized in Q2 2025. The details are summarized in the following table:

Carrying value of net assets derecognized	\$(3,421)
Carrying value of non-controlling interest derecognized	686
Investment in Loulo-Goukoto recognized	1,700
Loss of control	\$ (1,035)

Refer to note 17 for further details of the legal matters related to this topic.

17 ■ Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued that may result in a loss to the Company, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The impact of any resulting loss from such matters affecting these financial statements and noted below may be material.

Except as noted below, no material changes have occurred with respect to the matters disclosed in Note 35 “Contingencies” to the 2024 Annual Financial Statements, and no new contingencies have occurred that are material to the Company since the issuance of the 2024 Annual Financial Statements.

The description set out below should be read in conjunction with Note 35 “Contingencies” to the 2024 Annual Financial Statements.

Litigation and Claims Update

Pascua-Lama — Proposed Canadian Securities Class Actions

In the Quebec proceeding, Barrick filed its Statement of Defence on February 12, 2025. No trial date has been set as of this time. In the Ontario proceeding, a hearing on the Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification has been scheduled for January 2026.

Legacy Philippines Matters

On April 4, 2025, Barrick and the Provincial Government of Marinduque (the “PGM”) signed agreements to settle, without admission of liability by Barrick, all proceedings and claims related to alleged environmental issues associated with the Marcopper mine in the Province of Marinduque, Philippines. The settlement is subject to various conditions precedent, including the approval of the Court of Appeals of the Republic of the Philippines and the issuance of certain confirmations by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines agency in charge of mining and the environment. Once all conditions are satisfied, Barrick will pay a settlement amount of \$100 million to the PGM over a period of three years. This amount was recorded as part of Other Expense in Q1 2025.

Loulo-Gounkoto Mining Conventions Dispute

On January 2, 2025, an interim attachment order was issued by the Senior Investigating Judges of the Pôle National Économique et Financier (“Pôle Économique”) against the existing gold stock on the site of the Loulo-Gounkoto mining complex, which was executed on January 11, 2025, when the gold was removed from the site to a custodial bank. On January 14, 2025, due to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Mali on gold shipments, the Company temporarily suspended operations at the Loulo-Gounkoto complex.

On April 11, 2025, Somilo and Gounkoto received a notice from the Malian Tax Administration stating that if certain outstanding taxes were not paid, the Administration would close the companies’ administrative office in Bamako. Somilo and Gounkoto responded to the Tax Administrator to explain that the companies are unable to make timely payment of those taxes due to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Mali on exporting gold. On April 15, 2025, the authorities closed the Bamako offices.

On April 17, 2025, Somilo and Gounkoto received a notice from the Government of Mali alleging that the companies’ decision to temporarily suspend operations at the Loulo-Gounkoto complex was prejudicial to the Government’s interest in the complex and further stating that unless the mines resumed operations by April 20, 2025, the Minister would seek to have a judicial administrator appointed. Somilo and Gounkoto responded to the Minister to clarify that they could only resume mining operations when the

restrictions imposed by the Government of Mali on exporting gold had been lifted.

On June 16, 2025, the Bamako Commercial Tribunal placed Somilo and Gounkoto under a temporary provisional administration and appointed a Provisional Administrator. On June 17 2025, Somilo and Gounkoto filed an appeal against this decision.

Following the appointment of the Provisional Administrator, on June 23, 2025, the authorities lifted the closure order over the Bamako offices. This was immediately followed by the Provisional Administrator taking over day-to-day management of the operations of the Loulo-Gounkoto complex.

The ICSID arbitration process initiated on December 18, 2024 is ongoing and the Tribunal is now fully constituted. On July 21, 2025, the Tribunal held its first session as well as a hearing on the request filed by Somilo and Gounkoto for provisional measures to prevent further escalation and to safeguard their rights under the Mining Conventions during the pendency of the arbitration. The Tribunal has not yet issued a decision on the provisional measures application.

Barrick remains committed to engage with the Government of Mali in parallel to resolve the dispute.

Abuse of Criminal Proceedings

On March 3, 2025, the Investigating Judge at the Pôle Économique denied a second application seeking the release of the four detained employees. The employees’ appeal of that decision was denied on July 22, 2025, and the employees remain imprisoned unjustifiably.

The Company continues to vigorously defend its rights, as well as those of its Malian subsidiaries and the affected employees, in connection with these proceedings.

North Mara — Ontario Litigation

On November 26, 2024, the court granted Barrick’s motion to dismiss both actions on the grounds that the Ontario Superior Court of Justice lacks jurisdiction and that Tanzania is a more appropriate forum in which to litigate this matter. On December 27, 2024, the plaintiffs’ appealed this decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal. The hearing of this appeal has been scheduled for November 27, 2025.

Pueblo Viejo - Amparo Actions

In May 2025, two constitutional actions were filed in an administrative court in the Dominican Republic against Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Jersey 2 Limited (“PV”), the joint venture company that operates the Pueblo Viejo mine, and the Dominican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The actions, which are styled as “amparo” remedies, were brought by local individuals and environmental non-governmental organizations seeking to suspend construction of Pueblo Viejo’s new Naranjo tailings storage facility and revoke the underlying environmental license for such facility on the basis of alleged environmental and human rights concerns.

A hearing for one of the two *amparo* actions has been scheduled for September 2, 2025. The court has not yet scheduled a hearing for the other action.

The Company believes that there is no merit to these actions and intends to defend its position vigorously. No amounts have been recorded for any potential liability arising from these actions as the Company cannot reasonably predict the outcome.

Shares Listed

B The New York Stock Exchange
ABX The Toronto Stock Exchange

Transfer Agents and Registrars

TSX Trust Company

301 – 100 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5H 4H1
or

Equiniti Trust Company, LLC

48 Wall Street
New York, New York 10043

Telephone: 1 800 387 0825

Fax: 1 888 249 6189

Email: shareholderinquiries@tmx.com

Website: www.tsxtrust.com

Barrick Mining Corporation

Telephone: +1 416 861 9911

Email: investor@barrick.com

Website: www.barrick.com

161 Bay Street, Suite 3700

Toronto, Ontario M5J 2S1

310 South Main Street, Suite 1150

Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Enquiries

Investor and Media Relations

Kathy du Plessis

+44 207 557 7738

Email: barrick@dpapr.com

^[1] As of May 9, 2025, Barrick's ticker on the New York Stock Exchange changed to "B" from "GOLD"

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipated", "aim", "strategy", "ramp up", "target", "plan", "opportunities", "guidance", "forecast", "outlook", "project", "develop", "progress", "continue", "temporary", "committed", "estimate", "potential", "prospective", "future", "focus", "ongoing", "following", "subject to", "scheduled", "may", "will", "can", "could", "would", "should" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: Barrick's forward-looking production and cost guidance, including our ability to meet our 2025 guidance; anticipated production growth from Barrick's organic project pipeline and reserve replacement; estimates of future cost of sales per ounce for gold and per pound for copper, total cash costs per ounce and C1 cash costs per pound, and all-in sustaining costs per ounce/pound; cash flow forecasts; projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures; the share buyback program and performance dividend policy; mine life and production rates; anticipated benefits from the sale of the Donlin Gold project; anticipated timing for development of the Goldrush Project; our plans, timelines, and expected completion and benefits of our growth projects, including the Goldrush Project, Fourmile, Ren, Pueblo Viejo Expansion project, Veladero Phase 8 Leach Pad, Reko Diq, solar power project at Kibali, and the Lumwana Super Pit Expansion; anticipated production at Goldrush, Ren, Reko Diq and Lumwana; timing for first production from the Lumwana Super Pit Expansion; capital expenditures related to upgrades and ongoing management initiatives; Barrick's global exploration strategy and planned exploration activities; Barrick's copper strategy; the status of negotiations with the Government of Mali in respect of ongoing disputes

regarding the Loulo-Gounkoto Complex, including the outcome of dispute resolution through arbitration; the resumption of operations and the temporary nature of the provisional administration and transfer of operational control to an external administrator at Loulo-Gounkoto; our pipeline of high confidence projects at or near existing operations; our ability to identify new Tier One assets and the potential for existing assets to attain Tier One status, including Fourmile; the incorporation of Fourmile into the NGM joint venture at fair market value; potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries; our ability to convert resources into reserves and future reserve replacement; asset sales, joint ventures and partnerships; Barrick's strategy, plans, targets and goals in respect of sustainability issues, including climate change, greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions reduction targets, safety performance, community development, and responsible water use; and expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance and other outlook or guidance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of this MD&A in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); risks associated with projects in the early stages of evaluation and for which additional engineering and other analysis is required; risks related to

the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations, that quantities or grades of reserves will be diminished, and that resources may not be converted to reserves; risks associated with the fact that certain of the initiatives described in this MD&A are still in the early stages and may not materialize; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks that exploration data may be incomplete and considerable additional work may be required to complete further evaluation, including but not limited to drilling, engineering and socioeconomic studies and investment; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, including the expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Mali or other countries in which Barrick does or may carry on business in the future; risks relating to political instability in certain of the jurisdictions in which Barrick operates; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; non-renewal of key licenses by governmental authorities; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; increased costs and physical and transition risks related to climate change, including extreme weather events, resource shortages, emerging policies and increased regulations relating to related to GHG emission levels, energy efficiency and reporting of risks; the Company's ability to achieve its sustainability goals, including its climate-related goals and GHG emissions reduction targets, in particular its ability to achieve its Scope 3 emissions targets which require reliance on entities within Barrick's value chain, but outside of the Company's direct control, to achieve such targets within the specified time frames; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; the liability associated with risks and hazards in the mining industry, and the ability to maintain insurance to cover such losses; damage to the Company's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the Company's handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; risks related to operations near communities that may regard Barrick's operations as being detrimental to them; litigation and legal and administrative proceedings; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges, tailings dam and storage facilities failures, and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; risks related to disruption of supply routes which may cause delays in construction and mining activities, including disruptions in the supply of key mining inputs due to the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and conflicts in the Middle East; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; risks associated with artisanal and illegal mining; risks associated with Barrick's infrastructure, information technology systems and the implementation of Barrick's technological initiatives, including risks related to cybersecurity incidents, including those caused by computer viruses, malware, ransomware and other cyberattacks, or similar information technology system

failures, delays and/or disruptions; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; the impact of inflation, including global inflationary pressures driven by ongoing global supply chain disruptions, global energy cost increases following the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and country-specific political and economic factors in Argentina; adverse changes in our credit ratings; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in U.S. dollar interest rates; changes in U.S. trade, tariff and other controls on imports and exports, tax, immigration or other policies that may impact relations with foreign countries, result in retaliatory policies, lead to increased costs for raw materials and components, or impact Barrick's existing operations and material growth projects; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); risks related to the demands placed on the Company's management, the ability of management to implement its business strategy and enhanced political risk in certain jurisdictions; uncertainty whether some or all of Barrick's targeted investments and projects will meet the Company's capital allocation objectives and internal hurdle rate; whether benefits expected from recent transactions are realized; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; risks related to competition in the mining industry; employee relations including loss of key employees; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; risks associated with diseases, epidemics and pandemics; risks related to the failure of internal controls; and risks related to the impairment of the Company's goodwill and assets.

In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion, copper cathode or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.