BARRICK

AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

NYSE : GOLD
TSX : ABX

World class mines.
World class people.







Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this presentation, 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, “expect”, “target”, “plan”, “guidance”, “on track”, “project”, “opportunity”, “continue”, “expand”, “extend”, “estimate”, “potential”, “prospective”, “future”, “focus”, “in progress”, “underway”, “ongoing”, “following”, “may”, “will”, “can”, “could”, “should”, and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this presentation contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: Barrick’s forward-looking production and cost guidance, including Kibali’s five and ten year outlooks; exploration projects at Kibali and the potential for significant discoveries; the potential to extend the life of Kibali, including through underground and open pit expansions; our ability to convert resources into reserves and replace reserves net of depletion from production; the anticipated environmental and operational benefits from Kibali’s investment in its infrastructure, including the Cyanide Recovery Plant and a new solar power plant and battery energy storage system (“BESS”); the anticipated timelines for completion of the solar farm and BESS; planned investments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”) to support community projects, local procurement, employment, education and development programs, including Barrick’s commitment to invest in the recruitment and training of Congolese nationals; Kibali’s commitments to make certain community investments though its 0.3% community development fund; Barrick’s investment in Africa’s biodiversity, including through the reintroduction of white rhinos to the Garamba national park; Barrick’s support for disease prevention programs in the DRC; Barrick’s strategy, plans, targets and goals in respect of environmental and social governance issues, including local community development, climate change, health and safety and biodiversity issues; and Barrick’s commitment to the DRC and potential further growth opportunities.

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 Barrick as at the date of this presentation 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 Barrick'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 presentation 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 in the DRC; 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; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices; expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in the DRC or other countries in which Barrick does or may carry on business in the future; risks relating to political instability in the DRC and certain other 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 greenhouse gas emission levels, energy efficiency and reporting of risks; Barrick’s ability to achieve its sustainability goals, including its climate-related goals and GHG emissions reduction targets; 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 Barrick's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to Barrick'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; 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; 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; and risks associated with diseases, epidemics and pandemics, including the effects and potential effects of the global Covid-19 pandemic. 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 presentation 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 presentation.

Barrick disclaims 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.

A Prospective Destination Combined with Agility

7 operating mines

2 copper sites
5 gold sites

8 different host countries

~29,000 people (employees and contractors)

- Africa and Middle East (AME) is **Africa's largest gold producer** and operates across **several very different jurisdictions**
- Ultimately this has led to a diverse team that is **agile, output and solution driven** with the ability to deal with the **current political and global economic challenges**
- **Disciplined execution** drives long-term value creation in a **rich and prospective** destination which contributes towards strengthening Barrick's balance sheet and securing our 10-year production profile
- This environment cements the importance of real **partnerships** between the host countries and the industry and having one team with one mission
- Having an **ownership culture** and **flat management structure**, consistent investment in people, partners and host countries, for the **benefit of all stakeholders**, is core to the AME and Barrick ethos
- **Replaced AME reserve depletion** over the last **5 years**
- **Met AME production guidance** over the last **5 years**
- AME **gold guidance** of **1.40moz** to **1.55moz** for 2024[i]
- AME **copper guidance** of **145kt to 170kt** for 2024[i]



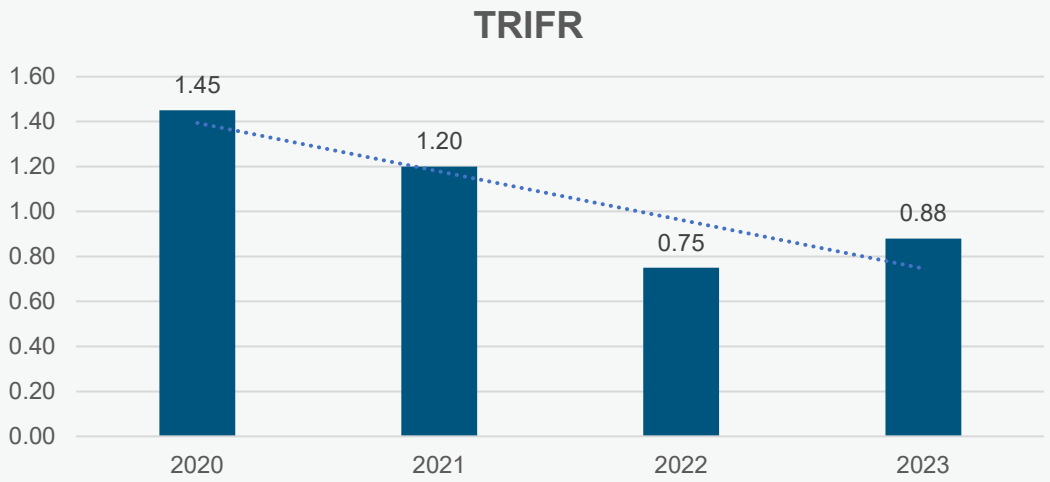


[i] Refer to Appendix C.

AME Safety Performance

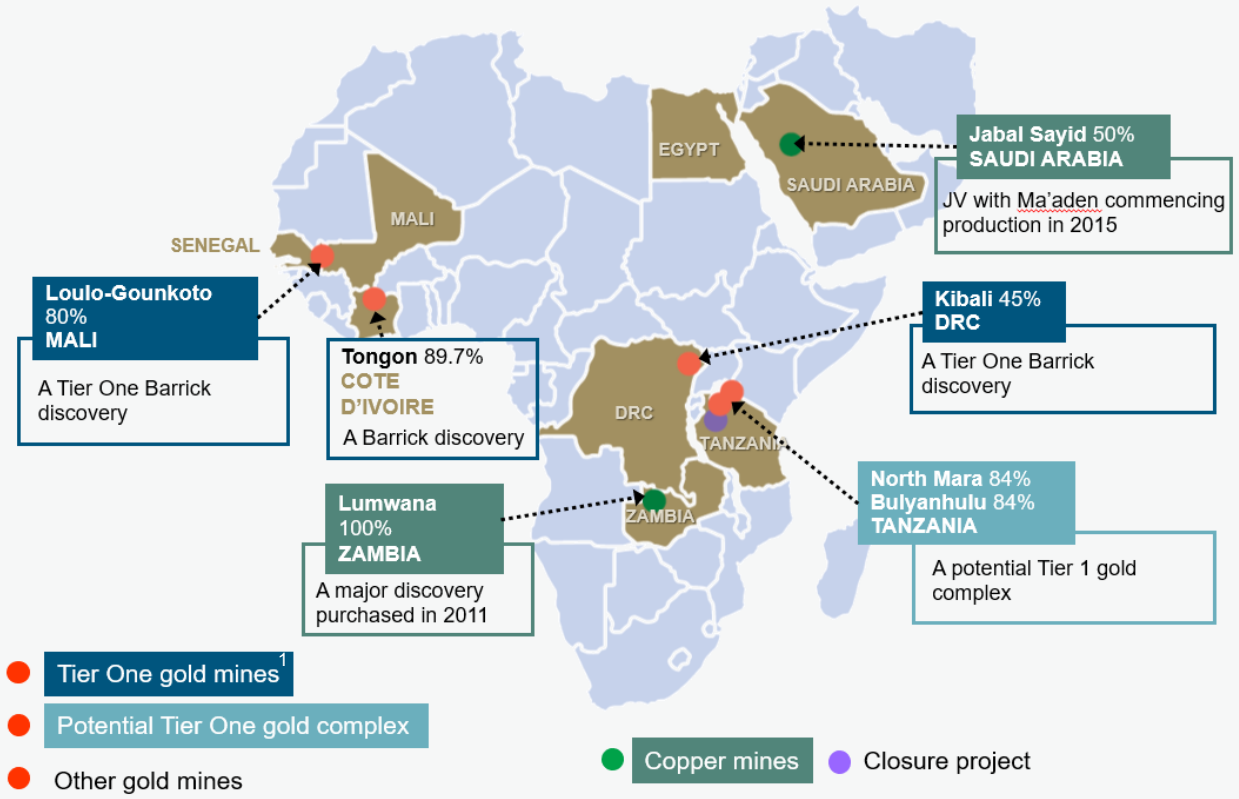
- AME has tragically recorded 2 fatalities in Q1 of 2024
- We have prioritized operational excellence and proactive management intervention to drive behavioral change
- Our safety effort is a collective responsibility led by our Executive team to permeate and give tangible meaning to our Journey to Zero
- Implementing the roll-out of 10 fatal risk standards in AME as in the wider Barrick
- We continue driving our Journey to Zero which is a five-phased roadmap we started in 2022
- The aim is to sharpen our safety focus, enhance our safety culture and consistently deliver on our safety vision
- Driving our safety culture, is the Responsibility to Stop Unsafe Work – people not only have the right to stop unsafe work, but have the responsibility to do so
- We have seen improvement in our TRIFR[2] in 2020 from 1.45 to 0.88 in 2023 – We aim to continue improving





Key Achievements over the last 5 years

- Continuation of our track record of **replacing and growing our reserves** drives a **bankable 10-year production profile**
- **Re-established our License to Operate in Tanzania** through the Twiga partnership with government and delivering on our environmental and social commitments and a **500koz+ per annum** production profile for **10 years**[i]
- **Commencement of pre-feasibility study (PFS) at Lumwana** approved with projected annual production of around 240,000 tonnes per year over a +30-year life[ii]
- Established new frontier territories in **Saudi Arabia and Egypt**
- **Tongon** continued to **extend life** through successful exploration
- **Completion of 3 phases of Loulo solar** capacity expanding to 70MW PV and 30MW battery energy storage system reduces reliance on thermal power
- **Kibali** hydropower augmented by a battery energy storage system resulting in **power costs of less than 5 cents per kWh** in the wet season, despite higher global fuel prices
- Successfully delivered **owner miner strategies** at North Mara and Lumwana
- **AME** contributed more than **$3.85 billion to host country economies in 2023 (on a 100% basis)** a step up from 2022 levels of $3 billion
- Successful implementation of **SAP** drives efficiencies







i. Refer to Appendix C
ii. Indicative copper production profile from Lumwana, which is conceptual in nature. Subject to change following completion of the pre-feasibility study.

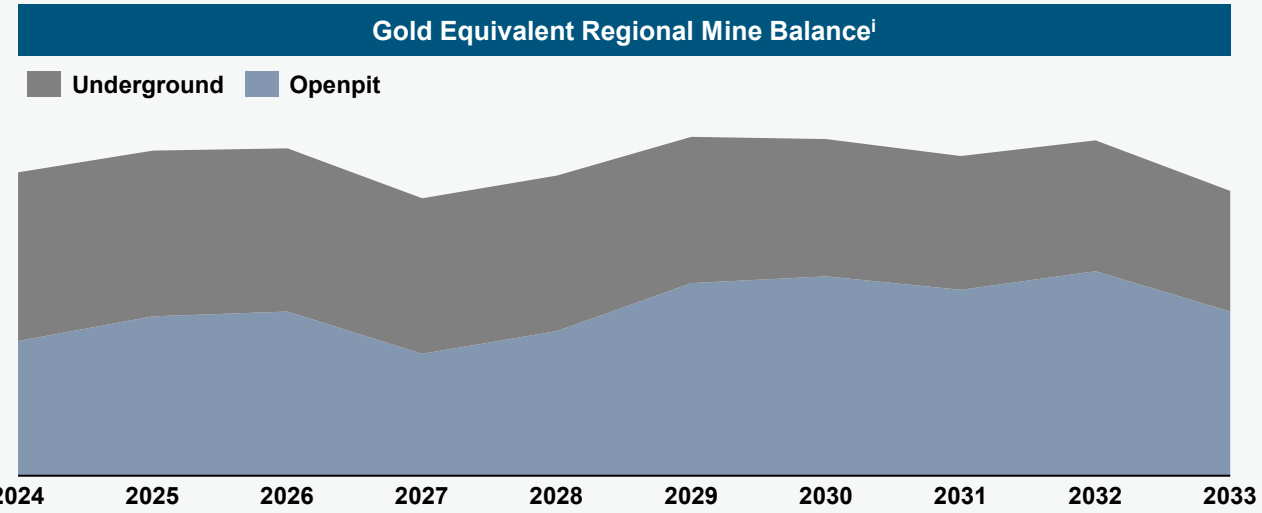
Key Strategic Objectives 2024

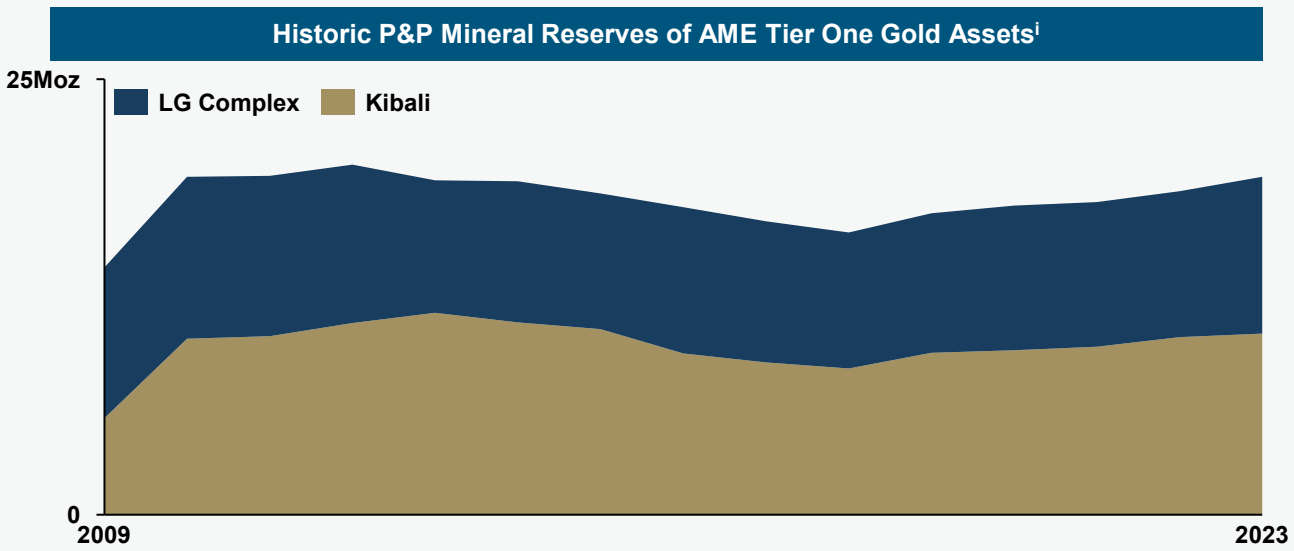




Journey to Zero	• **Operational excellence** and proactive management intervention • **Journey to Zero** and roll-out of **fatal risk** standards
10-Year Plan and Growth	• Maintain and grow the AME **10-year production** profile supported by a robust and integrated **exploration pipeline** • Deliver the **Lumwana feasibility** by end of 2024 to setup for **superpit expansion** • Leverage and grow our footprint to deliver on both **gold and copper opportunities** ❑ Capitalise on the significant opportunities in North-Eastern DRC and Tanzania ❑ Leverage our existing footprint in both Zambia and the DRC to explore the Central African Copper Belt ❑ Continue expanding our new frontiers in Saudi & Egypt ❑ Use our strategic base to continue expanding in West Africa
Operational Excellence	• Secure a **power roadmap** for Lumwana, Tanzania and Saudi and deliver in line with commitments • **Expand Solar at Kibali** to deliver further cost savings • Leverage our operational excellence in driving further **efficiencies** through **people, technology and automation** to ultimately increase value per ounce
Sustainability	• Launched the **Barrick Academy** to offer tailor-made training programs aimed at developing Barrick's frontline managers to grow both as individuals and as leaders in their fields • Investment in the REDD+ program in Zambia

Investment into Life Extension and Flexibility



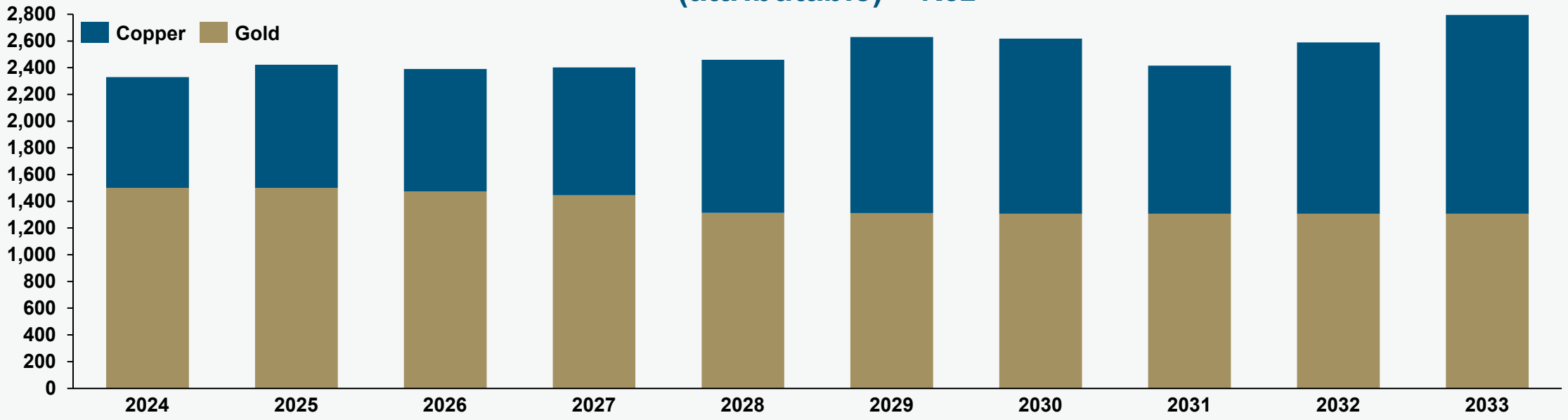


- Overall improvement in contained material within the 15-year plan, increasing processing flexibility through the introduction of open pit mill feed
- Combined Tier One P&P Reserves grown year on year for the past 5 years
- Conversion drilling at North Mara and Bulyanhulu in Tanzania has again replenished reserves after depletion and both mines are now planning to deliver a combined production of greater than 500koz for the next 10 years
- Part of the mine life extension strategy includes the superpit expansion at Lumwana as we unlock the potential for 240,000 tonnes per year over a +30-year life[ii]
- Investing in the future of our tailings storage facilities (TSFs) to cater for further life of mine extensions as well as adhered to the latest GISTM requirements
- Our key capital projects focus on delivering fit for purpose project investment with minimum return hurdles and tangible value creation as minimum requirements

[i] On a 100% basis. Refer to Appendix A and H for details of the historical split between proven and probable mineral reserves at Kibali and Loulo Gounkoto, respectively
Indicative copper production profile from Lumwana, which is conceptual in nature. Subject to change following completion of the pre-feasibility study.

10 Year Production Profile

AME Forecast Gold Equivalent Production (attributable)[i] - Koz



- **Delivery of the Lumwana expansion** increases the Copper contribution to the 10-year profile across AME
- **Solid 10-year production profile**[i] driven by investment and management of 15-year growth pipeline

i Refer to Appendix C. Gold Equivalent Ounces from copper assets are calculated using gold price of $1,300 for 2024 to 2033; and copper price of $3.00/lb for 2024 to 2033.

KIBALI GOLD MINE

Operated by BARRICK

ANGLOGOLDASHANTI

SOCIETE MINIERE DE KILO-MOTO
Société par Actions à Responsabilité Limitée

Kibali Site Visit…

May 2024

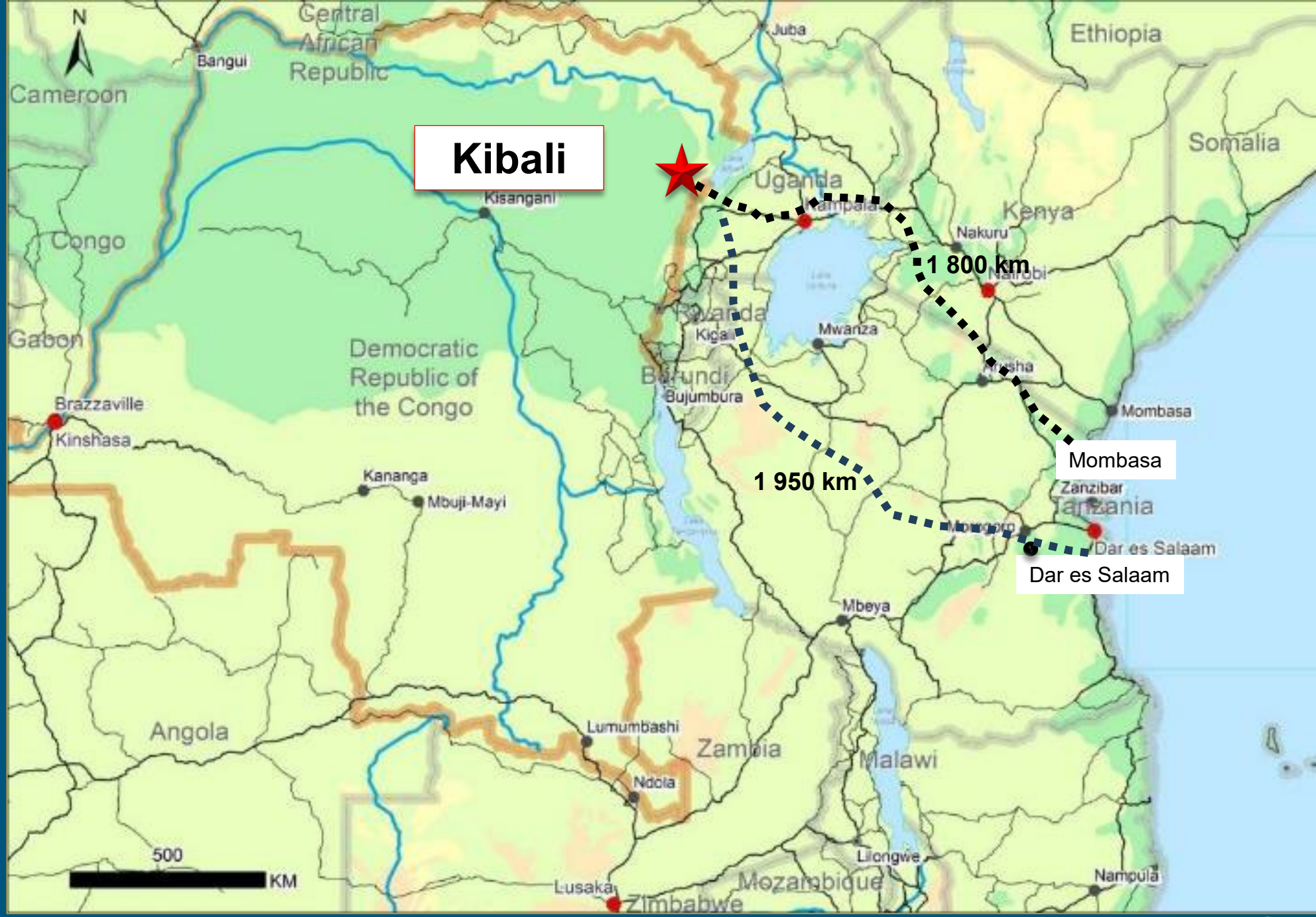


ABOUT KIBALI:
A TIER ONE[1] GOLD MINE

Arthur Kabila…General Manager
Damian Bricehouseman…Operations Manager

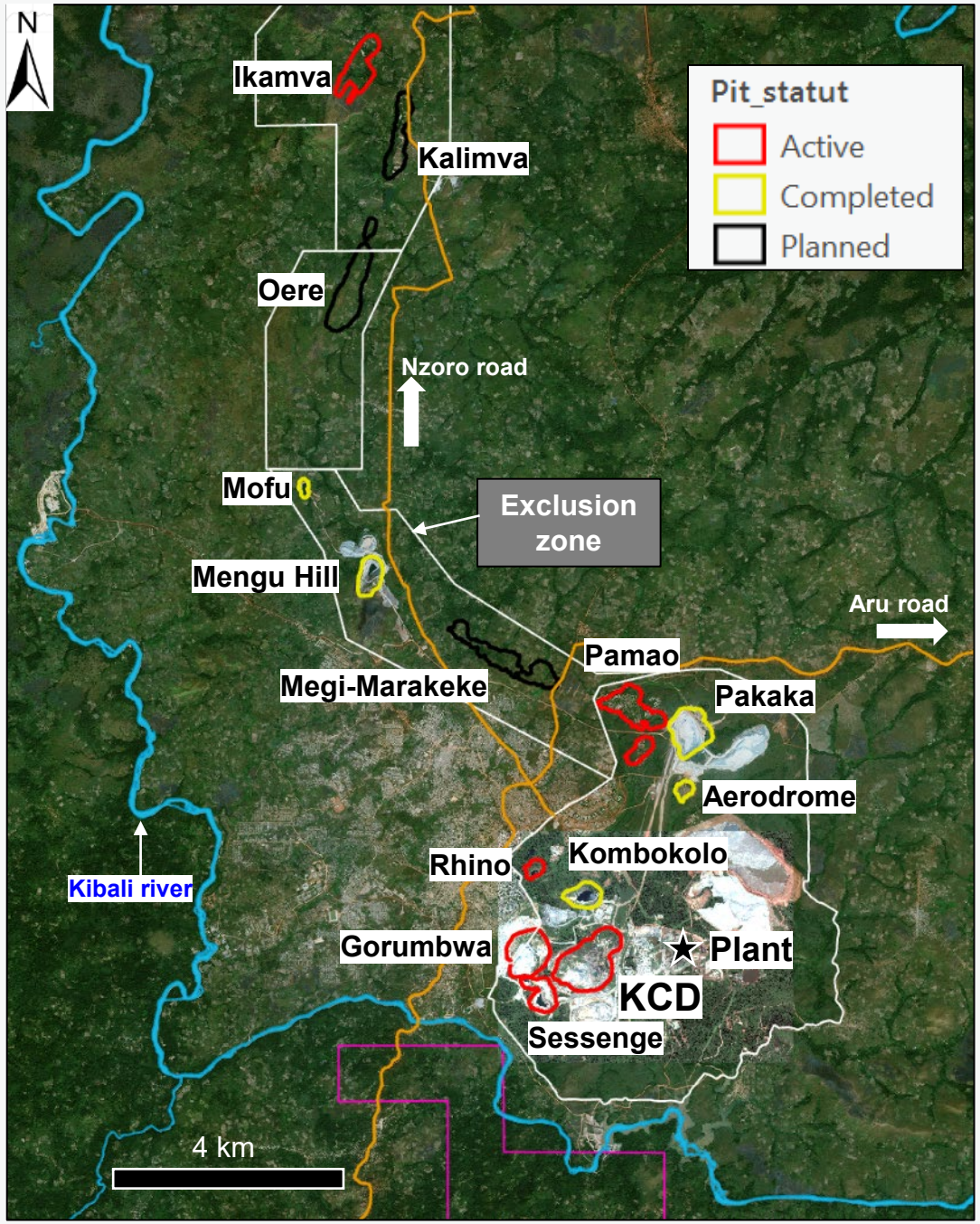
North Eastern DRC

a new frontier in world class gold mining

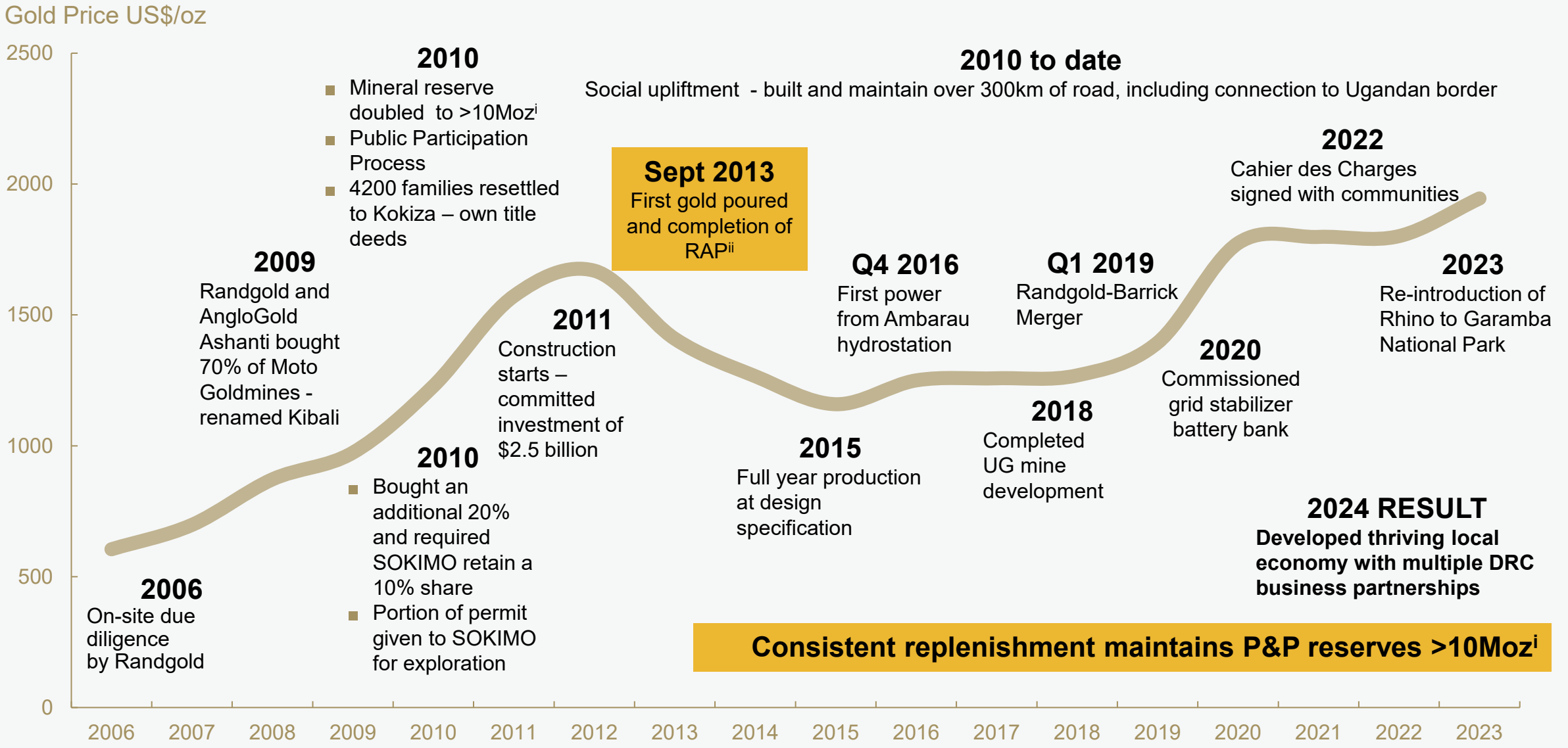


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Location of pits, deposits and targets…



Key Milestones…

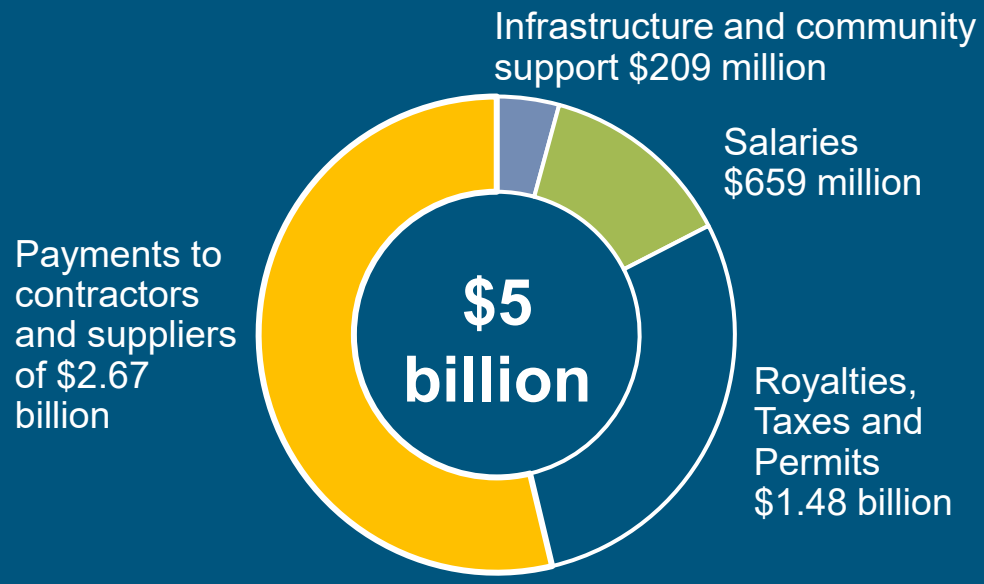


[i] On a 100% basis. Refer to Appendix A for details of the historical split between proven and probable mineral reserves.
[ii] Resettlement Action Plan

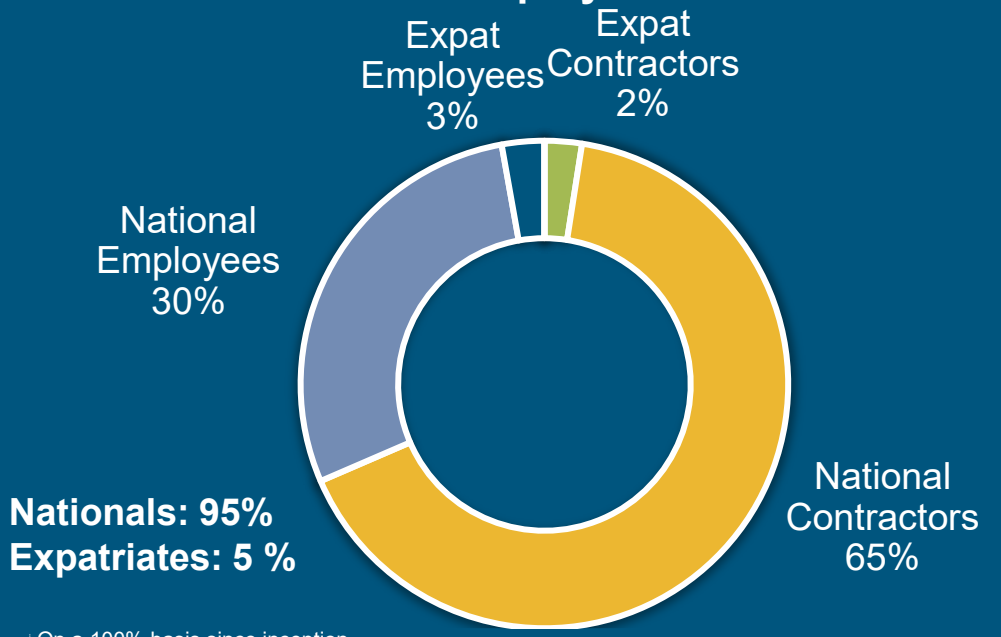
Kibali…Africa's largest and most automated gold mine

- A previously non-existent economy boosted by infrastructure development - especially road access to the mine
- 3 hydropower stations have put Kibali in the lead of Barrick's green energy drive - approximately 80% of the mine's power is provided by renewable energy sources, to be further increased by a new solar plant
- Community has grown from 30,000 to 500,000 people with a thriving economy
- Kibali has multiple partnerships with local businesses, such as the all-Congolese team that built the Azambi hydropower station
- Since 2009 payments to contractors and suppliers amount to US$2.67Bn
- The mine continues to invest in the recruitment and training of Congolese nationals
- Kibali has written a new chapter in its long support for Africa's biodiversity and the DRC's Garamba National Park by introducing a sustainable population of white rhinos in partnership with African Parks and the DRC people

In-Country Investment US$ million[i]



Committed to the Employment of Nationals



Nationals: 95%
Expatriates: 5 %

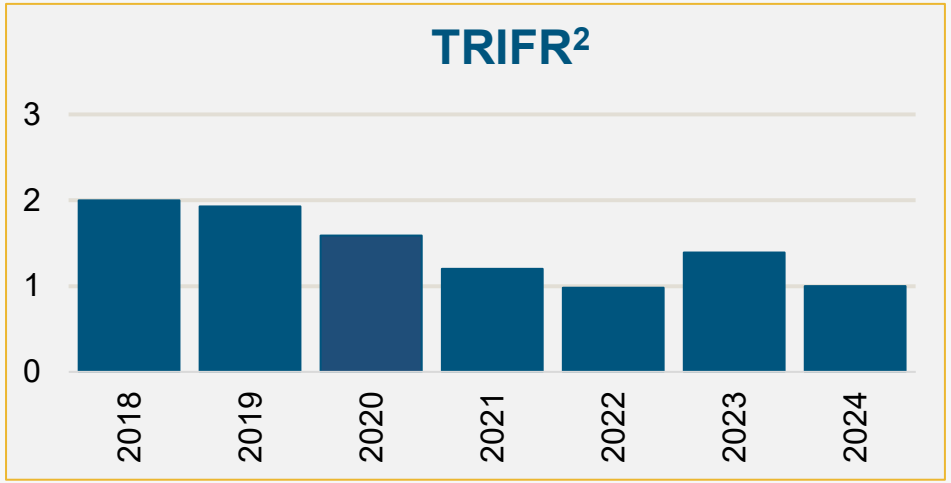
[i] On a 100% basis since inception

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Health and Safety…

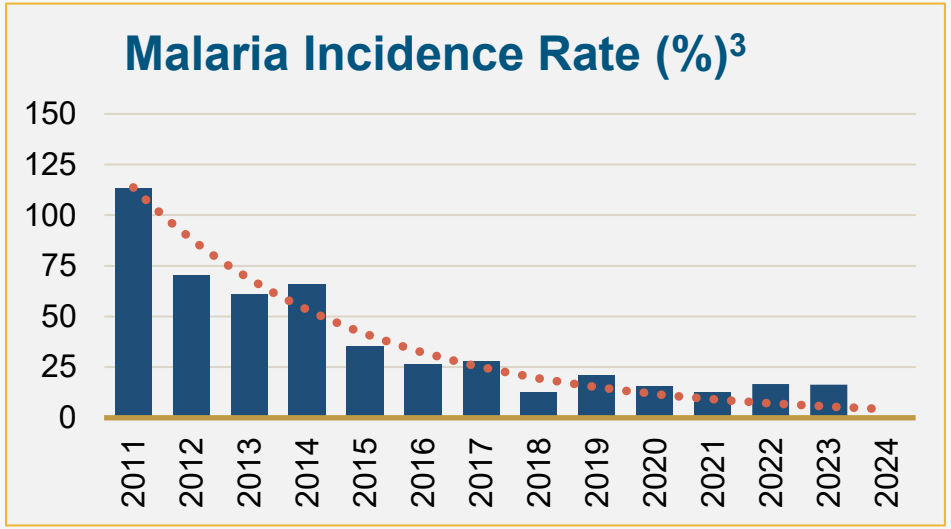
Safety

- A fatal incident was recorded in Q1 2024 involving mobile equipment
- Refocussed on targeted training of individuals to drive operational excellence
- We believe safety is lived through behaviour
- Rolled out Journey to Zero program with responsibility to stop unsafe work throughout the operation including verification of critical controls
- Implementation of Fatal Risk Standards across the site including associated critical control verification processes



Health - Malaria

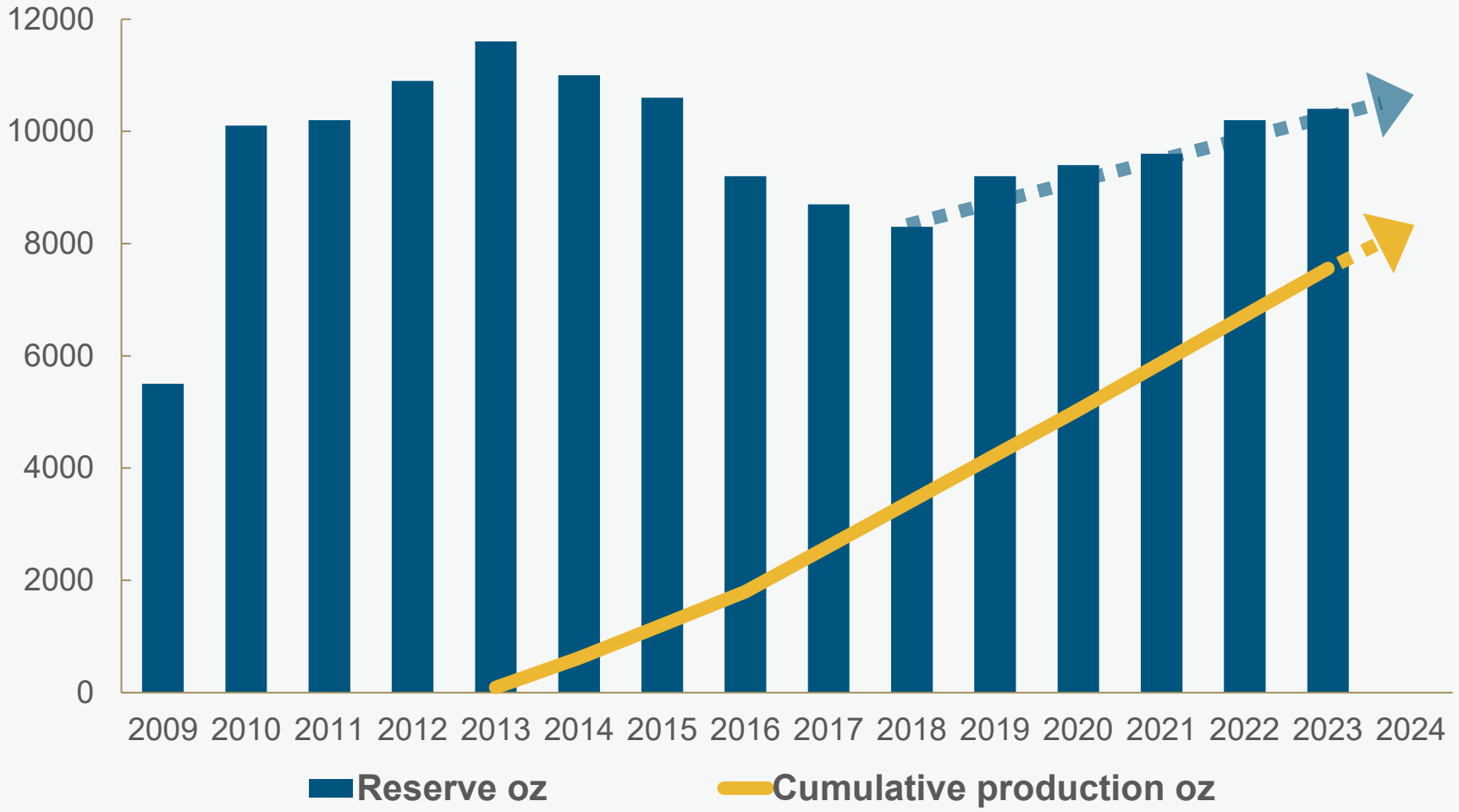
- Our objective is to ensure the health of our employees in the workplace by reducing and ultimately eliminating Malaria
- Strategy is to eliminate the local mosquito borne transmission in a specific geographical context which includes our surrounding community
- Interventions include:
  - Enhanced awareness within the workforce, community and schools on various malaria prevention techniques
  - Indoor Residual Spray covered 95% of targeted households in the camp & community
  - Distribution of mosquito repellent and mosquito nets to aid the fight against malaria



Kibali Continues to Deliver Growth

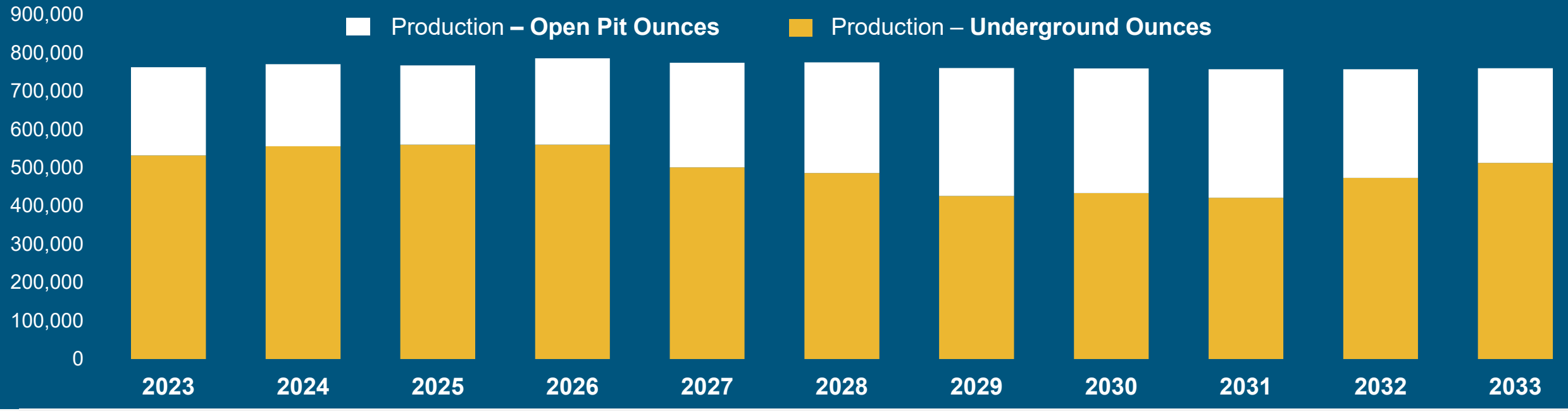
- 4 consecutive years of replacing reserve depletion
- Constant updating of geological models combined with robust evaluations achieves P&P levels equivalent to 2010 feasibility study

Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves (P&P) and Gold Production to date[i]



[i] On a 100% basis. Refer to Appendix A for details of the historical split between proven and probable mineral reserves and Appendix B for historical production.

Kibali 10 Year Plan[i]…



- **Largest and most automated gold mine in Africa** and a Tier One operation with a strong track record of replenishing reserves and resources
- **Solid +750koz, 10-year production profile**[i] driven by investment and management of 15-year growth pipeline
- **Exploration expected to lift 15-year production profile** supported by front end capital investment and plant expansion between 2030-2032
- At the leading edge of **clean processing infrastructure** with the construction of the AZMET Cyanide Recovery Plant delivering both environmental and economic benefits

[i] Refer to Appendix C for assumptions used in our five-and ten-year indicative outlook

Tailings Storage Facility…

- New CTSF 3 planned for construction in Q2 2024 with completion end of Q3 2025. ESIA, MAA, Sterilisation drilling and Geotech studies and design completed for CTSF 3 Phase 1

- Various FTSF deposition options looked at for new FTSF deposition. Pamao in-pit deposition is the priority and estimated to be available in 2025 and 2026

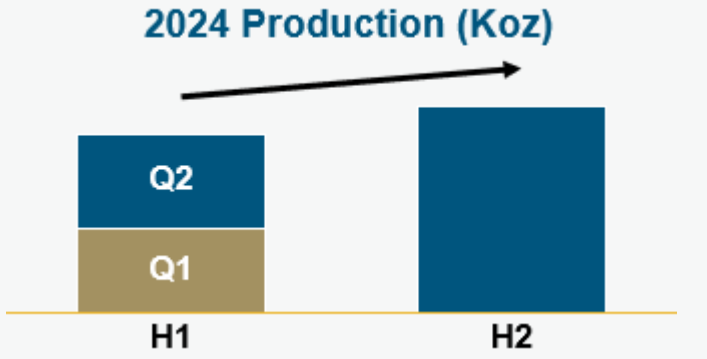


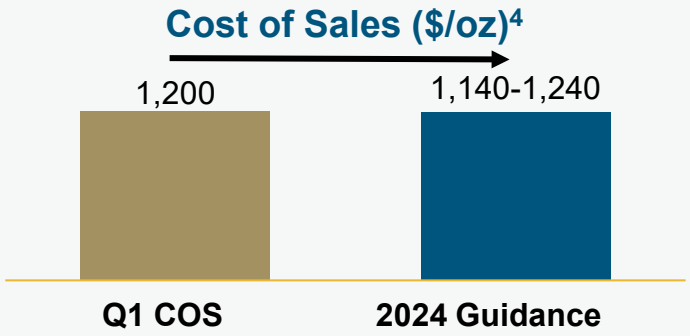
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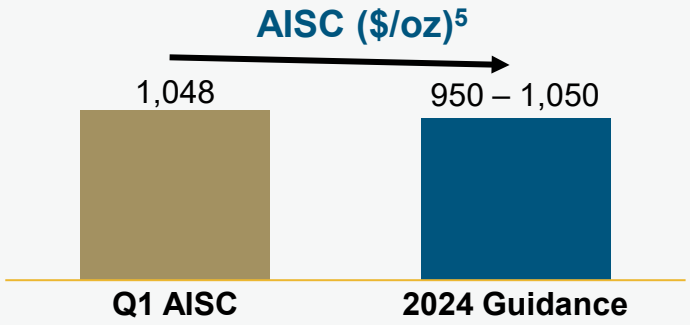
CTSF: Cyanide tailings storage facility; FTSF: Float tailings storage facility; MAA: Multi-Criteria Alternatives Analysis; ESIA: Environmental & Social Impact Assessment

2024 Outlook… delivering on our 2024 business plan

- **Gold production in 2024 on track to achieve guidance** (320-360 koz[i])
- **Rising production and falling costs H1 to H2 driven by grade**
- Q1 open pit mining primarily focused on Pamao stripping for a larger pit shell which brings forward tailings deposition to reduce environmental footprint and capital requirement
  - Grades will increase as we open Gorumbwa and various new satellite pits following the 2022 investment in open pit expansion
- **Cyanide recovery plant to improve recoveries** starting in Q2 of 2024
- Shaft shutdown completed in Q2 with surface hauling options already mapped out to continue underground delivery and minimise impact







[i] On an attributable basis

Cost and Efficiency Trends…
delivering on our 2024 business plan

Underground:

- Successful transition to Multilite technology in underground operation (UG) drives efficiency while supporting world class safety and automation practices
- UG Truck dovetail installations to increase truck payload also commenced across AME; targeting 5-10% more tonnes per trip while reducing $/t cost
- Trialing slick tyres at Kibali with initial results showing a 40% increase in tire life. In the process of scaling up and rolling out across the region

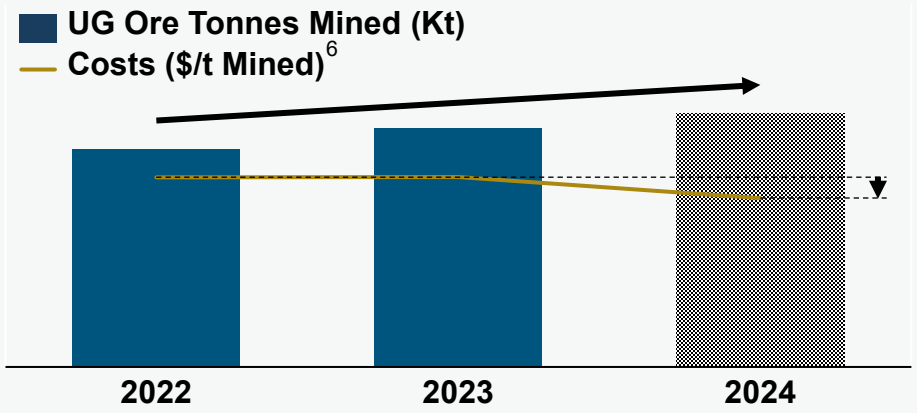
Open Pit:

- Continuous improvement program in open pit (OP) implemented in 2023 shows 10% reduction in costs, focussing on light weight trays and improved blasting, haulage and dig rates
- Continue investing in local contractors to drive unit rate efficiencies

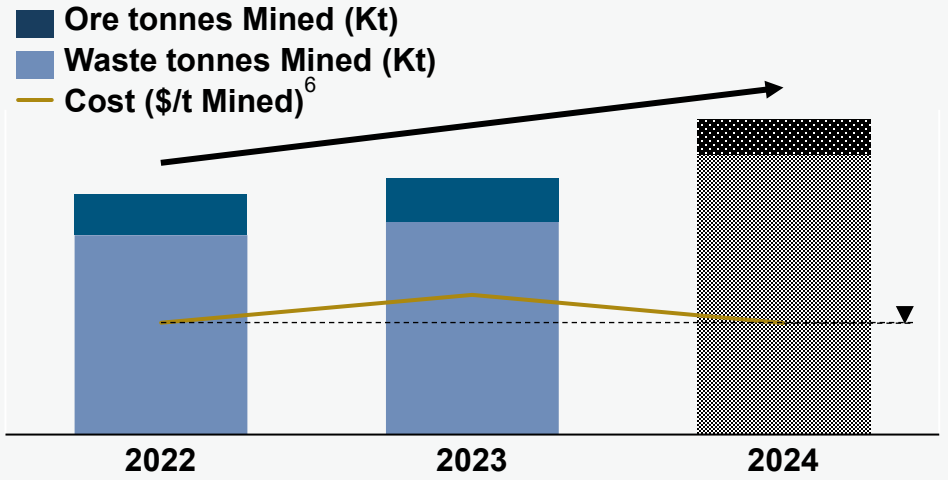
Other:

- Targeted G&A reductions to offset inflation cost creep
- Driving inventory values down through effective management of slow-moving spares and correct mix of new additions
- Advanced Process Control - LeachStar and Cyanoprobe
- Through roll out of the Integrated Demand Planning project, the team is driving significantly improved planned maintenance in the process plant as well as the OP and UG mining operations

UG Tonnes & Costs

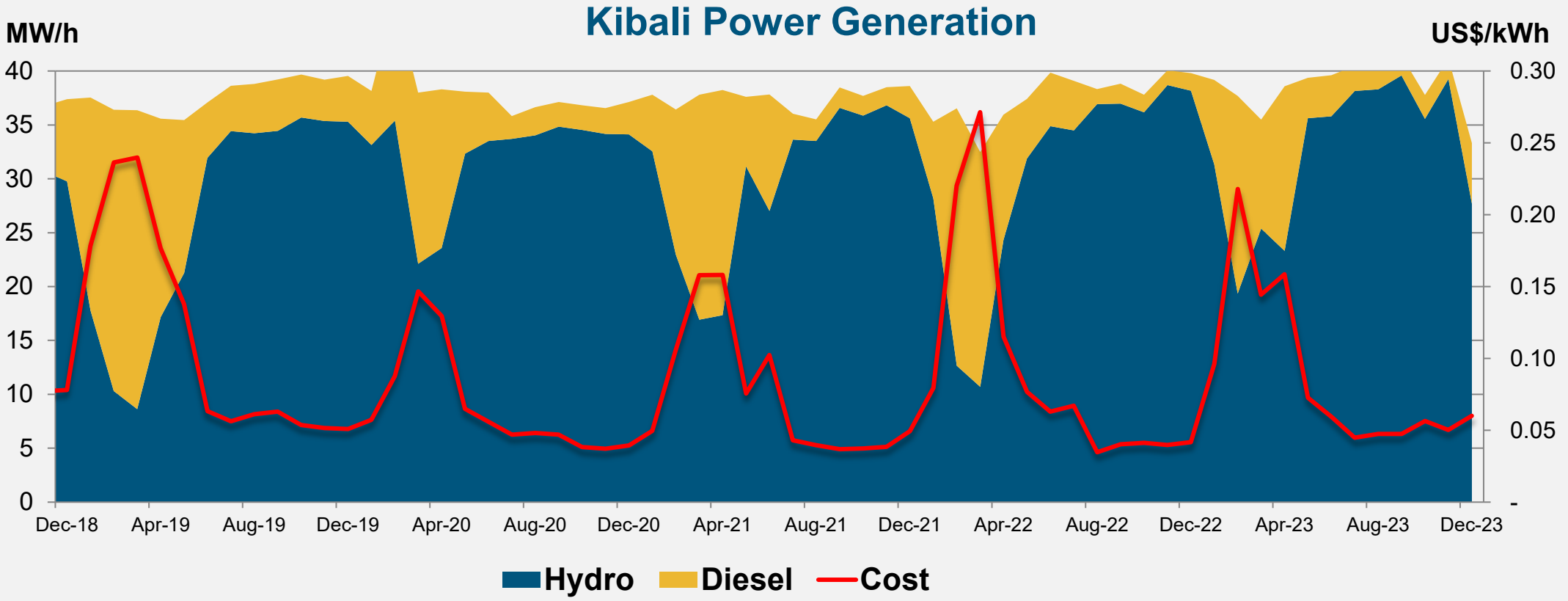


OP Tonnes & Costs



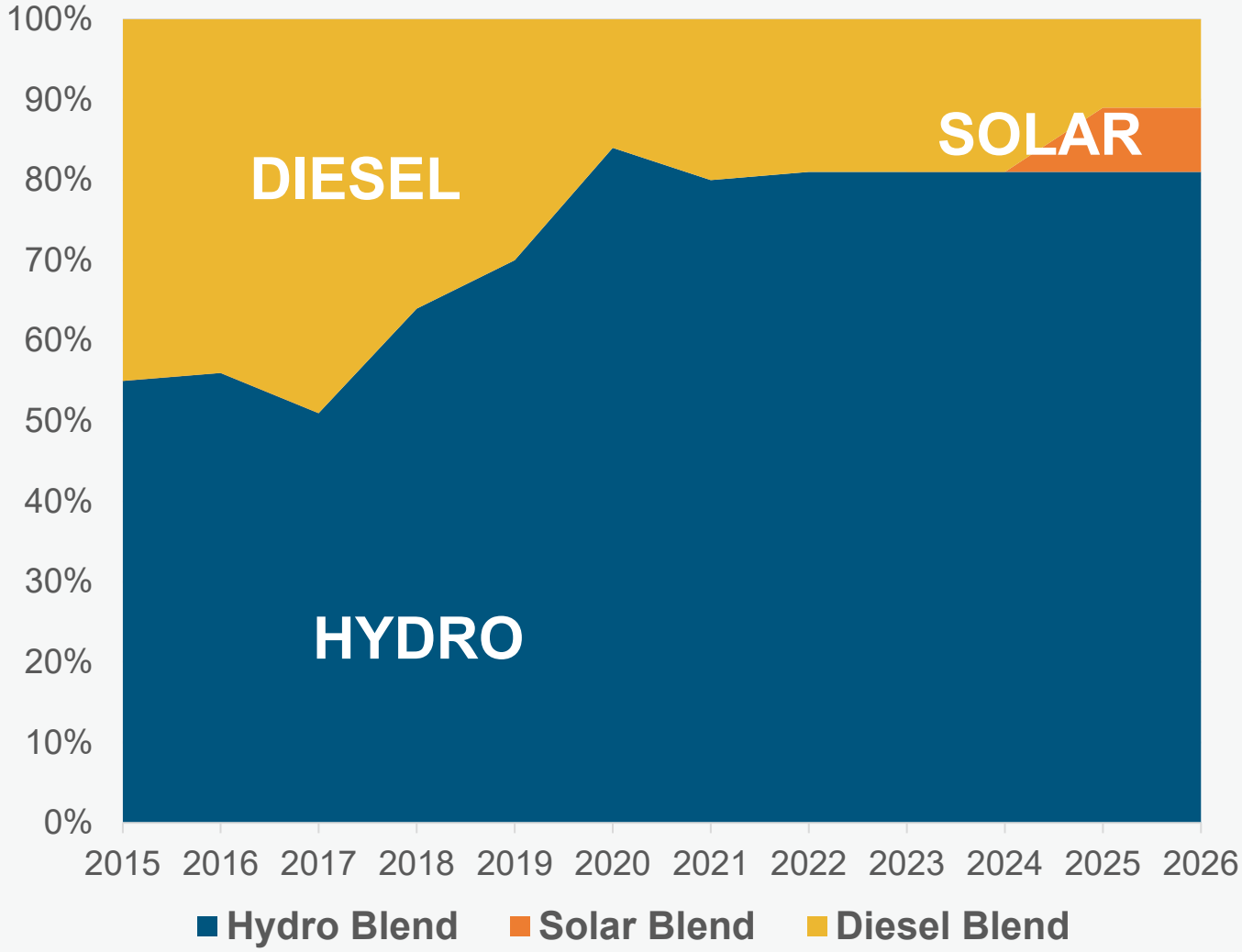
Hydroelectric Power Generation…2023

- Q4 2023 **hydroelectric power blend averaged 90.89%**
- Generating an **average of 40 MW power** at an average cost of 0.09 $/kWh



Powering Our Green Agenda… transition to renewable energy

- **2015 to 2017:** Nzoro hydrostation capacity of ~22 MW, increasing hydro energy blend to ~55%
- **2017: Ambarau hydrostation** online with ~11MW installed capacity
- **2018: Azambi hydrostation** energized with ~11MW installed capacity, increasing the hydro blend to ~70%
- **2020: Grid stabilizer** with a battery energy storage system installed, increasing the use of renewable energy to 79%
- **2023:** Environment and Social Impact Assessment study completed - design of solar plant underway
- **2025:** Planned solar power and battery storage commissioning to blend energy
- **Kibali solar power plant and Battery Energy Storage System will unlock ability to**
  - decrease thermal power generation fuel consumption by 53%
  - decrease process plant downtime
  - reduce GHG emissions (CO_2) from 45KT per annum to 24KT per annum
  - raise the renewable component of energy mix from 81% to 85%



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Cyrille Mutombo…DRC Country Manager

Community Development Contributions…

BEFORE







AFTER



Durba Town



RCC Church



Doko-Aru Road



Ture Bridge

Kibali…Sustainability Snapshot
14 years of value creation

- 36 Schools constructed, 2 tertiary institutions, 3 libraries, 2 markets, >100 bursaries
- State exam fees paid for over 10,000 students
- Several capacity building programmes (Entrepreneurship through challenge funds program with USAID, Agriculture/Financial Literacy etc.)
- 2 community centres
- 1,553 ha of land for agricultural purpose
- 104 Boreholes complete and water plant to supply 100,000 people under construction
- 168 Water capturing sources -14 under construction
- 28 Clinics and health infrastructures and 4 under construction
- Numerous medical equipment donated
- Main Roads: 288 km (9m wide), including a 5km concrete road
- Secondary Roads: 154 km (7m wide)
- Tertiary Roads: 115 km (5m wide)
- 3 stadiums (one with 20,000 seats)
- Several sports events sponsored locally and at the provincial level
- HIV-Aids, malaria and other health related awareness programmes



Community Development



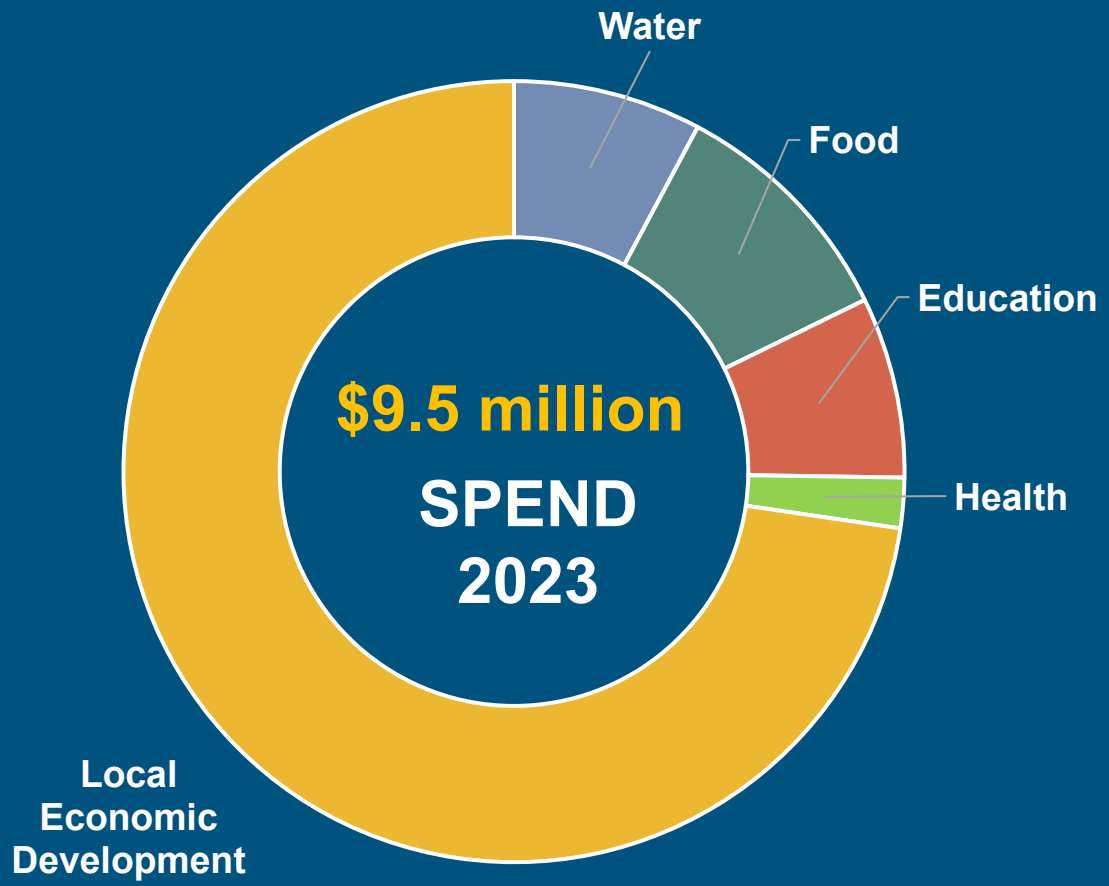
Mangoro primary school

Notable projects

- 2MW solar power project in Durba
- Regional Hospital in Watsa
- Community water supply system
- Durba and Aru mortuaries constructed
- Mangoro primary school
- Lowa and Ture Bridges to link several community groups
- Moku and Nzopi Market to improve selling conditions of merchants
- Faradje General Hospital to create quality health care
- Cacao project on 100ha in Faradje to promote cash crop agriculture in the community
- Makoro Training Center for multisectoral trainings

TOTAL 5 YEAR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENT

Approximately
$42,7 million



Community Development Projects



Nzopi Market Before



Faraje Cocoa project (100Ha)





Nzopi Market Now



KENGE Tailoring Factory Trainees

Kalinva-Ikanva resettlement officially completed

Key achievements

- 1351 households relocated
- 189 graves exhumated and relocated
- Replacement land distributed to all entitled households
- Solar panel kit available and distributed to all relocated households
- Livelihood restoration under implementation
- Assets compensation completed
- Kalinva exclusion zone area cleared and ready for mining activities
- Avokala host site handed over to the Government
- Grievances resolution committee in place for pending issues



Previous houses



Current houses



Pride of ownership ceremony



Avokala handover ceremony

Leaving a Legacy - Coffee Project

Production of coffee in Haut-Uele

- Isiro was once known as the Golden Green Capital because Haut-Uele province produced more than 30,000 tons of Robusta coffee per year
- Since early 1990's Robusta production in Haut-Uele has dropped by more than 90%
- In 2021, official Haut Uele Province coffee production is zero
- The province possesses desirable qualities for coffee cultivation including
  - abundant rainfall; altitude between 600-800amsl; annual rainfall of 1,500 -2,500 mm resulting in adequate atmospheric humidity with rich soils

Project Summary

- Sensitisation campaign and presentation to community of Coffee Robusta communities
- Target to plant 1,000 hectares of coffee over next 5 years (2023-2027)
- Set up a coffee processing facility to process beans for export and/or to sell within East Africa
- By end of 2025, 2MT of beans are intended to be processed through the processing facility



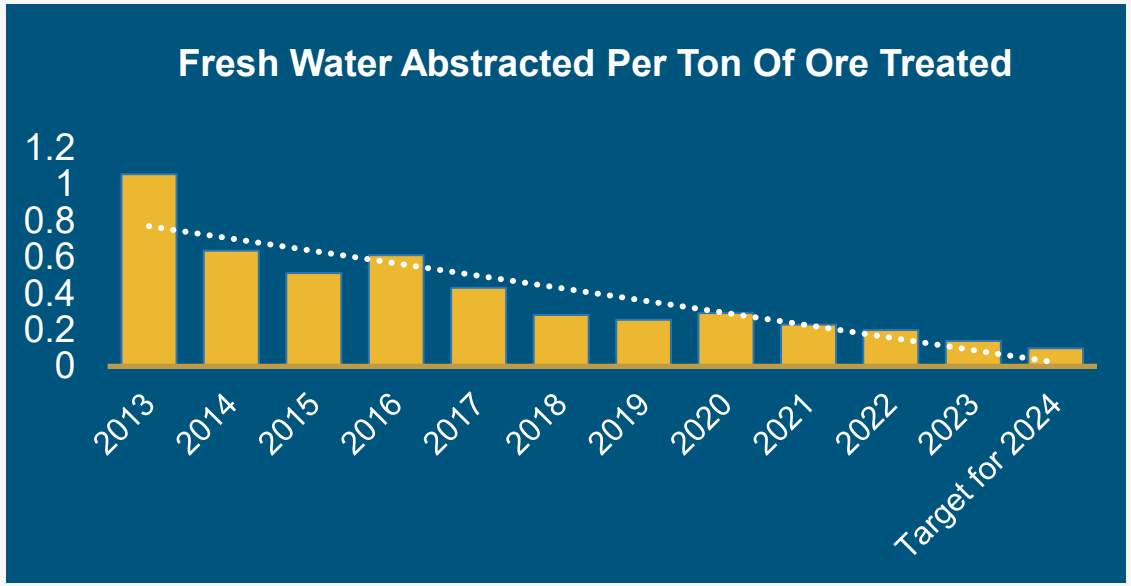


ENVIRONMENT

Cyrille Mutombo…DRC Country Manager

Environmentally focused…

- **ISO 14001 certification standards** maintained, refresher trainings held for management team and for internal lead auditors of the mine
- Cyanide recovery plant commissioned and currently going through optimization to stabilize the cyanide levels and improve gold recovery
- **Waste recycling initiatives** for non-hazardous waste has resulted in 94% of waste recycled
- **CTSF3**: Submitted Environmental and Social Impact Assessment to regulators – approval received
- Opportunities to further **reduce fresh-water abstraction** from Kibali River continue by recycling water from underground operations to the process plant
- **Partnership for biodiversity conservation** with Garamba National Park is ongoing, and discussions on tourism development are in progress with African Parks
- **Introduction of a further 64 white rhinos** into Garamba National Park. Logistical assessment has commenced, and first movement is expected by Q2 2024

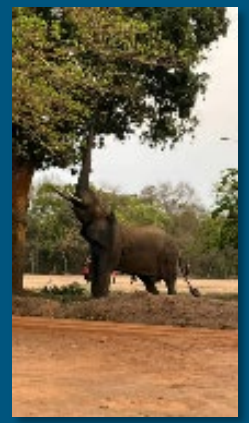




One of the dewatering pipelines diverted towards the process plant for the purpose of reusing water

Re-introduction of Rhinos to Garamba National Park







Investing in Biodiversity and Sustainability…

- **1960:** the white rhino population in Garamba park was **1,300**
- **1963** and **1966:** 1,000 horns were transported from Faradje to Mombasa
- **2006:** The last rhino sighting in the Garamba Park
- **2009**:
- LRA[i] affected area sees Kibali contributes to the development of roads infrastructure, therefore promoting peace
  - Kibali starts working on creating conditions that are favourable to the protection of wildlife
- **2022:**
  - Substantial progress around giraffe conservation sees a population increase from 22 in 2012 to over 71
  - Further actions: elephant collaring, GPS collars for deployment on lions…
- **June – August 2023 - 2024**
  - Successful reintroduction of 14 White Rhinos to the Garamba National Park
  - In June '24, a further 64 rhino will be reintroduced into Garamba National Park
- The now established economic frontier in this region is poised to boost a diversifying economy

i. Lord's Resistance Army

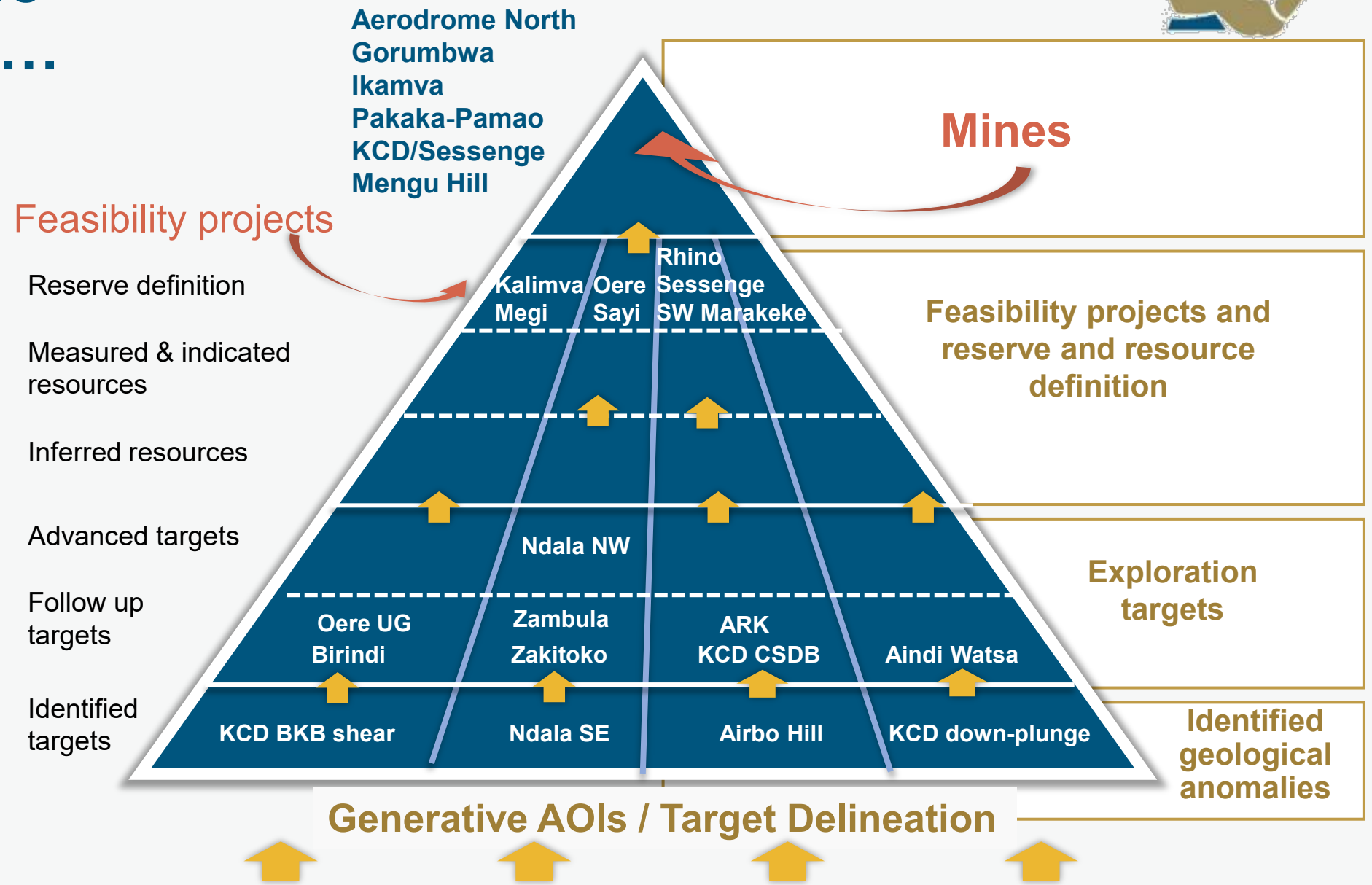
GROWTH

Richard Peattie…Mineral Resources Manager, AME
Gary Hurst…Regional Geologist, East Africa

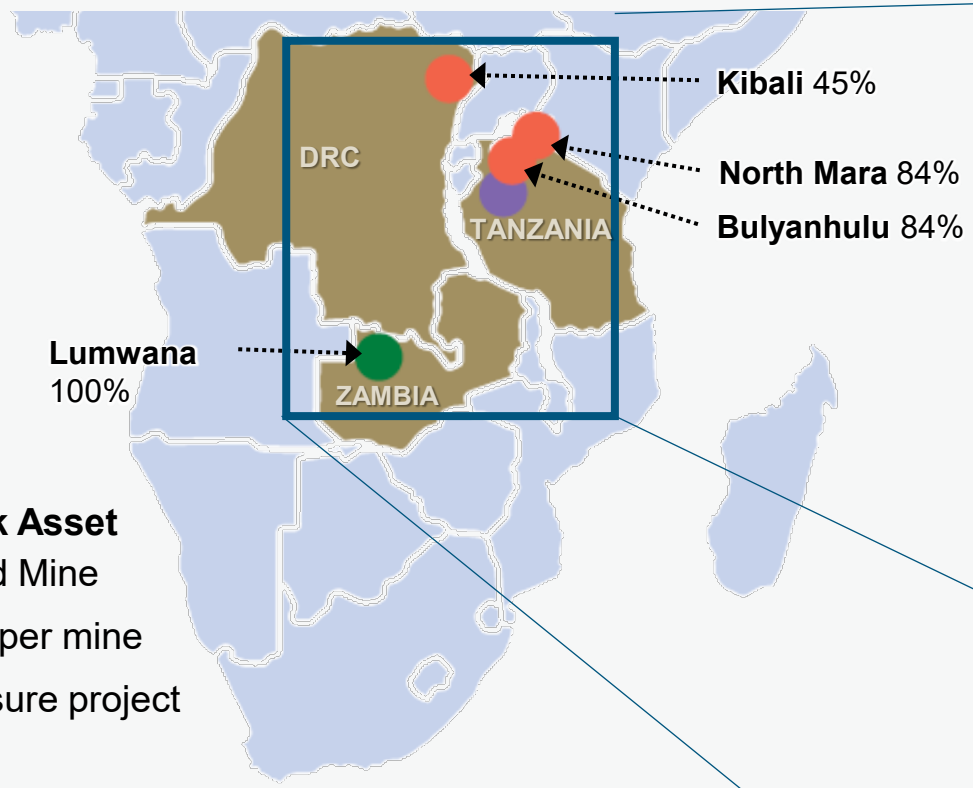
MRM & Exploration link driving sustainable delivery and growth…

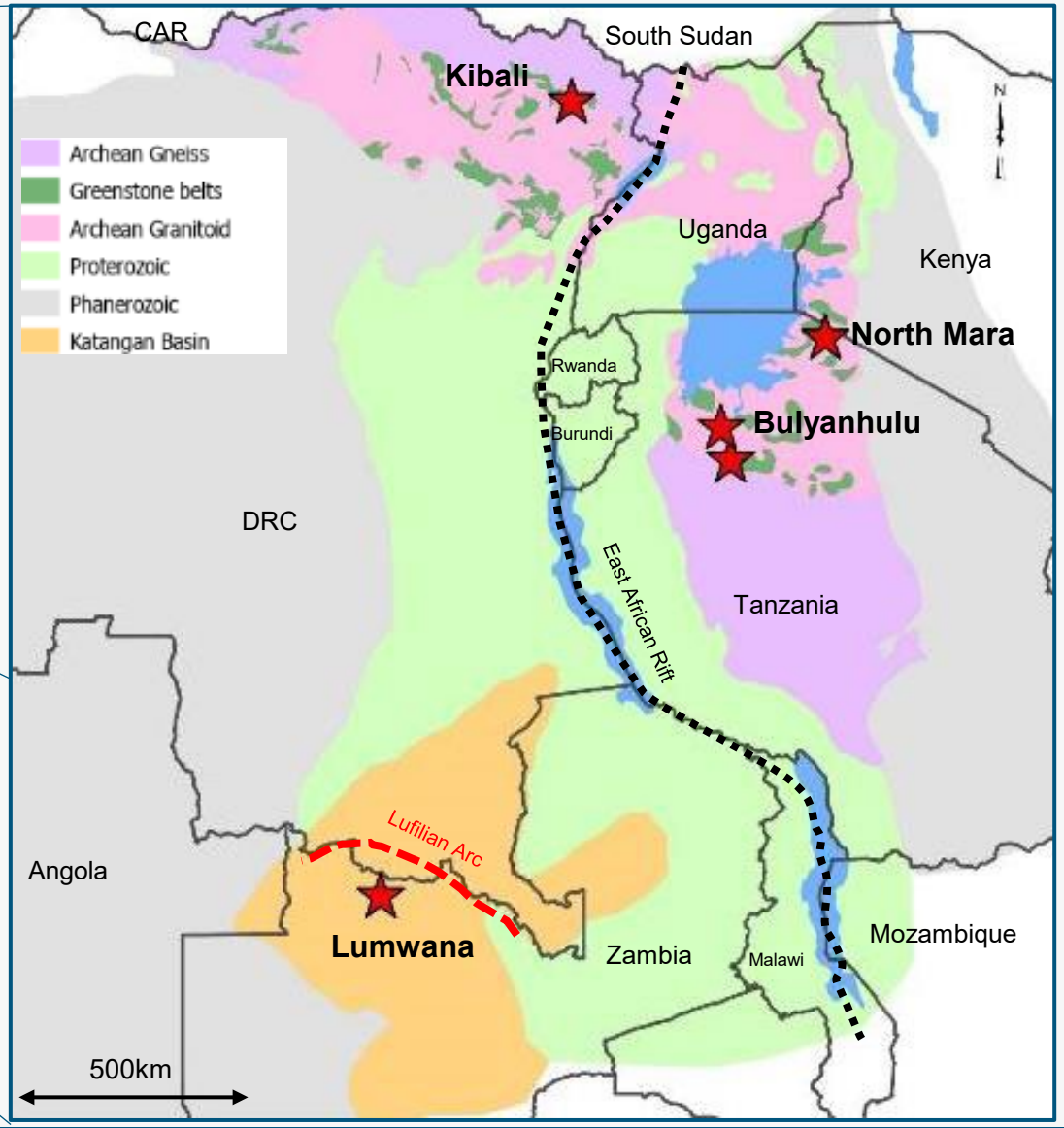


Resource Triangle…

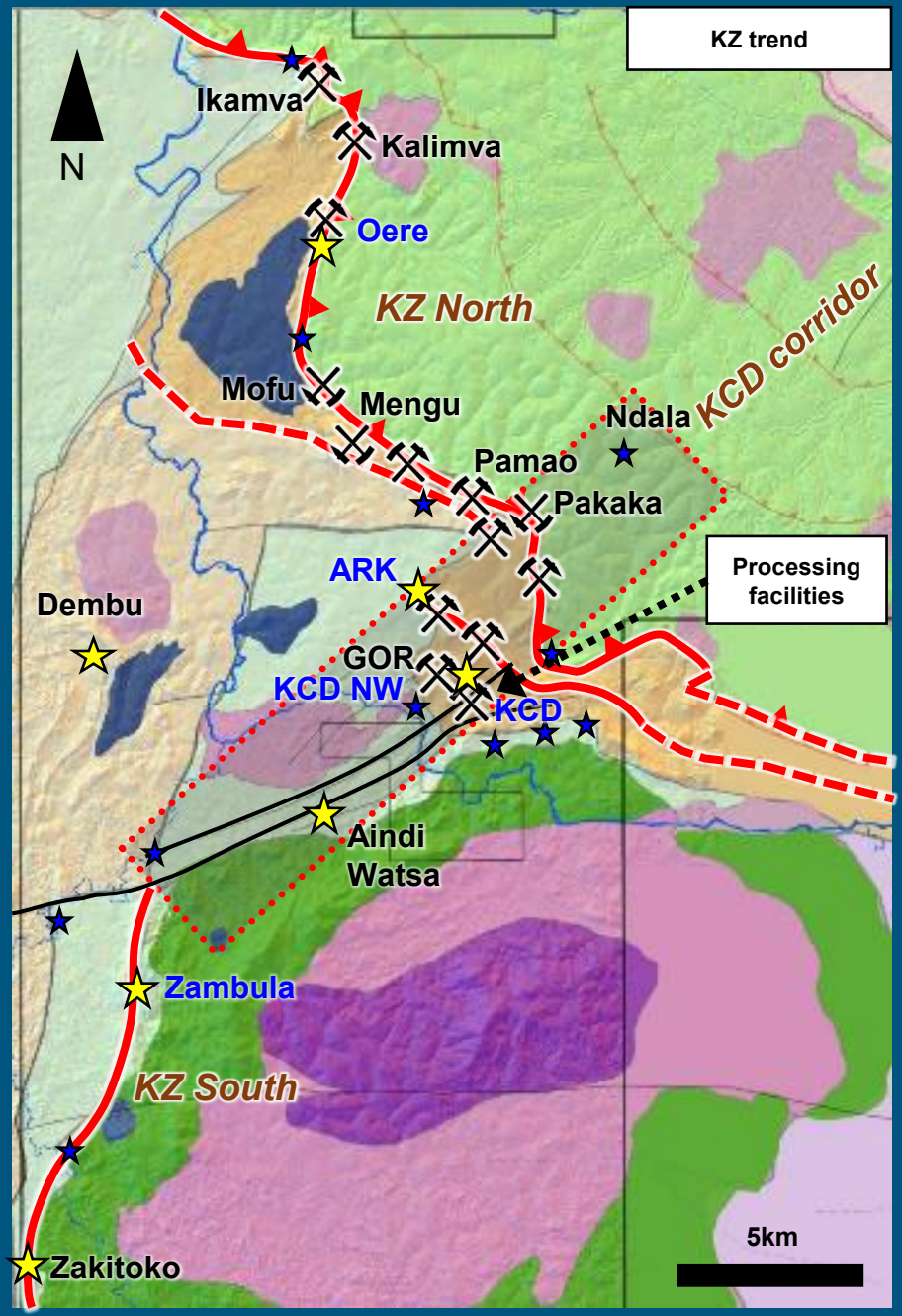


Central East African Footprint…
3 World Class Terrains





- East African Craton - highly prospective global setting for gold mining and exploration
- Eastern edge of Congo craton. Large geological domain that underlies Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda & DRC
- Geologically comparable globally to the Yilgarn in Western Australia & Superior Province of Canada



Highly prospective district with potential for further discoveries to keep growing Kibali into the future…

- Potential for significant discoveries along the +50km KZ trend, within trucking distance to the Kibali plant
- +90% of the KZ Structure outside of the KCD area is untested below 150m vertical depth
- Recent high-grade discoveries within the KCD area continue (ARK) to demonstrate the potential for brownfields exploration
- Exploration maturity is low compared to other gold districts worldwide eg Yilgarn in Western Australia and Superior Province of Canada

BIF & Clastic sediments

Volcanic & volcaniclastics

Felsic intrusion

Mafic & ultramafic intrusion

Priority target

Other targets

Mined deposit/ reserve

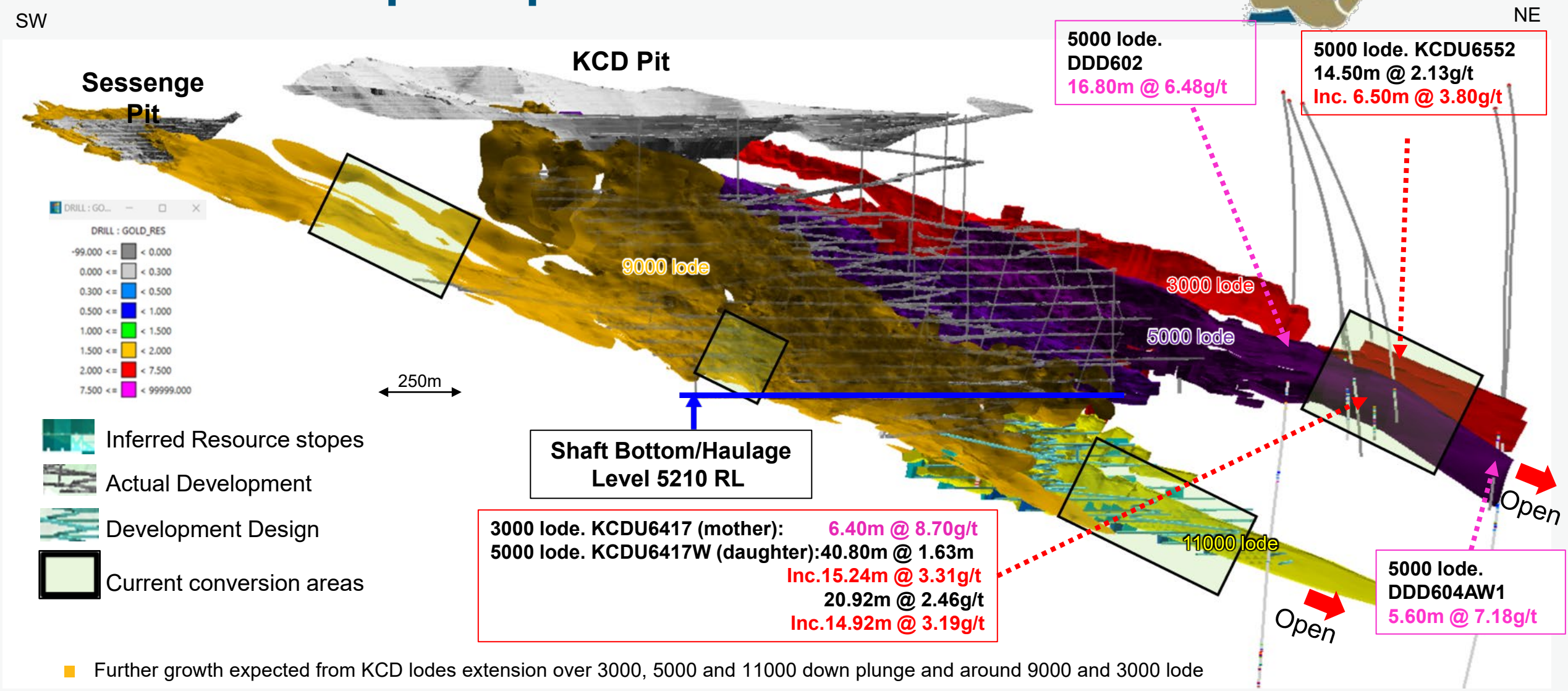
KZ trend

Major structure

Mineralised high strain corridor

BARRICK

KCD UG Deeps Expansion[i]…



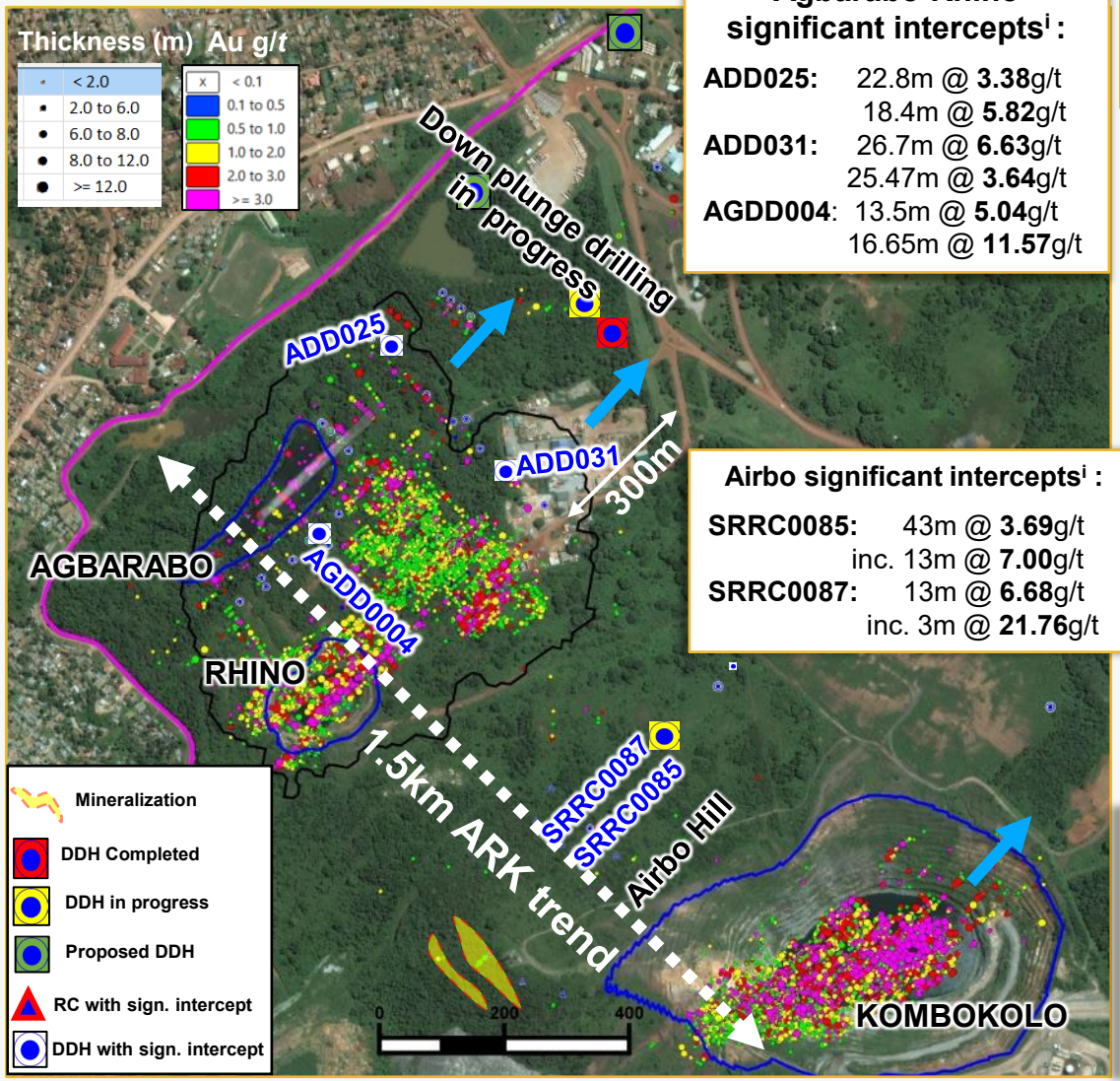
- Further growth expected from KCD lodes extension over 3000, 5000 and 11000 down plunge and around 9000 and 3000 lode
- Next steps: Complete follow up drilling for resources conversion which will motivate the capital investment for underground mine extension
- Raise bore program to begin in H2 of 2024 to account for the extension of the mine at depth. Program is 1300m in total with expected completion in 2026

i. Refer to Appendix D for additional details.

KCD Area and ARK[i]
potential for brownfields growth

- **Agbarabo-Rhino-Airbo-Kombokolo (ARK)** – high-grade results and encouraging observations from multiple drill holes highlight the potential of the 1.5km wide corridor to deliver a significant satellite deposit.
  - Open along strike & down plunge.
  - Sufficient space for additional undiscovered lodes along the trend
- **KCD NW-** multiple OP & UG opportunities being tested with the potential to extend the KCD system NW towards Gorumbwa.

Plan map of ARK corridor

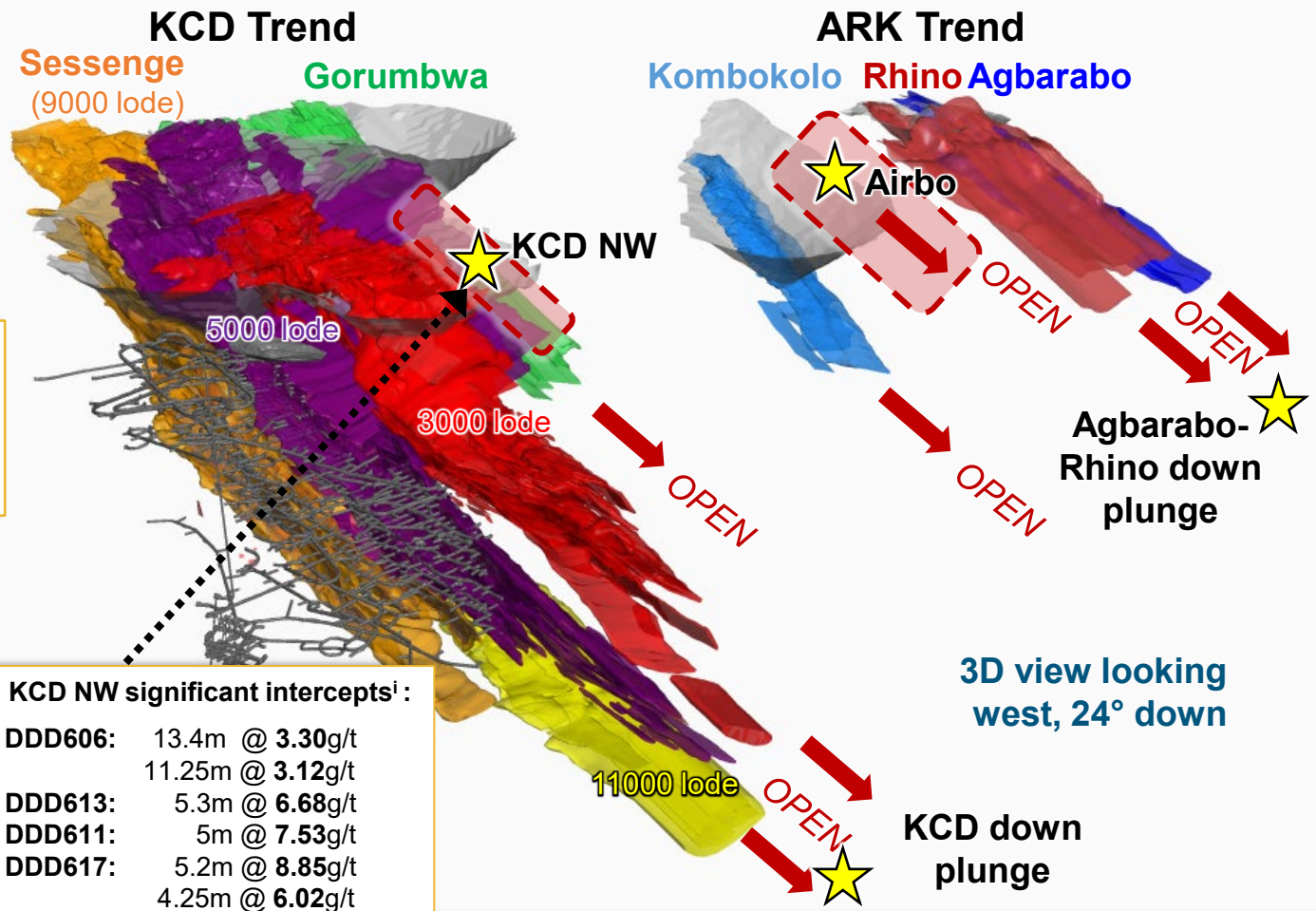


Agbarabo-Rhino significant intercepts[i] :

ADD025:	22.8m @ **3.38**g/t
	18.4m @ **5.82**g/t
ADD031:	26.7m @ **6.63**g/t
	25.47m @ **3.64**g/t
AGDD004:	13.5m @ **5.04**g/t
	16.65m @ **11.57**g/t

Airbo significant intercepts[i] :

SRRC0085:	43m @ **3.69**g/t
	inc. 13m @ **7.00**g/t
SRRC0087:	13m @ **6.68**g/t
	inc. 3m @ **21.76**g/t



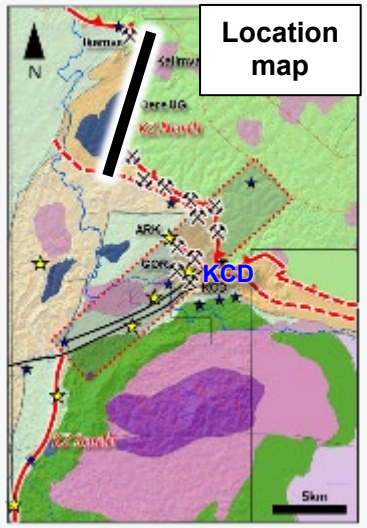
KCD NW significant intercepts[i] :

DDD606:	13.4m @ **3.30**g/t
	11.25m @ **3.12**g/t
DDD613:	5.3m @ **6.68**g/t
DDD611:	5m @ **7.53**g/t
DDD617:	5.2m @ **8.85**g/t
	4.25m @ **6.02**g/t

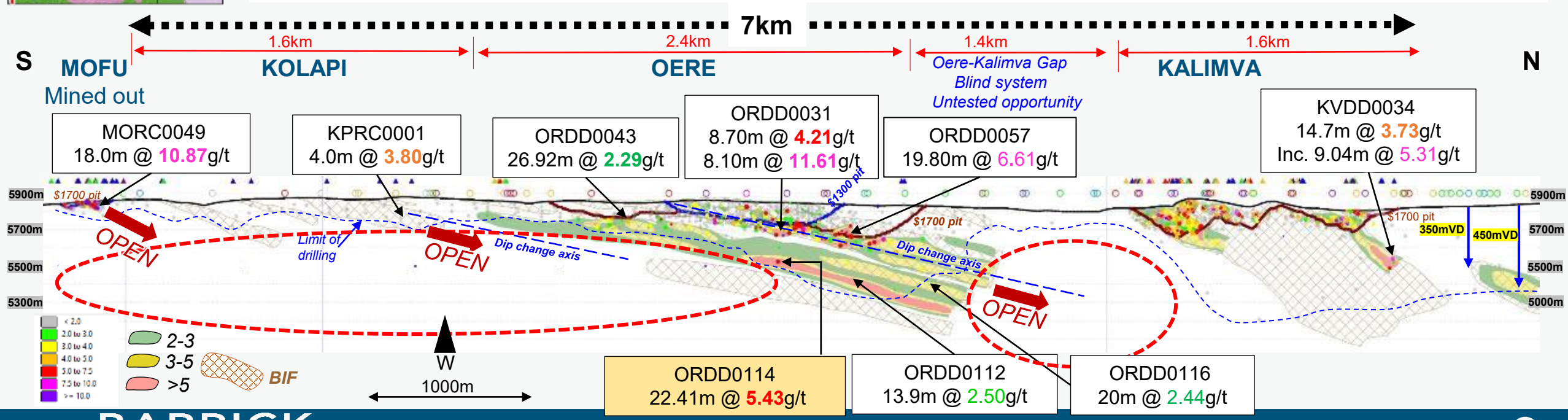
i. Refer to Appendix D, E & G for additional details.

KZ North… Potential for blind high grade discoveries[i]

Recent results at Oere reinforce prospectivity at depth for the entire KZ-North trend

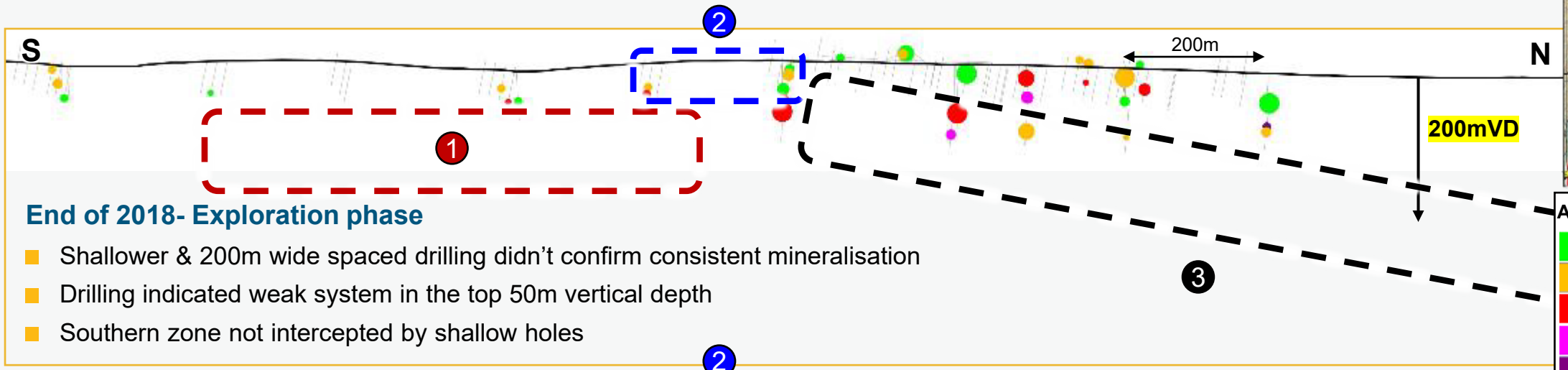


- Drilling in progress at KZ North testing for a UG opportunity 15km from the plant
- Results to date confirm the ORDZ (host structure) down-dip, with mineralization to 450m vertical depth with UG style grades and widths. High-grade remains open at depth
- Results at Oere indicate a strengthening of the system at depth and further reinforce the prospectivity of the whole KZ trend for blind high-grade lodes
- Wide space drilling at depth to date allows the space with the potential size for a satellite UG opportunity
- Follow-up drilling has started to test at depth continuity of the encouraging high grade from ORDD0114 as well as framework drilling program to test at 350m VD for the rest of KZ north (south of Oere) for blind opportunities



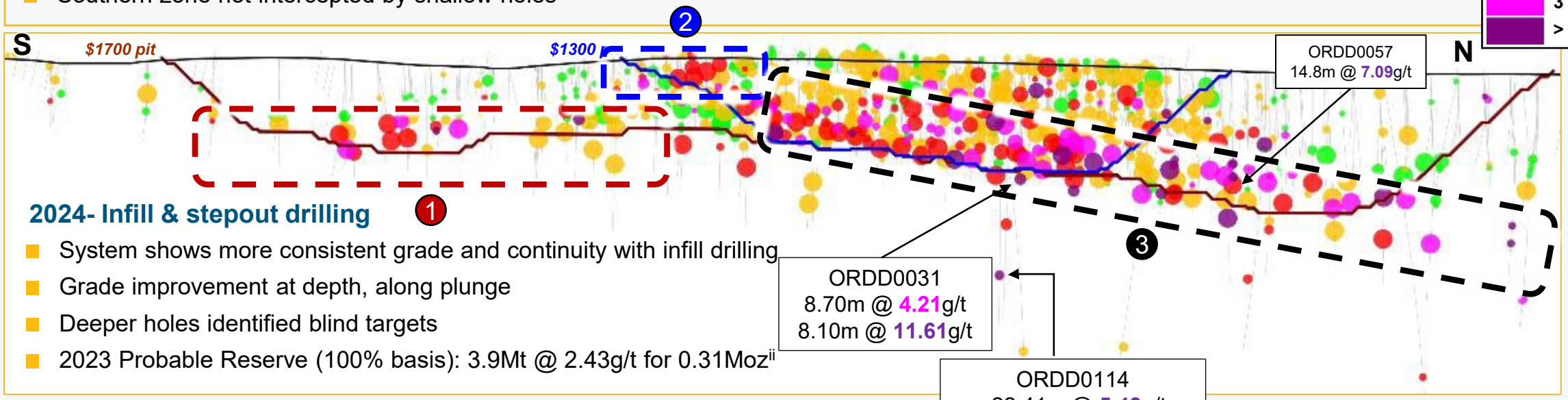
KZ North Case Study…evolution of Oere

System weak on surface- improves at depth & with infill drilling
Demonstrates that potential remains at depth across the entire KZ trend



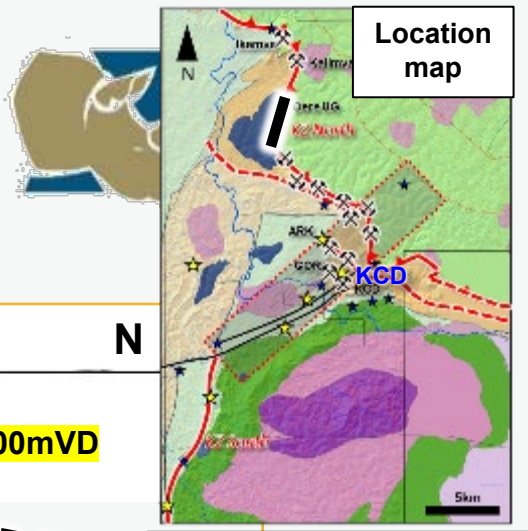
End of 2018- Exploration phase

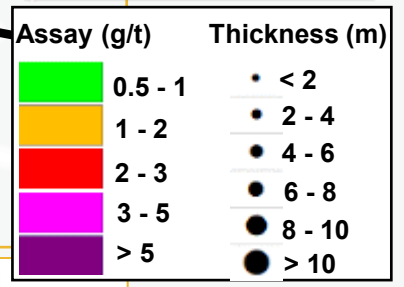
- Shallower & 200m wide spaced drilling didn't confirm consistent mineralisation
- Drilling indicated weak system in the top 50m vertical depth
- Southern zone not intercepted by shallow holes



2024- Infill & stepout drilling

- System shows more consistent grade and continuity with infill drilling
- Grade improvement at depth, along plunge
- Deeper holes identified blind targets
- 2023 Probable Reserve (100% basis): 3.9Mt @ 2.43g/t for 0.31Moz[ii]

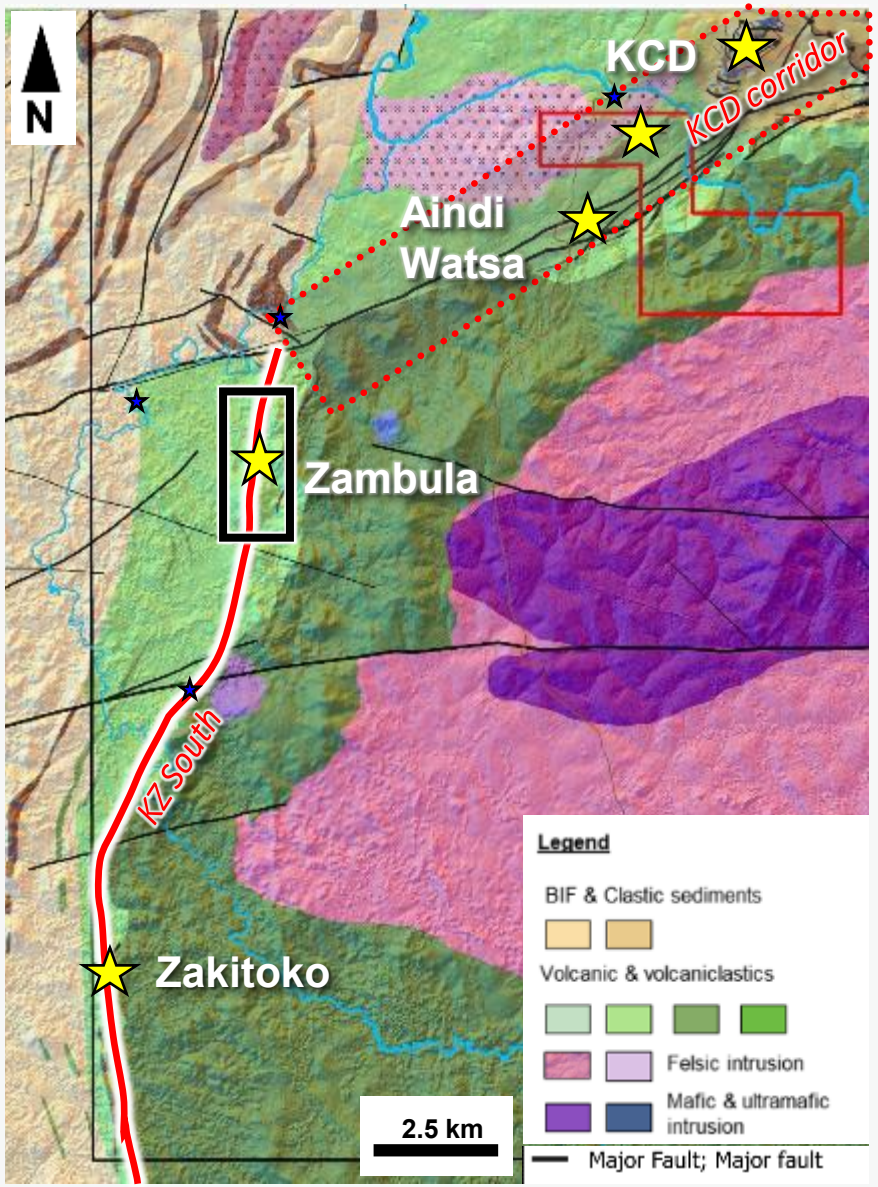


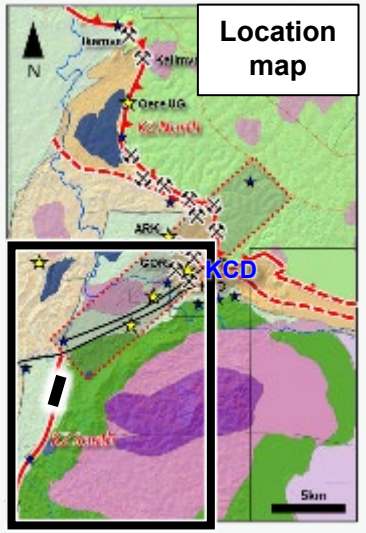


[i] Refer to Appendix F – KZ North & South Significant Intercepts Table
[ii] Refer to Appendix A

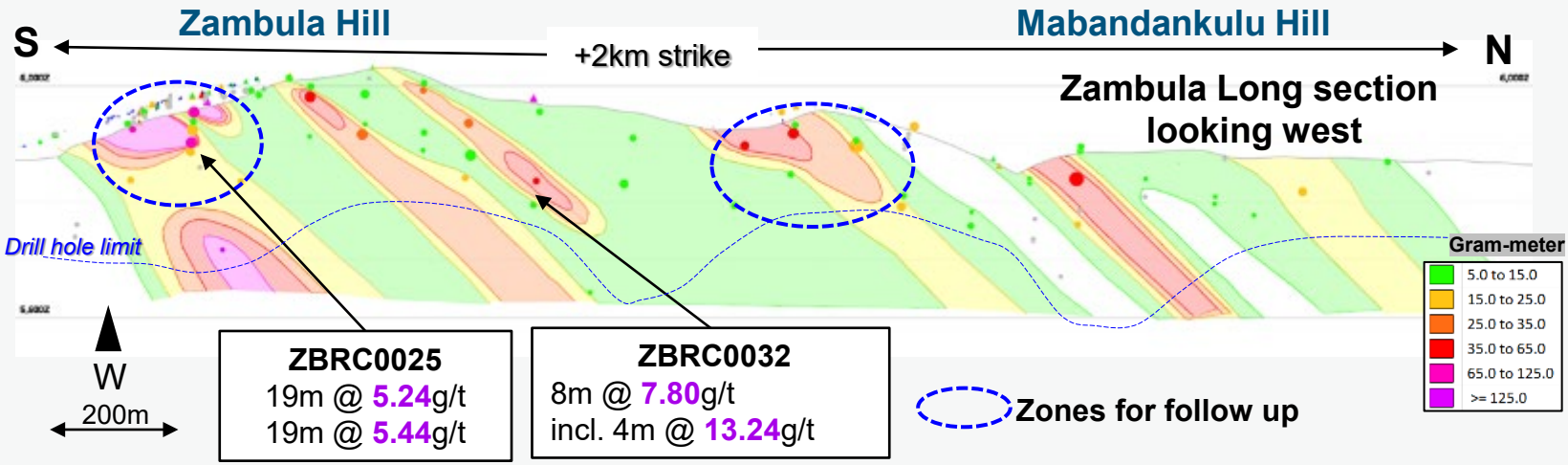
KZ South Opportunities[i]…

Poorly tested structure for +15km, with multiple growth opportunities truckable to the Kibali Plant





- KZ South- the southern extension of the KZ Trend, with +15km strike length of gold fertile structure
- Lower exploration maturity compared to KZ North, <25% of the structure is tested with drilling near surface & <1% of the structure is tested below 100m VD. With further testing, has the potential to grow to resemble KZ North- which currently hosts 8 satellite deposits
- **Aindi Watsa,** drilling has commenced to test 1.8km strike length of the structure in a zone of structural complexity, for an opportunity 6 km from the plant
- **Zambula,** drilling supports a mineralized structure over +2km strike shear, locally with high-grade zones, including ZBRC0025- 19m @ 5.24g/t from 0m. Follow-up drilling is planned to define high-grade shoots. Open at depth



Technical Information

The scientific and technical information contained in this presentation has been reviewed and approved by Richard Peattie, MPhil, FAusIMM, Mineral Resources Manager: Africa and Middle East; 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*. Unless otherwise noted, 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, 2023.

Endnotes

1. A Tier One Gold Asset is an asset with a $1,300/oz reserve with potential for 5 million ounces to support a minimum 10-year life, annual production of at least 500,000 ounces of gold, and with all-in sustaining costs per ounce life-of-mine that are 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 value addition.

2. 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.

3. Malaria Incidence Rate (MIR %): Number of new positive cases of malaria X 100 / Total employees during the reporting period.

4. Gold cost of sales per ounce 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 cost of sales per pound is calculated as cost of sales across our copper operations divided by pounds sold (both on an attributable basis using Barrick’s ownership share).

5. “Total cash costs” per ounce, “All-in sustaining costs” per ounce and "All-in costs" per ounce are non-GAAP financial measures. “Total cash costs” per ounce starts with cost of sales related to gold production and removes depreciation, the non-controlling interest of cost of sales, and includes by-product credits. “All-in sustaining costs” per ounce start with “Total cash costs” per ounce and includes minesite 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. "All-in costs" per ounce starts with "All-in sustaining costs" per ounce and adds additional costs that reflect the varying costs of producing gold over the life-cycle of a mine, including: project capital expenditures and other non-sustaining costs. Barrick believes that the use of “Total cash costs” per ounce, “All-in sustaining costs” per ounce and "All-in costs" per ounce will assist investors, analysts 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. “Total cash costs” per ounce, “All-in sustaining costs” per ounce and "All-in costs" per ounce 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 prepared in accordance with IFRS. Although a standardized definition of all-in sustaining costs was published by the World Gold Council (a market development organization for the gold industry comprised of and funded by gold mining companies from around the world, including Barrick), it is not a regulatory organization, and other companies may calculate this measure differently. Further details including a detailed reconciliation of this non-GAAP financial measure to its most directly comparable GAAP measure are incorporated by reference and provided on pages 56-64 of the MD&A accompanying Barrick’s first quarter 2024 financial statements filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

6. Cost per tonne mined ($/tonne) is a supplementary financial measure. This metric provides a measure of period operating costs, before capitalization of waste stripping and allocation to inventory, divided by the number of tonnes mined/processed in the period.

Appendix A – Kibali Historical Total Mineral Reserves[i,ii]

			Proven			Probable			Total		
	Based on 100% Basis		Tonnes	Grade	Contained ozs	Tonnes	Grade	Contained ozs	Tonnes	Grade	Contained ozs
Year	Gold Price Assumption	Project	(Mt)	(gm/t)	(Moz)	(Mt)	(gm/t)	(Moz)	(Mt)	(gm/t)	(Moz)
2009	$700/oz	Kibali	-	-	-	42	4.03	5.5	42	4.03	5.5
2010	$800/oz	Kibali	-	-	-	74	4.21	10.1	74	4.21	10.1
2011	$1,000/oz	Kibali	-	-	-	79	4.04	10.2	79	4.04	10.2
2012	$1,000/oz	Kibali	3.6	3.24	0.4	79	4.14	10.5	83	4.10	10.9
2013	$1,000/oz	Kibali	5.5	2.28	0.4	84	4.15	11.2	89	4.04	11.6
2014	$1,000/oz	Kibali	5.4	1.76	0.3	78	4.28	10.7	83	4.12	11.0
2015	$1,000/oz	Kibali	4.0	1.84	0.2	76	4.25	10.4	80	4.13	10.6
2016	$1,000/oz	Kibali	4	1.90	0.3	66	4.17	8.9	71	4.03	9.2
2017	$1,000/oz	Kibali	19	4.07	2.5	47	4.10	6.2	66	4.09	8.7
2018	$1,000/oz	Kibali	20	4.15	2.7	42	4.12	5.6	63	4.13	8.3
2019	$1,200/oz	Kibali	21	4.13	2.7	48	4.23	6.5	68	4.20	9.2
2020	$1,200/oz	Kibali	20	4.34	2.8	56	3.66	6.6	76	3.84	9.4
2021	$1,200/oz	Kibali	32	3.76	3.9	51	3.50	5.8	83	3.60	9.6
2022	$1300/oz	Kibali	32	3.47	3.6	65	3.15	6.6	97	3.26	10.2
2023	$1300/oz	Kibali	31	3.44	3.4	74	2.92	7.0	100	3.07	10.4

[i]As of January 1, 2019, Barrick owns 45% of Kibali as the operator, with AngloGold Ashanti owning 45% and Congolese parastatal Société Miniere de Kilo-Moto SA UNISARL (SOKIMO) held by the Minister of Portfolio of DRC owning 10%.

[ii]For 2019 onwards, estimated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Complete mineral reserve and mineral resource data for all mines and projects referenced in this presentation, including tonnes, grades, and ounces, can be found in the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources Tables included on pages 37-45 of Barrick's 2023 Annual Information Form/Form 40-F filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov Historical reserves for years prior to 2019 were estimated by Randgold Resources in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). The JORC Code reporting standards are functionally equivalent to National Instrument 43-101.

Appendix B – Kibali Historical Production[i]

Based on a 100% Basis				
Year	Tonnes Milled (kt)	Head Grade (g/t)	Gold Produced (oz)	Recovery (%)
2013	808	3.87	88,199	91.5
2014	5,546	3.81	526,627	79.0
2015	6,833	3.55	642,720	83.8
2016	7,299	3.10	586,530	79.8
2017	7,621	2.87	596,226	83.6
2018	8,218	3.45	807,251	88.6
2019	7,513	3.80	814,027	88.7
2020	7,632	3.68	808,134	89.4
2021	7,783	3.62	812,152	89.8
2022	7,769	3.36	836,472	88.4
2023	8,222	3.18	840,859	89.8
Total	75,244	3.43	7,359,196	86.0

[i]As of January 1, 2019, Barrick owns 45% of Kibali as the operator, with AngloGold Ashanti owning 45% and Congolese parastatal Société Miniere de Kilo-Moto SA UNISARL (SOKIMO) held by the Minister of Portfolio of DRC owning 10%.

Appendix C – Outlook

Key Outlook Assumptions	2023	2024	2025+
Gold Price ($/oz)	1,948	1,900	1,300
Copper Price ($/lb)	3.85	3.50	3.00
Oil Price (WTI) ($/barrel)	85	75	75
AUD Exchange Rate (AUD:USD)	0.75	0.75	0.75
ARS Exchange Rate (USD:ARS)	800	800	800
CAD Exchange Rate (USD:CAD)	1.30	1.30	1.30
CLP Exchange Rate (USD:CLP)	900	900	900
EUR Exchange Rate (EUR:USD)	1.10	1.20	1.20

Gold equivalent ounces calculated from our copper assets are calculated using a gold price of $1,300/oz and copper price of $3.00/lb. Barrick's ten-year indicative production profile for gold equivalent ounces is based on the following assumptions:

Barrick's five-year indicative outlook is based on our current operating asset portfolio, sustaining projects in progress and exploration/mineral resource management initiatives in execution. This outlook is based on our current reserves and resources and assumes that we will continue to be able to convert resources into reserves. Additional asset optimization, further exploration growth, new project initiatives and divestitures are not included. For the company's gold and copper segments, and where applicable for a specific region, this indicative outlook is subject to change and assumes the following: new open pit production permitted and commencing at Hemlo in the second half of 2025, allowing three years for permitting and two years for pre-stripping prior to first ore production in 2027; Tongon will enter care and maintenance by 2026; and production from the Zaldívar CuproChlor® Chloride Leach Project (Antofagasta is the operator of Zaldívar).

Our five-year indicative outlook excludes: production from Fourmile; Pierina, and Golden Sunlight, both of which are currently in care and maintenance; and production from long-term greenfield optionality from Donlin, Pascua-Lama, Norte Abierto and Alturas.

Barrick's ten-year indicative production profile is subject to change and is based on the same assumptions as the current five-year outlook detailed above, except that the subsequent five years of the ten-year outlook assumes attributable production from Fourmile as well as exploration and mineral resource management projects in execution at Nevada Gold Mines and Hemlo.

Barrick's five-year and ten-year production profile in this presentation also assumes the re-start of Porgera, as well as an indicative gold and copper production profile for Reko Diq and an indicative copper production profile for the Lumwana Super Pit expansion, both of which are conceptual in nature.

Appendix D – KCD UG Significant Intercept Table[i]

Select Kibali Drill Intercepts[i]									
Target	Core Drill Hole[ii]	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width[ii] (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Width[iii] (m)	Au (g/t)
KCD UG	DDD602	135	-71	585.20 - 590.00	4.80	0.86			
				668.00 - 684.80	16.80	6.48			
				718.40 - 720.80	2.40	2.85			
				725.60 - 734.00	8.40	3.58			
				746.00 - 748.40	2.40	1.71			
				896.00 - 899.60	3.60	0.66			
				918.80 - 921.20	2.40	9.08			
				1302.38 - 1306.49	4.11	1.49			
				1312.00 - 1337.63	25.63	1.60	1318.53 - 1335.20	16.67	2.27
				1349.45 - 1353.75	4.30	1.01			
				1359.04 - 1365.04	6.00	1.47			
				1393.06 - 1397.67	4.61	1.76			
				1402.87 - 1404.87	2.00	2.68			
	DDD604AW1	115	-78	778.20 - 783.80	5.60	7.18			
				812.40 - 814.40	2.00	5.54			
				953.50 - 955.50	2.00	1.72			
				997.00 - 1011.00	14.00	0.91			
				1094.75 - 1097.15	2.40	0.66			
				1157.80 - 1162.70	4.90	0.60			
				1611.70 - 1623.90	12.20	1.31	1612.80 - 1615.50	2.70	2.95
	KCDU6417	121	-61	692.08 - 713.00	20.92	2.46	692.08 - 707.00	14.92	3.19
	KCDU6417W	136	-68	635.30 - 641.70	6.40	8.70			
				672.60 - 681.87	9.27	0.66			
				692.20 - 733.00	40.80	1.63	695.28 - 710.52	15.24	3.31
	KCDU6552	113	-57	740.50 - 755.00	14.50	2.13	740.50 - 747.00	6.50	3.80

i. All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 2 m; internal dilution is equal to or less than 25% total width

ii. Kibali drill hole nomenclature: prospect initial (A & AG=Agbarabo; D=Durba (KCD); KP= Kolapi; MO=Mofu; OR=Oere; KV=Kalimva; SR=AIRBO, 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.

iii. True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage. Weighted average is calculated by fence using significant intercepts, over the strike length. All including intercepts, calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped, minimum intercept width is 1m, no internal dilution, with grade significantly above (>40%) the overall intercept grade

The drilling results for Kibali contained in this presentation 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 DRC, 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 on the Kibali conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Appendix E - ARK Significant Intercept Table[i]

Select Kibali Drill Intercepts[i]									
Target	Core Drill Hole[ii]	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width[ii] (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Width[iii] (m)	Au (g/t)
AGBARABO	ADD025	135	-60	156.67 - 161.46	4.79	1.00			
				165.00 - 170.00	5.00	2.26			
				181.60 - 183.80	2.20	0.80			
				191.20 - 214.00	22.80	3.38	209.00 - 211.94	2.94	16.65
				241.00 - 259.40	18.40	5.82	255.00 - 259.40	4.40	18.16
				275.00 - 279.70	4.70	0.91			
				328.00 - 334.00	6.00	6.04			
	ADD031	135	-75	45.50 - 50.30	4.80	1.20			
				75.35 - 102.06	26.71	6.63	76.60 - 82.55	5.95	15.48
							86.15 - 91.00	4.85	10.25
				207.20 - 209.60	2.40	0.62			
				216.15 - 241.62	25.47	3.64	233.62 - 240.42	6.80	10.51
	AGDD004	317	-50	0.00 - 2.00	2.00	0.80			
				37.50 - 51.00	13.50	5.04	44.50 - 49.20	4.7	8.94
				62.50 - 66.50	4.00	1.51			
				110.30 - 126.95	16.65	11.57	110.30 - 111.90	1.6	100.82
				132.70 - 134.80	2.10	1.85			
				0.00 - 2.00	2.00	0.80			
				37.50 - 51.00	13.50	5.04	45.50 - 49.20	3.70	10.23
				62.50 - 66.50	4.00	1.51			
				110.30 - 126.95	16.65	11.57	110.30 - 111.90	1.60	100.82
				132.70 - 134.80	2.10	1.85			
AIRBO	SRRC0085	225	-70	70.00 - 113.00	43.00	3.69	87.00 - 100.00	13	7.00
				122.00 - 126.00	4.00	2.84			
	SRRC0087	225	-70	89.00 - 102.00	13.00	6.68	99.00 - 102.00	3	21.76
				154.00 - 156.00	2.00	0.67			

i. All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 2 m; internal dilution is equal to or less than 25% total width

ii. Kibali drill hole nomenclature: prospect initial (A & AG=Agbarabo; D=Durba (KCD); KP= Kolapi; MO=Mofu; OR=Oere; KV=Kalimva; SR=AIRBO; 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.

iii. True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage. Weighted average is calculated by fence using significant intercepts, over the strike length. All including intercepts, calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped, minimum intercept width is 1m, no internal dilution, with grade significantly above (>40%) the overall intercept grade

The drilling results for Kibali contained in this presentation 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 DRC, 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 on the Kibali conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Appendix F – KZ North & South Significant Intercept Table

Select Kibali Drill Intercepts[i]									
Target	Core Drill Hole[ii]	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width[ii] (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Width[iii] (m)	Au (g/t)
KOLAPI	KPRC0001	290	-60	100.00 - 104.00	4.00	3.80			
MOFU	MORC0049	210	-60	4.00 - 22.00	18.00	10.87			
OERE	ORDD0031	290	-64	178.30 - 187.00	8.70	4.21			
				189.90 - 198.00	8.10	11.61			
	ORDD0043	290	-64	78.00 - 104.92	26.92	2.99	88.00 - 98.70	10.70	4.40
							101.51 - 104.92	3.41	6.86
	ORDD0057	290	-64	215.00 - 217.00	2.00	1.06			
				231.20 - 251.00	19.80	6.61			
	ORDD0112	301	-63	338.0 - 351.9	13.90	2.50	340.0 - 343.0	2.9	4.86
							346.0 - 350.0	3.8	3.43
				356.0 - 360.6	4.60	0.68			
				375.0 - 380.1	5.10	1.58			
	ORDD0114	302	-63	333.24 - 355.65	22.41	5.43			
	ORDD0116	301	-63	338.70 - 352.70	14.00	0.85			
				359.40 - 379.40	20.00	2.44			
KALIMVA	KVDD0034	304	-74	328.0 - 342.5	14.70	3.73	331.2 - 340.24	9.04	5.31
ZAMBULA	ZBRC0025	270	-50	0.0 - 19.0	19.00	5.24	1.0 - 9.0	8.00	9.24
				23.0 - 34.0	11.00	1.37	28.0 - 30.0	2.00	4.76
				40.0 - 61.0	21.00	1.19			
				66.0 - 85.0	19.00	5.44	73.0 - 79.0	6.00	12.03
				88.0 - 101.0	13.00	1.35	92.0 - 97.0	5.00	2.23
	ZBRC0032	270	-50	124.0 - 132.0	8.00	7.80	126.0 - 130.0	4.00	13.24
				177.0 - 185.0	8.00	1.05	183.0 - 185.0	2.00	2.29

i. All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 2 m; internal dilution is equal to or less than 25% total width

ii. Kibali drill hole nomenclature: prospect initial (A & AG=Agbarabo; D=Durba (KCD); KP= Kolapi; MO=Mofu; OR=Oere; KV=Kalimva; SR=AIRBO, 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.

iii. True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage. Weighted average is calculated by fence using significant intercepts, over the strike length. All including intercepts, calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped, minimum intercept width is 1m, no internal dilution, with grade significantly above (>40%) the overall intercept grade

The drilling results for Kibali contained in this presentation 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 DRC, 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 on the Kibali conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Appendix G – KCD NW Significant Intercept Table[i]

Select Kibali Drill Intercepts[i]									
Target	Core Drill Hole[ii]	Azimuth	Dip	Interval (m)	Width[ii] (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Width[iii] (m)	Au (g/t)
KCD NW	DDD606	200	-70	299.40 - 312.20	12.80	1.41			
				317.40 - 330.80	13.40	3.30			
				575.35 - 586.6	11.25	3.12			
				281.90 - 284.10	2.20	1.80			
				299.40 - 312.20	12.80	1.41			
				317.40 - 330.80	13.40	3.20			
				551.20 - 553.20	2.00	3.53			
				562.80 - 565.40	2.60	1.52			
				575.35 - 586.60	11.25	3.10			
				662.60 - 664.90	2.30	1.92			
				806.50 - 815.00	8.50	0.64			
	DDD611	315	-80	9 - 14	5.00	7.53	10 - 13	3.00	12.19
				21.2 - 23.2	2.00	1.49			
				27 - 29	2.00	22.30			
				36 - 49.1	13.10	1.09			
				103 - 116.55	13.55	2.02	104 - 105	1.00	4.04
				103 - 116.55	13.55	2.02	112 - 116	4.00	3.19
	DDD613	155	-84	53.3 - 59.85	6.55	1.66	54.1 - 55	0.90	3.47
				173.1 - 178.4	5.30	6.68			
				199.9 - 202.3	2.40	2.26			
	DDD617	200	-70	211.50 - 213.60	2.10	2.74			
				238.00 - 243.20	5.20	8.85			
				246.85 - 251.20	4.35	1.38			
				326.00 - 328.10	2.10	0.70			
				345.35 - 347.40	2.05	0.83			
				354.70 - 358.95	4.25	6.02			

i. All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped; minimum intercept width is 2 m; internal dilution is equal to or less than 25% total width

ii. Kibali drill hole nomenclature: prospect initial (A & AG=Agbarabo; D=Durba (KCD); KP= Kolapi; MO=Mofu; OR=Oere; KV=Kalimva; SR=AIRBO, 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.

iii. True width of intercepts are uncertain at this stage. Weighted average is calculated by fence using significant intercepts, over the strike length. All including intercepts, calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cutoff and are uncapped, minimum intercept width is 1m, no internal dilution, with grade significantly above (>40%) the overall intercept grade

The drilling results for Kibali contained in this presentation 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 DRC, 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 on the Kibali conform to industry accepted quality control methods.

Appendix H – Loulo-Gounkoto Historical Total Mineral Reserves[i]

Based on 100% Basis			Proven			Probable			Total		
Year	Gold Price Assumption	Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (gm/t)	Contained ozs (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (gm/t)	Contained ozs (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (gm/t)	Contained ozs (Moz)
2003	$350/oz	Loulo	12	3.79	1.4	0.19	3.46	0.02	12	3.77	1.4
2004	$375/oz	Loulo	14	3.71	1.6	1.5	4.44	0.22	15	3.78	1.9
2005	$425/oz	Loulo	14	3.48	1.5	25	5.07	4.1	39	4.50	5.6
2006	$475/oz	Loulo	11	3.47	1.3	38	4.54	5.5	49	4.30	6.8
2007	$550/oz	Loulo	10	3.36	1.0	45	4.40	6.4	54	4.23	7.4
2008	$650/oz	Loulo	7.1	3.38	0.8	44	4.60	6.4	51	4.42	7.2
2009	$700/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	5.6	3.48	0.6	51	4.54	8.1	57	4.42	8.7
2010	$800/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	4.5	2.98	0.4	58	4.77	8.9	63	4.64	9.3
2011	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	3.6	2.42	0.3	55	5.05	8.9	59	4.90	9.2
2012	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	4.1	2.21	0.3	54	5.06	8.8	58	4.87	9.1
2013	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	4.1	1.52	0.2	46	4.87	7.2	51	4.64	7.6
2014	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	6.6	2.83	0.6	49	5.97	9.4	55	4.58	8.1
2015	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	13	3.92	1.6	39	4.86	6.1	52	4.67	7.8
2016	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	21	4.49	3.0	38	4.42	5.4	58	4.50	8.4
2017	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	18	4.10	2.4	38	4.73	5.7	56	4.53	8.1
2018	$1000/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	16	3.78	2.0	36	4.98	5.7	52	4.68	7.8
2019	$1200/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	22	3.83	2.7	35	4.77	5.3	57	4.41	8.0
2020	$1200/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	23	3.75	2.7	37	4.68	5.6	60	4.33	8.3
2021	$1200/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	22	3.48	2.5	41	4.38	5.8	64	4.06	8.3
2022	$1300/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	25	3.54	2.8	42	4.08	5.5	67	3.87	8.3
2023	$1300/oz	Loulo-Gounkoto	25	3.56	2.9	46	4.20	6.2	71	3.99	9.1

[i]For 2019 onwards, estimated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Complete mineral reserve and mineral resource data for all mines and projects referenced in this presentation, including tonnes, grades, and ounces, can be found in the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources Tables included on pages 37-45 of Barrick's 2023 Annual Information Form/Form 40-F filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov Historical reserves for years prior to 2019 were estimated by Randgold Resources in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). The JORC Code reporting standards are functionally equivalent to National Instrument 43-101.