

# Barrick Makes Solid Start to Year

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TORONTO, May 06, 2020 - [Barrick Gold Corp.](#) (NYSE:GOLD)(TSX:ABX) built on the solid foundation it laid last year with a robust first quarter performance from all operations in the face of the challenges presented by the global Covid-19 pandemic.

Q1 gold production and costs were consistent with full year guidance; debt net of cash was reduced by a further 17% from the end of Q4 to \$1.85 billion with no significant maturities until 2033; operating cash flow increased to \$889 million and free cash flow<sup>1</sup> to \$438 million from Q4; net earnings per share was 22 cents; adjusted net earnings per share<sup>2</sup> was 16 cents; and the quarterly dividend of 7 cents per share was maintained.

## Financial and Operating Highlights

Financial Results	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q1 2019
Realized gold price <sup>3,4</sup> (\$ per ounce)	1,589	1,483	1,307
Net earnings <sup>5</sup> (\$ millions)	400	1,387	111
Adjusted net earnings <sup>2</sup> (\$ millions)	285	300	184
Net cash provided by operating activities (\$ millions)	889	875	520
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup> (\$ millions)	438	429	146
Net earnings per share (\$)	0.22	0.78	0.06
Adjusted net earnings per share <sup>2</sup> (\$)	0.16	0.17	0.11
Total attributable capital expenditures <sup>6</sup> (\$ millions)	364	393	361
Operating Results	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q1 2019
Gold			
Production <sup>4</sup> (000s of ounces)	1,250	1,439	1,367
Cost of sales (Barrick's share) <sup>4,7</sup> (\$ per ounce)	1,020	1,046	947
Total cash costs <sup>4,8</sup> (\$ per ounce)	692	692	631
All-in sustaining costs <sup>4,8</sup> (\$ per ounce)	954	923	825
Copper			
Production <sup>9</sup> (millions of pounds)	115	117	106
Cost of sales (Barrick's share) <sup>9,10</sup> (\$ per pound)	1.96	2.26	2.21
C1 cash costs <sup>9,11</sup> (\$ per pound)	1.55	1.90	1.66
All-in sustaining costs <sup>9,11</sup> (\$ per pound)	2.04	2.82	2.46

## Key Performance Indicators

- Solid start to the year from all operations
- Gold production and costs were consistent with full year guidance
- Debt, net of cash, down a further 17% to \$1.85 billion with no significant maturities until 2033
- Operating Cash Flow increased to \$889 million and Free Cash Flow<sup>1</sup> to \$438 million from Q4
- Net earnings per share of 22 cents and adjusted net earnings per share<sup>2</sup> of 16 cents for the quarter
- Copper costs per pound significantly lower demonstrating resilience of business
- Successful completion of Massawa sale creates value for all stakeholders
- Signing of framework agreement in Tanzania paves way for exporting concentrate
- Continued focus on safety delivers improvements in injury rates
- 2019 Annual Report highlights ten-year plan as Barrick looks to next phase of value creation
- Proactive engagement with all stakeholders ensures protection of our people and supports sustainability of the business during Covid-19 pandemic
- Barrick's sustainability vision demonstrated by publication of industry-first ESG scorecard
- Brownfields exploration success points to life of mine extensions
- Global exploration portfolio expanded with new projects and targets
- Barrick declares \$0.07 quarterly dividend per share

President and CEO Mark Bristow said operational and financial delivery were on plan despite the fact that the group's prime focus during the latter part of the quarter had been on ensuring the safety of Barrick's people, communities and business in the face of the novel coronavirus pandemic, while also coping with the restrictive conditions imposed by governments.

"Our sustainability and regional teams have done a great job in taking timely action to introduce comprehensive and carefully considered measures at all our sites and offices to manage and mitigate any impacts of Covid-19 on our employees and contractors. A key focus of this plan is on prevention, and all sites are working actively to head off an outbreak," he said.

"In Barrick's spirit of partnership, we have extended Covid-19 support to our local communities and our host countries and are working closely with their health authorities. To date we have donated more than \$20 million to our host countries, many of whom have limited healthcare facilities, to fund the purchase of medical equipment and PPE."

Highlights of the quarter included the closing of the sale of the Massawa project, which has created immediate value for all stakeholders, including Barrick. In Tanzania, the signing of the framework agreement with the government paved the way for the resumption of concentrate exports.

Brownfields exploration continues to replenish reserves depleted by mining while Barrick's generative exploration programs are identifying new projects and targets, and expanding its global reach. Among other things, Barrick has formed an alliance with Japan Gold, holder of the largest exploration property portfolio in Japan.

Since the end of the quarter, the government of Papua New Guinea has announced that it will not renew Barrick Niugini Limited's 20-year Special Mining Lease for the Porgera gold mine. Barrick has said it will contest the move, which it regards as tantamount to nationalization without due process. In the meantime, BNL has placed Porgera on temporary care and maintenance. In addition, due to the uncertainty related to the timing and scope of future developments on the mine's operating outlook, we are withdrawing our full year 2020 guidance for Porgera at this time. As this is a rapidly evolving situation, we will reassess on an ongoing basis and provide further updates in due course, while maintaining operational readiness.

Bristow said regardless of new discoveries, organic growth from its existing asset base – which includes six Tier One gold mines – would sustain Barrick's recently published ten-year plan that projects annual production of around five million ounces of gold (subject to adjustment based on the outcome of the process with the Government of Papua New Guinea with respect to the Porgera Special Mining Lease extension). A Tier One gold mine is one which has a life of at least 10 years and produces more than 500,000 ounces of gold per annum in the lower half of the industry cost range.

Barrick has also published an industry-first ESG scorecard to transparently report on its performance in terms of health and safety; social and economic development; human rights; the environment; and

governance.

“Overall we scored a B grade, which we believe accurately reflects our improvement in sustainability performance over the year but also acknowledges that there is still some work to be done,” Bristow said.

#### Conference Call and Webinar

Please join us for an interactive webinar today at 11:00 EDT/15:00 UTC to discuss the results.

#### Webinar

US and Canada, 1 800 319 4610

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The webinar will remain on the website for later viewing and the conference call will be available for replay by telephone at 1 855 669 9658 (US and Canada toll-free) and +1 604 674 8052 (international toll), access code 4363.

#### PRO-ACTIVE PREPARATION, RAPID RESPONSE BUFFER COVID-19 IMPACT

Barrick’s deeply embedded health and safety culture, combined with its flat organizational structure and agile management style, cushioned the initial impact of the coronavirus pandemic on its people, communities and business.

President and CEO Mark Bristow says while crises of one kind or another are endemic in big mining organizations, Covid-19 is a true Black Swan event.

“Fortunately, Barrick had the management capacity to take immediate and effective action based on well-established health and safety resources and procedures. The streamlined corporate structure we introduced last year, the strong regional executive teams we established, and the transfer of greater authority to the operations all contributed to fast decision-making and prompt execution. We could also draw on the experience Randgold gained in dealing with two Ebola outbreaks in Africa,” he says.

Group sustainability executive Grant Beringer says Barrick is employing a “4 P” strategy to protect its employees, contractors and communities. The four Ps are Proactive Response, Preparedness, Prevention and Perspective.

Among many other things, these headings cover updating Emergency Response Plans at each site, introducing a Trigger/Threat Action Response Plan and the establishment of Outbreak Control Teams for all mines. Temperature screening is carried out at all access points to the sites and offices, rapid antibody test kits are being rolled out across the group, and social distancing and hygiene protocols have been put in place.

“We believe that education and communication are key components of an effective Covid-19 campaign. Our workforce is regularly updated on the latest developments and our plans. Fact sheets with specific information on symptoms, hygiene and social distancing, designed to prevent scaremongering or self-medication with potentially hazardous substances, have been distributed to everybody at Barrick. Daily situation reports from each region are circulated throughout the organization.”

Beringer says Barrick is also engaging closely with its host authorities and communities to support them in their fight against the pandemic. To date, Barrick has provided host governments with funding of more than \$20 million, mainly to acquire specialized medical equipment. In addition, the company’s operations and subsidiaries have also been individually involved in a number of diverse but effective local charitable initiatives where the need for intervention has been identified.

Barrick has also taken steps to ensure that its operations continue to enjoy an uninterrupted supply chain, proactively engaging with key suppliers to mitigate volatility and uncertainty. With an integrated supply chain stretching over multiple continents, dedicated international logistics partners and strong relationships with key suppliers, Barrick has been afforded the flexibility to deal with the challenges in an agile manner.

“Not only have we focused on remaining active in ensuring we have alternate procurement and logistic arrangements in place, we have also increased the stocks of consumables and other fast moving items at our mines. At the same time, the team has been there to assist in procuring those often scarce PPE and other medical supplies needed by our host countries,” says Barrick’s group supply chain and commercial executive Riaan Grobler.

## CLEARING THE AIR, CURBING THE COST

Barrick’s clean energy strategy is playing a significant and growing part in reducing the impact of its operations on the environment. At the same time, it is also steadily reducing their cost profile.

Metallurgy, engineering and capital projects executive John Steele says the company is investing in cleaner energy projects across all its operations with the aim of cutting more than 1.5 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year from their GHG emissions. This marks a major advance in a journey that has taken Barrick and legacy company Randgold from diesel and coal through heavy fuel oil and then to natural gas, hydro electric and solar power.

The group’s second solar power plant is currently being installed at Loulo in Mali. When the 20MW station is commissioned in September this year, it is expected to reduce diesel consumption by 10 million litres and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 27,000 tonnes per year.

Kibali in the DRC relies mainly on the hydropower generated by its three stations, but in a move to further reduce diesel consumption, a 9MW battery has been installed to provide power surge capacity which is currently supplied by generators. This will reduce the need for thermal power top-ups at an estimated saving of 4.5 million litres of diesel and 8,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. Despite its remote location, the inclusion of seasonal hydro power allows Kibali to deliver power at an annual average of 10 cents per kWh.

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has two power generation facilities in northern Nevada with the TS Power Plant in Dunphy and the Western 102 Power Plant outside of Reno. The TS Power Plant began operations in 2008 and has a capacity of 215MW power generation from its original coal-fired process. The Western 102 Power Plant has a capacity of 115MW, supplying power from natural gas fired generators, and a 1MW Solar Facility.

NGM has embarked on a project to replace the last of its coal-powered stations with natural gas to achieve an estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub> saving of 650,000 tonnes. Permit approval is expected in the fourth quarter of this year. NGM has also started a permitting process for a 200MW solar plant. The 100MW first phase of the project is expected to save 130,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually.

“Nevada Gold Mines is committed to providing its operations low-cost, secure power generation through northeastern Nevada’s power grid now and into the future. The conversion of NGM’s TS Power Plant and the potential for an additional solar power facility illustrates this commitment while reducing the mines’ carbon emissions,” said Greg Walker, executive managing director, NGM.

In the Dominican Republic, the Quisqueya 1 power plant has been converted to accept natural gas instead of heavy fuel oil. It is expected to cut Pueblo Viejo’s CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 260,000 tonnes per year.

In Latin America, construction of the 23 kilometre cross-Andes powerline, which will link Veladero in Argentina with the Chilean grid, is underway. Sustainable power from the Chilean grid – which globally has the largest percentage of renewable energy in its supply – will replace 25MW of diesel-fired generation on site. This is expected to save 32 million litres of fuel per year, as well as the considerable cost of trucking it up the Andes, and cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 83,000 tonnes.

## BARRICK PUBLISHES INDUSTRY-FIRST ESG SCORECARD

Long before ESG became a metric, its principles were embedded in every aspect of Barrick's and Randgold's businesses, helping management to make better decisions, de-risk projects, discover new opportunities, maintain a social license and deliver real value to stakeholders.

Following the very comprehensive post-merger Sustainability Report Barrick published last year, this year's even more detailed report features the mining industry's first ESG scorecard. Developed with the assistance of independent sustainability consultants, it rates Barrick's performance against its peers on social and economic development; health and safety; the environment and human rights; and governance.

Group sustainability executive Grant Beringer says Barrick is committed to transparently measuring and reporting its performance.

"The 2019 scorecard gave Barrick a B grade, which reflects the improvements in sustainability performance we have made across the group through the year; however, we have not yet met all the high standards we have set for ourselves, and there is still work to be done," he says.

"We are committed to improving our performance and our grade, and will be tracking our progress on a monthly basis. An updated scorecard will be published at the end of Q2 this year."

## GOLDEN SUNLIGHT CLOSURE SOLUTION SECURES SULPHIDE FEEDSTOCK FOR NGM

Conventional closure methods would have left Barrick's Golden Sunlight mine in Montana with the burden of water treatment in perpetuity.

Barrick engineers worked out, however, that the tailings were a significant sulphide resource (as well as containing some gold) that could be used to produce a sulphide concentrate through flotation. This would remove a potential ground water pollutant, minimizing its post-closure water treatment needs and reducing the mine's overall environmental liability.

In addition, in a unique win-win deal, Nevada Gold Mines has agreed to purchase the concentrate from Golden Sunlight. Golden Sunlight will receive a stable long-term price for its concentrate while NGM has secured a new fuel supply (with a gold price upside) for its refractory process plants for at least the next five years.

## NEW EXPLORATION DRIVE EXTENDS ASSET BASE, BRINGS NEXT TIER ONE DISCOVERY CLOSER

Since geology was reinstated as the flywheel of the Barrick engine, the group's exploration teams have made significant advances in replenishing the company's reserves as well as stepping up the search for the next big discovery.

"As a geology centric organization, we understand that major discoveries are increasingly rare," says executive VP exploration and growth Rob Krmarov. "What is required now is a much deeper geological insight at both the orebody and district level."

During the past quarter, significant advances have been made on three projects. At Turquoise Ridge in Nevada, upgrading the geological understanding has already identified multiple targets, including open-ended mineralization and untested structural intersections in favorable host rock below the mine. In the DRC, new trends that have emerged in the central and northern parts of the Kibali permit have shown the potential for high grade mineralization. In Tanzania, a full relog and remodel of the Gokona/Nyabigena deposit has materially changed the understanding of the controls on mineralization, leading to the identification of multiple open targets with the potential to grow the resources beyond depletion for the

foreseeable future.

President and CEO Mark Bristow says in order for Barrick to be a global leader it needs a global presence.

“We’re already on the ground in all of the world’s major gold destinations aside from Russia and East Europe. We’re looking at a future built around our existing big operations in Central, East and West Africa, in Nevada, the world’s most prolific goldfield, in the massively underexplored Dominican Republic, and along the Andean trend. But we’re also looking at new frontiers such as Japan, where we’ve formed an alliance with the holder of the largest exploration portfolio in the country. What’s particularly interesting to us is that while Japan hosts one of the world’s highest-grade gold mines, it has seen no modern exploration,” he says.

## REVITALIZED VELADERO POISED FOR NEW FUTURE

The life of the Veladero gold mine in Argentina has been extended to at least 10 years following a comprehensive review of its strategy and business plan, says Barrick president and CEO Mark Bristow.

Bristow was briefing an Argentinian audience of local media, government authorities and local business and community leaders on the mine’s progress from Barrick’s offices in Chile, via a video conference to comply with the Covid-19 related travel restrictions imposed by Argentina.

“Our review included the reinterpretation of the mine’s geology and an ongoing infill drilling campaign. We established exploration and resource management teams to identify satellite orebodies with the potential to deliver an increase in resources and reserves. Our aim is to extend Veladero’s life of mine beyond 2030 and elevate it to a Tier One mine,” he said. Barrick defines a Tier One mine as one that will produce at least 500,000 ounces per annum, has a life of more than ten years and total cash costs per ounce<sup>8</sup> at the lower half of the industry range.

Bristow said the next step in Veladero’s transformation would be to connect the mine to cleaner, cheaper power from the grid in neighboring Chile. Once commissioned in the second half of this year, this could halve the mine’s carbon footprint and potentially reduce its cut-off grade, creating an opportunity to further increase the mineable reserves.

Projects related to revitalizing Veladero, such as the leach pad expansion, have created new employment opportunities, with the number of direct employees and contractors rising by 1,400 to almost 5,000 since January 2019, and the number of local suppliers increasing almost threefold<sup>12</sup>. In line with Barrick’s local employment policy, 99% of Barrick’s workforce at Veladero are Argentinian.

Since 2005, Veladero has contributed some \$9.5 billion to the Argentinian economy through taxes, royalties, salaries and payments to local suppliers. The mine has established a new community fund which, depending on production, is expected to generate more than \$88 million for local infrastructure development over the next decade.

“Argentina has the potential to rebuild its economy for its people and Veladero can make a significant contribution to that process. Realizing that potential requires the government and the industry to work together towards long-term goals and to guard against short-term fiscal measures which could destroy this opportunity,” Bristow said.

## A PEERLESS RECORD OF STRATEGIC DELIVERY

In the 15 months since the Randgold merger, Barrick’s Strategic Matters Group has driven the historic Nevada Gold Mines joint venture transaction, and the successful sales of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and the Massawa project in Senegal. It also worked with Barrick’s Africa and Middle East team to secure the Acacia minorities buyout, create a new joint venture with the government of Tanzania and settle all outstanding disputes.

The group is led by senior executive vice-president Kevin Thomson, who describes it as a small team of highly experienced people, based in the Toronto corporate office, with a deep industry knowledge and uniquely specialized, diversified and complementary skillsets that enable it to go well beyond a typical corporate development function.

“It operates on a tightly integrated basis with the rest of the organization, and interacts constantly with Barrick’s technical, exploration, tax, financial and legal teams across the globe, as well as leading banks and law firms,” he says.

“The group has an unparalleled record of success in executing and delivering major strategic initiatives. Among other things, it has achieved some of the highest transaction multiples in the industry through the divestment of non-core assets over the past five years.”

#### Barrick Completes Massawa Transaction

In line with its strategy of focusing on Tier One assets, Barrick has completed the transaction of combining its Massawa gold project in Senegal with Teranga Gold Corporation’s Sabodala gold mine. Barrick and its Senegalese partner previously held a 90% interest in the Massawa project.

Mark Bristow said Massawa was one of the largest unexploited gold deposits in West Africa and its legacy company, Randgold Resources, had developed this over a period of years to the point where its value could now be optimally realized for the benefit of all its stakeholders which includes the Senegal Government.

“Teranga is best placed to achieve this as it already owns the nearby Sabodala mine and Sabodala’s combination with Massawa is expected to deliver significant synergies. Barrick will participate in the upside of the combined asset through the 11% interest it acquired in Teranga through this transaction,” he said.

#### THE LONG GAME WINS

In another first for the gold mining industry, Barrick has published its ten-year plans in its 2019 annual report which appeared in March.

They show that the company’s strong asset foundation will support its targeted production for at least the next ten years through organic growth. Only capital related to our current operating assets, sustaining projects in progress as well as existing exploration and mineral resource management initiatives will be required, which will be funded by cash flows at a \$1,200/oz average gold price. The plans will be rolled on an annual basis.

The ten-year mine plans are based on reserves and geologically understood resource extensions. A \$1,200/oz long-term gold price is currently used to allocate capital.

President and CEO Mark Bristow says Barrick is making its plans public to provide investor confidence in its sustainability and to demonstrate that it’s the “go-to” gold company for gearing on the high gold price.

“Barrick has been able to make this confident statement of intent thanks to the work we’ve done to strengthen the geology function and introduce mineral resource management across the organization. At the same time, we’ve transferred ownership of and responsibility for the orebodies to the mines. Geological updates are regularly used to update mine plans and real Life of Mine optimization is based on high-confidence geological models as well as operating plans, ounce profiles, and operating and capital cost forecasts,” he says.

“Our long-term strategy prizes quality above quantity, hence its focus on Tier One assets. We define a Tier One mine as one that will produce at least 500,000 ounces per annum, has a life of more than ten years

and total cash costs per ounce<sup>8</sup> at the lower half of the industry range. The fact that we have six of these mines in our portfolio is the surest guarantor of our ten-year production forecast.&rdquo;

## PUEBLO VIEJO'S EXPANSION TO BOOST DOMINICAN ECONOMY FOR DECADES TO COME

The proposed expansion of the Pueblo Viejo gold mine will extend its life as well as its significant contribution to the Dominican Republic's economy until 2040 and beyond, says Mark Bristow, president and CEO of operator Barrick.

Speaking to local media and businessmen, Bristow said the project would require an initial investment of \$1.3 billion to expand the process plant and the tailings facility<sup>14</sup>. Extending its life would unlock the mine's potential to increase exports by \$22 billion and generate more than \$4 billion in taxes at a gold price of \$1,500 per ounce. The mine's workforce (which is 97% Dominican) is expected to grow as the project develops and it will increase opportunities for women (currently 12% of the workforce). It will also further promote the development of the local economy based on the mine's suppliers and contractors.

&ldquo;Our aim is to continue contributing to the social and economic development of the Dominican Republic by applying our sustainability philosophy to create long-term value for all our stakeholders, especially the governments and people of our host countries. Without this project, mining at Pueblo Viejo would have ceased in the next two years,&rdquo; he said.

The expansion will enable the mine to exploit the lower grades in the orebody and is not intended to process ore from outside the current concession area.

In the meantime, Bristow noted, the conversion of the mine's Quisqueya 1 power plant to natural gas had successfully been commissioned. This will cut greenhouse gases by an estimated 30% and nitrogen oxide by 85%, further reducing Pueblo Viejo's impact on the environment. An agribusiness project is also planned as an additional benefit for the communities impacted by the expansion.

Pueblo Viejo pays another \$185 million in taxes, bringing its total cash distribution to the Dominican Government to +\$2 billion

In the first four months of 2020, the Pueblo Viejo gold mine paid \$185 million in direct taxes and \$9 million in indirect taxes to the Dominican Government. These payments include advances of income taxes, net profit interest and royalties on the sales of gold and silver paid in the first quarter of 2020, as well as the final settlement of the 2019 fiscal year.

In an early payment in April to help contribute to the stability of the Dominican economy and aid the country in combating and containing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, Pueblo Viejo paid \$113 million to the Internal Tax Collector, despite the Dominican Government extending its deadline for certain tax declarations. This brings Pueblo Viejo's total tax payments to the Government to more than \$2 billion since 2013.

Pueblo Viejo's exports in the first quarter of this year represented 37% of the country's total exports of national goods, with a value of \$399 million of a total of \$1,081 million<sup>15</sup>.

Pueblo Viejo has also committed nearly \$1 million in supporting actions to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 in the Dominican Republic and the communities near its operations.

## MODERNIZING AND STREAMLINING OPERATIONS AT HEMLO

Hemlo has moved to an underground contracting mining model in order to secure the mine's future viability and to extend its Life of Mine.

Barmenco, a leader in modern underground mining skills, won the tender and will be providing contract

mining services, with the objective of improving productivity through industry-leading technology and more efficient mining methods at the underground operation.

Barrick's scope includes undertaking mine development, production and haulage, and utilizing mining equipment provided by Barrick. The Barrick plan includes employing more than 300 local people at the operation.

Having recognized the importance of changing the way the mine operates and committing to a more modern mining methodology to ensure Barrick's future profitability, Barrick, together with contractor Barminto, consulted closely with employees, the Bigtong Nishnaabeg and Netmizaagamig Nishnaabeg First Nations groups, as well as representatives of the Marathon, Manitowadge and White River communities, before signing the letter of intent for contract mining services.

## Appendix 1 2020 Operating and Capital Expenditure Guidance

### GOLD PRODUCTION AND COSTS

	2020 forecast attributable production (000s ozs)	2020 forecast cost of sales <sup>16</sup> (\$/oz)	2020 forecast total cash costs <sup>8</sup> (\$/oz)	2020 forecast all sustaining costs <sup>9</sup> (\$/oz)
Carlin (61.5%) <sup>17</sup>	1,000 - 1,050	920 - 970	760 - 810	1,000 - 1,050
Cortez (61.5%)	450 - 480	980 - 1,030	640 - 690	910 - 960
Turquoise Ridge (61.5%)	430 - 460	900 - 950	540 - 590	690 - 740
Phoenix (61.5%)	100 - 120	1,850 - 1,900	700 - 750	920 - 970
Long Canyon (61.5%)	130 - 150	910 - 960	240 - 290	450 - 500
Nevada Gold Mines (61.5%)	2,100 - 2,250	970 - 1,020	660 - 710	880 - 930
Hemlo	200 - 220	960 - 1,010	800 - 850	1,200 - 1,250
North America	2,300 - 2,450	970 - 1,020	660 - 710	900 - 950
Pueblo Viejo (60%)	530 - 580	840 - 890	520 - 570	720 - 770
Veladero (50%)	240 - 270	1,220 - 1,270	670 - 720	1,250 - 1,300
Porgera (47.5%) <sup>18</sup>				
Latin America & Asia Pacific	800 - 900	930 - 980	610 - 660	890 - 940
Loulo-Gounkoto (80%)	500 - 540	1,050 - 1,100	620 - 670	970 - 1,020
Kibali (45%)	340 - 370	1,030 - 1,080	600 - 650	790 - 840
North Mara (84%) <sup>19</sup>	240 - 270	750 - 800	570 - 620	830 - 880
Tongon (89.7%)	240 - 260	1,390 - 1,440	680 - 730	740 - 790
Bulyanhulu (84%) <sup>19</sup>	30 - 50	1,210 - 1,260	790 - 840	1,110 - 1,160
Buzwagi (84%) <sup>19</sup>	80 - 100	850 - 900	820 - 870	850 - 900
Africa & Middle East	1,450 - 1,600	1,040 - 1,090	640 - 690	870 - 920
Total Attributable to Barrick <sup>20,21,22</sup>	4,600 - 5,000	980 - 1,030	650 - 700	920 - 970

### COPPER PRODUCTION AND COSTS

	2020 forecast attributable production (M lbs)	2020 forecast cost of sales <sup>16</sup> (\$/lb)	2020 forecast C1 cash costs <sup>11</sup> (\$/lb)	2020 forecast all sustaining costs <sup>9</sup> (\$/lb)
Lumwana	250 - 280	2.20 - 2.40	1.50 - 1.70	2.30 - 2.60
Zaldívar (50%)	120 - 135	2.40 - 2.70	1.65 - 1.85	2.30 - 2.60
Jabal Sayid (50%)	60 - 70	1.75 - 2.00	1.40 - 1.60	1.50 - 1.70
Total Copper	440 - 500	2.10 - 2.40	1.50 - 1.80	2.20 - 2.50

### ATTRIBUTABLE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

	(\$ millions)
Attributable minesite sustaining	1,300 - 1,500
Attributable project	300 - 400
Total attributable capital expenditures <sup>23</sup>	1,600 - 1,900

## 2020 Outlook Assumptions and Economic Sensitivity Analysis

	2020 Guidance Assumption	Hypothetical Change	Impact on EBITDA (millions) <sup>24</sup>	Impact on AISC <sup>8,11</sup>
Gold revenue, net of royalties <sup>13</sup>	\$1,350/oz	+/- \$100/oz	+/- \$339	+/- \$3/oz
Copper revenue, net of royalties	\$2.75/lb	+/- \$0.50/lb	+/- \$169	+/- \$0.02/lb

## Appendix 2

## Production and Cost Summary - Gold

	For the three months ended					
	3/31/20	12/31/19	% Change	3/31/19	% Change	
<b>Nevada Gold Mines LLC (61.5%)<sup>a</sup></b>						
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	526	585	(10 )%	572	(8 )%	
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	855	951	(10 )%	598	43 %	
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	995	1,038	(4 )%	780	28 %	
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	690	711	(3 )%	542	27 %	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	952	944	1 %	678	40 %	
<b>Carlin (61.5%)<sup>c</sup></b>						
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	253	276	(8 )%	233	9 %	
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	411	449	(8 )%	233	76 %	
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	970	975	(1 )%	947	2 %	
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	776	766	1 %	671	16 %	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,007	965	4 %	891	13 %	
<b>Cortez (61.5%)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	128	133	(4 )%	262	(51 )%	
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	208	216	(4 )%	262	(21 )%	
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	876	945	(7 )%	682	28 %	
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	614	681	(10 )%	433	42 %	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,009	1,012	0 %	506	99 %	
<b>Turquoise Ridge (61.5%)<sup>e</sup></b>						
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	84	111	(24 )%	77	9 %	
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	137	181	(24 )%	103	33 %	
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,032	971	6 %	592	74 %	
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	668	625	7 %	506	32 %	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	806	800	1 %	592	36 %	
<b>Phoenix (61.5%)<sup>f</sup></b>						
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	35	31	13 %			
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	57	50	13 %			
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,583	2,025	(22 )%			
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	737	902	(18 )%			
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	914	1,034	(12 )%			
<b>Long Canyon (61.5%)<sup>f</sup></b>						
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	26	34	(24 )%			
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	42	55	(24 )%			
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,025	1,026	0 %			
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	345	317	9 %			
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	561	657	(15 )%			
<b>Pueblo Viejo (60%)</b>						

Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	143	179	(20)	)%	148	(3)	)%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	238	298	(20)	)%	247	(3)	)%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	767	660	16	%	696	10	%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	502	422	19	%	421	19	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	626	517	21	%	543	15	%
Loulo-Gounkoto (80%)							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	141	144	(2)	)%	128	10	%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	177	180	(2)	)%	160	10	%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,002	1,037	(3)	)%	1,052	(5)	)%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	614	631	(3)	)%	684	(10)	)%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	891	917	(3)	)%	840	6	%
Kibali (45%)							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	91	87	5	%	93	(2)	)%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	201	193	5	%	207	(2)	)%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,045	1,205	(13)	)%	1,202	(13)	)%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	582	608	(4)	)%	573	2	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	773	740	4	%	673	15	%
Veladero (50%)							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	75	71	6	%	70	7	%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	150	142	6	%	140	7	%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,182	1,138	4	%	1,195	(1)	)%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	788	710	11	%	713	11	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,266	1,142	11	%	1,100	15	%
Porgera (47.5%)							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	62	82	(24)	)%	66	(6)	)%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	131	172	(24)	)%	139	(6)	)%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,097	909	21	%	1,031	6	%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	941	757	24	%	854	10	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,089	894	22	%	978	11	%
Tongon (89.7%)							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	61	61	0	%	61	0	%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	68	68	0	%	68	0	%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,368	1,476	(7)	)%	1,451	(6)	)%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	762	803	(5)	)%	799	(5)	)%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	788	867	(9)	)%	836	(6)	)%
Hemlo							
Gold produced (000s oz)	57	54	6	%	55	4	%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,119	1,632	(31)	)%	906	24	%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	945	1,091	(13)	)%	769	23	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,281	1,380	(7)	)%	915	40	%
North Mara <sup>g</sup>							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	65	103	(37)	)%	42	55	%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	77	103	(25)	)%	66	17	%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	959	1,021	(6)	)%	1,064	(10)	)%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	646	675	(4)	)%	755	(14)	)%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	816	830	(2)	)%	944	(14)	)%
Buzwagi <sup>g</sup>							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	22	28	(21)	)%	18	22	%
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	27	28	(4)	)%	28	(4)	)%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,373	1,235	11	%	1,243	10	%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,275	1,144	11	%	1,164	10	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,288	1,169	10	%	1,228	5	%

Bulyanhulu<sup>9</sup>

Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis) 7	9	(22	)%	6	17	%	
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	9	9	0	%	9	0	%
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,685	1,293	30	%	1,008	67	%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	686	752	(9	)%	622	10	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	906	909	0	%	757	20	%
Kalgoorlie (50%) <sup>h</sup>							
Gold produced (000s oz attributable basis)	36	(100	)%	55	(100	)%	
Gold produced (000s oz 100% basis)	72	(100	)%	110	(100	)%	
Cost of sales (\$/oz)	1,127	(100	)%	1,064	(100	)%	
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	940	(100	)%	870	(100	)%	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	1,172	(100	)%	1,185	(100	)%	
Total Attributable to Barrick <sup>i</sup>							
Gold produced (000s oz)	1,250	1,439	(13	)%	1,367	(9	)%
Cost of sales (\$/oz) <sup>i</sup>	1,020	1,046	(2	)%	947	8	%
Total cash costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	692	692	0	%	631	10	%
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz) <sup>b</sup>	954	923	3	%	825	16	%

1. Represents the combined results of Cortez, Goldstrike (including our 60% share of South Arturo) and our 75% interest in Turquoise Ridge until June 30, 2019. Commencing July 1, 2019, the date Nevada Gold Mines was established, the results represent our 61.5% interest in Cortez, Carlin (including Goldstrike and 60% of South Arturo), Turquoise Ridge (including Twin Creeks), Phoenix and Long Canyon.
2. These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 79 to 95 of our first quarter MD&A.
3. On July 1, 2019, Barrick's Goldstrike and Newmont's Carlin were contributed to Nevada Gold Mines and are now referred to as Carlin. As a result, the amounts presented represent Goldstrike on a 100% basis (including our 60% share of South Arturo) up until June 30, 2019, and the combined results of Carlin and Goldstrike (including NGM's 60% share of South Arturo) on a 61.5% basis thereafter.
4. On July 1, 2019, Cortez was contributed to Nevada Gold Mines, a joint venture with Newmont. As a result, the amounts presented are on an 100% basis up until June 30, 2019, and on a 61.5% basis thereafter.
5. Barrick owned 75% of Turquoise Ridge through the end of the second quarter of 2019, with our joint venture partner, Newmont, owning the remaining 25%. Turquoise Ridge was proportionately consolidated on the basis that the joint venture partners that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The figures presented in this table are based on our 75% interest in Turquoise Ridge until June 30, 2019. On July 1, 2019, Barrick's 75% interest in Turquoise Ridge and Newmont's Twin Creeks and 25% interest in Turquoise Ridge were contributed to Nevada Gold Mines. Starting July 1, 2019, the results represent our 61.5% share of Turquoise Ridge and Twin Creeks, now referred to as Turquoise Ridge.
6. A 61.5% interest in these sites was acquired as a result of the formation of Nevada Gold Mines on July 1, 2019.
7. Formerly known as Acacia Mining plc. On September 17, 2019, Barrick acquired all of the shares of Acacia it did not own. Operating results are included at 100% from October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 (notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience), and on an 84% basis thereafter as the GoT's 16% free-carried interest was made effective from January 1, 2020.
8. On November 28, 2019, we completed the sale of our 50% interest in Kalgoorlie in Western Australia to [Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd.](#) for total cash consideration of \$750 million. Accordingly, these represent our 50% interest until November 28, 2019.
9. Excludes Pierina; Lagunas Norte starting in the fourth quarter of 2019; and Golden Sunlight and Morila (40%) starting in the third quarter of 2019 which are mining incidental ounces as it enters closure.
10. Cost of sales per ounce (Barrick's share) is calculated as cost of sales - gold on an attributable basis (excluding sites in care and maintenance) divided by gold equity ounces sold.

## Production and Cost Summary - Copper

	For the three months ended					
	3/31/20	12/31/19	% Change	3/31/19	% Change	
<b>Lumwana</b>						
Copper production (millions lbs)	64	63	2 %	61	5 %	
Cost of sales (\$/lb)	1.94	2.22	(13 )%	2.16	(10 )%	
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	1.63	2.10	(22 )%	1.67	(2 )%	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	2.26	3.41	(34 )%	2.79	(19 )%	
<b>Zald?var (50%)</b>						
Copper production (millions lbs attributable basis)	31	36	(14 )%	28	11 %	
Copper production (millions lbs 100% basis)	62	72	(14 )%	56	11 %	
Cost of sales (\$/lb)	2.39	2.59	(8 )%	2.68	(11 )%	
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	1.71	1.95	(12 )%	1.91	(10 )%	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	1.99	2.56	(22 )%	2.12	(6 )%	
<b>Jabal Sayid (50%)</b>						
Copper production (millions lbs attributable basis)	20	18	11 %	17	18 %	
Copper production (millions lbs 100% basis)	40	36	11 %	34	18 %	
Cost of sales (\$/lb)	1.28	1.47	(13 )%	1.55	(17 )%	
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	0.97	1.29	(25 )%	1.10	(12 )%	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	1.11	1.78	(38 )%	1.30	(15 )%	
<b>Total Copper</b>						
Copper production (millions lbs attributable basis)	115	117	(2 )%	106	8 %	
Cost of sales (\$/lb) <sup>b</sup>	1.96	2.26	(13 )%	2.21	(11 )%	
C1 cash costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	1.55	1.90	(18 )%	1.66	(7 )%	
All-in sustaining costs (\$/lb) <sup>a</sup>	2.04	2.82	(28 )%	2.46	(17 )%	

1. These are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure used to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 79 to 95 of our first quarter MD&A.
2. Cost of sales per pound (Barrick's share) is calculated as cost of sales - copper plus our equity share of cost of sales attributable to Zald?var and Jabal Sayid divided by copper pounds sold.

## Technical Information

The scientific and technical information contained in this press release has been reviewed and approved by Steven Yopps, MMSA, Director - Metallurgy, North America; Craig Fiddes, Manager of Growth Projects, Nevada Gold Mines; Chad Yuhasz, P.Geo, Mineral Resource Manager, Latin America and Australia Pacific; Simon Bottoms, CGeol, MGeol, FGS, FAusIMM, Mineral Resources Manager: Africa and Middle East; Rodney Quick, MSc, Pr. Sci.Nat, Mineral Resource Management and Evaluation Executive; John Steele, CIM, Metallurgy, Engineering and Capital Projects Executive; and Rob Krcmarov, FAusIMM, Executive Vice President, Exploration and Growth &mdash; each a &ldquo;Qualified Person&rdquo; 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, 2019.

## Endnotes

## Endnote 1

“Free cash flow” is a non-GAAP financial performance measure which deducts capital expenditures from net cash provided by operating activities. Barrick 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 meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other companies. Free cash flow should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on this non-GAAP measure are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick’s financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

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

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
Net cash provided by operating activities	889	875	520
Capital expenditures	(451 )	(446 )	(374 )
Free cash flow	438	429	146

#### Endnote 2

“Adjusted net earnings” and “adjusted net earnings per share” are non-GAAP financial performance measures. Adjusted net earnings excludes the following from net earnings: certain impairment charges (reversals) related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments; gains (losses) and other one-time costs relating to acquisitions or dispositions; foreign currency translation gains (losses); significant tax adjustments not related to current period earnings; unrealized gains (losses) on non-hedge derivative instruments; and the tax effect and non-controlling interest of these items. The Company 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. Barrick believes that adjusted net earnings is a useful measure of our performance because these adjusting items do not reflect the underlying operating performance of our core mining business and are not necessarily indicative of future operating results. Adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other companies. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick’s financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

#### 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	
	3/31/20	12/31/19
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	400	1,387
Impairment charges (reversals) related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments <sup>a</sup>	(336 )	(566 )
Acquisition/disposition (gains) losses <sup>b</sup>	(60 )	(414 )
(Gain) loss on currency translation	16	53
Significant tax adjustments <sup>c</sup>	(44 )	74
Other expense adjustments <sup>d</sup>	98	(845)
Tax effect and non-controlling interest <sup>e</sup>	211	611
Adjusted net earnings	285	300
Net earnings per share <sup>f</sup>	0.22	0.78
Adjusted net earnings per share <sup>f</sup>	0.16	0.17

<sup>a</sup>. Net impairment reversals for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to non-current asset reversals at Bulyanhulu, offset by losses at Buzwagi and North Mara. For the three month period ended December 31, 2019, net impairment reversals primarily relate to non-current asset impairments at

Pueblo Viejo, partially offset by impairment charges at Pascua-Lama.

b. Acquisition/disposition gains for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to the gain on the sale of Massawa. For the three month period ended December 31, 2019, acquisition/disposition gains mainly relate to the gain on the sale of our 50% interest in Kalgoorlie.

c. Significant tax adjustments for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to deferred tax recoveries as a result of tax reform measures in Argentina and adjustments made in recognition of the net settlement of all outstanding disputes with the Government of Tanzania. Refer to Note 10 to the Financial Statements for more information.

d. Other expense adjustments for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to the impact of changes in the discount rate assumptions on our closed mine rehabilitation provision and losses on debt extinguishment. For the three month period ended December 31, 2019, other expense adjustments primarily relate to the gain on the de-recognition of the deferred revenue liability relating to our silver sale agreement with [Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.](#) and the gain on a settlement of customs duty and indirect taxes at Lumwana.

e. Tax effect and non-controlling interest for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 primarily relates to the net impairment reversals related to long-lived assets.

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

### Endnote 3

"Realized price" is a non-GAAP financial measure which excludes from sales: unrealized gains and losses on non-hedge derivative contracts; unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on provisional pricing from copper and gold sales contracts; sales attributable to ore purchase arrangements; treatment and refining charges; export duties; and cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue relating to our streaming arrangements. This measure is intended to enable Management to better understand the price realized in each reporting period for gold and copper sales because unrealized mark-to-market values of non-hedge gold and copper derivatives are subject to change each period due to changes in market factors such as market and forward gold and copper prices, so that prices ultimately realized may differ from those recorded. The exclusion of such unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses from the presentation of this performance measure enables investors to understand performance based on the realized proceeds of selling gold and copper production. 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. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick's financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

### Reconciliation of Sales to Realized Price per ounce/pound

(\$ millions, except per ounce/pound information in dollars)	Gold			Copper		
	For the three months ended					
	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
Sales	2,593	2,758	1,906	99	82	163
Sales applicable to non-controlling interests	(770)	(769)	(224)	0	0	0
Sales applicable to equity method investments <sup>a,b</sup>	147	139	129	107	147	121
Realized non-hedge gold/copper derivative (losses) gains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales applicable to sites in care and maintenance <sup>c</sup>	(46)	(56)	(26)	0	0	0
Treatment and refinement charges	0	0	0	39	25	31
Other <sup>d</sup>	15	22	0	0	0	0
Revenues &ndash; as adjusted	1,939	2,094	1,785	245	254	315
Ounces/pounds sold (000s ounces/millions pounds) <sup>c</sup>	1,220	1,413	1,365	110	91	103
Realized gold/copper price per ounce/pound <sup>e</sup>	1,589	1,483	1,307	2.23	2.76	3.07

a. Represents sales of \$140 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$130 million and March 31, 2019: \$117 million) applicable to our 45% equity method investment in Kibali and \$nil (December 31, 2019: \$9 million and March 31, 2019: \$12 million) applicable to our 40% equity method investment in Morila for gold. Represents sales of \$72 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$110 million and March 31, 2019: \$81 million) applicable to our 50% equity method investment in Zaldívar and \$40 million (December 31, 2019: \$43 million and March 31, 2019: \$44 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.

<sup>c</sup> Figures exclude Pierina; Golden Sunlight and Morila starting in the third quarter of 2019; and Lagunas Norte starting in the fourth quarter of 2019, from the calculation of realized price per ounce as the mine is mining incidental ounces as it enters closure.

<sup>d</sup> Represents cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue relating to our streaming arrangements. Refer to note 2f of the 2019 Annual Financial Statements for more information.

<sup>e</sup> Realized price per ounce/pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

#### Endnote 4

Includes North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi on a 84% basis starting January 1, 2020 (and on a 63.9% basis from January 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019; notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience, and on a 100% basis from October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019), Pueblo Viejo on a 60% basis, South Arturo on a 36.9% basis from July 1, 2019 onwards as a result of its contribution to Nevada Gold Mines (and on a 60% basis from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019), Veladero on a 50% basis, Loulo-Gounkoto on an 80% basis, Kibali on a 45% basis, Tongon on an 89.7% basis, and Morila on a 40% basis until the second quarter of 2019, which reflects our equity share of production and sales. Also removes the non-controlling interest of 38.5% Nevada Gold Mines from July 1, 2019 onwards.

#### Endnote 5

Net earnings (loss) represents net earnings (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

#### Endnote 6

These amounts are presented on the same basis as our guidance and include our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo, 80% share of Loulo-Gounkoto, 89.7% share of Tongon, 45% share of Kibali, 40% share of Morila and 60% share of South Arturo (36.9% of South Arturo from July 1, 2019 onwards as a result of its contribution to Nevada Gold Mines), our 84% share of Tanzania starting January 1, 2020 (63.9% share from January 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019; notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience, and 100% share from October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019) and our 50% share of Zaldivar and Jabal Sayid. Starting July 1, 2019, it also includes our 61.5% share of Nevada Gold Mines.

#### Endnote 7

Gold cost of sales (Barrick's share) is calculated as cost of sales - gold on an attributable basis (excluding sites in care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold.

#### Endnote 8

"Total cash costs" per ounce, "All-in sustaining costs" per ounce and "All-in costs" per ounce are non-GAAP financial performance measures. "Total cash costs" per ounce starts with cost of sales related to gold production but removes depreciation, the noncontrolling interest of cost of sales, and includes by product credits. "All-in sustaining costs" per ounce begin with "Total cash costs" per ounce and add further costs which reflect the expenditures made to maintain current production levels, primarily sustaining capital expenditures, sustaining leases, general & administrative costs, minesite exploration and evaluation costs, and reclamation cost accretion and amortization. "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 nonsustaining 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 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 any standardized meaning under IFRS. Although a standardized definition of all-in sustaining costs was published in 2013 by the World Gold Council (a market development organization for the gold industry comprised of and funded by 25 gold mining companies from around the world, including Barrick), it is not a regulatory organization, and other companies may calculate this measure differently. Starting from the first quarter of 2019, we have renamed "cash costs" to "total cash costs" when referring to our gold operations. The calculation of total cash costs is identical to our previous calculation of cash costs with only a change in the naming convention of this non-GAAP measure. These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick's financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

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

(\$ millions, except per ounce information in dollars)	Footnote	For the three months ended		
		3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
Cost of sales applicable to gold production		1,643	1,896	1,350
Depreciation		(474 )	(549 )	(384 )
Cash cost of sales applicable to equity method investments		52	57	62
By-product credits		(29 )	(43 )	(24 )
Realized (gains) losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives	a	0	1	0
Non-recurring items	b	0	(22 )	(20 )
Other	c	(27 )	(37 )	(20 )
Non-controlling interests	d	(316 )	(326 )	(101 )
Total cash costs		849	977	863
General & administrative costs		40	31	54
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	e	15	24	11
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	f	370	394	253
Sustaining leases		0	4	10
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	g	14	7	14
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	h	(125 )	(135 )	(75 )
All-in sustaining costs		1,163	1,302	1,130
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	e	56	60	63
Community relations costs not related to current operations		1	0	1
Project capital expenditures	f	76	46	120
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (non-operating sites)	g	2	3	7
Non-controlling interest and copper operations and other	h	(33 )	(28 )	(3 )
All-in costs		1,265	1,383	1,318
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)	i	1,220	1,413	1,365
Cost of sales per ounce	j,k	1,020	1,046	947
Total cash costs per ounce	k	692	692	631
Total cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	k,l	705	712	644
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	k	954	923	825
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	k,l	967	943	838
All-in costs per ounce	k	1,035	976	964
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)	k,l	1,048	996	977

a. Realized (gains) losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives

Includes realized hedge losses of \$nil for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$nil and March 31, 2019: \$nil), and realized non-hedge losses of \$nil for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$1 million and March 31, 2019: \$nil). Refer to note 5 to the Financial Statements for further information.

b. Non-recurring items

Non-recurring items in 2019 relate to organizational restructuring. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of total cash costs.

c. Other

Other adjustments for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 include the removal of total cash costs and by-product credits associated with our Pierina mine; Golden Sunlight and Morila starting in the third quarter of 2019; and Lagunas Norte starting in the fourth quarter of 2019, which all are mining incidental ounces as they enter closure of \$25 million (December 31, 2019: \$35 million; March 31, 2019: \$18 million relating to Pierina only).

d. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests include non-controlling interests related to gold production of \$466 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$477 million and March 31, 2019: \$152 million). Non-controlling interests include Pueblo Viejo, Loulo-Gounkoto, Tongon, North Mara, Bulyanhulu, Buzwagi (notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience) and Nevada Gold Mines starting July 1, 2019. Refer to note 5 to the Financial Statements for further information.

e. 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 72 of this MD&A.

f. Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are stripping at Rangefront declines, the Goldrush exploration declines, and construction of the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge. Refer to page 71 of this MD&A.

g. Rehabilitation&mdash;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.

h. Non-controlling interest and copper operations

Removes general & 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 North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi (notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience), Pueblo Viejo, Loulo-Gounkoto and Tongon operating segments and South Arturo (63.1% of South Arturo from July 1, 2019 onwards as a result of its contribution to Nevada Gold Mines). Also removes the non-controlling interest of Nevada Gold Mines starting July 1, 2019. It also includes capital expenditures applicable to equity method investments. Figures remove the impact of Pierina; Golden Sunlight and Morila starting in the third quarter of 2019; and Lagunas Norte starting in the fourth quarter of 2019. The impact is summarized as the following:

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other			
General & administrative costs	(6 )	(3 )	(10 )
Minesite exploration and evaluation expenses	(3 )	(6 )	(1 )
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	(4 )	(1 )	(1 )
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	(112 )	(125 )	(63 )
All-in sustaining costs total	(125 )	(135 )	(75 )
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	(19 )	(14 )	(2 )
Project capital expenditures	(14 )	(14 )	(1 )
All-in costs total	(33 )	(28 )	(3 )

## i. Ounces sold - equity basis

Figures remove the impact of Pierina; Golden Sunlight and Morila starting in the third quarter of 2019; and Lagunas Norte starting in the fourth quarter of 2019, which are mining incidental ounces as the sites enter closure.

## j. Cost of sales per ounce

Figures remove the cost of sales impact of Pierina of \$6 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$14 million and March 31, 2019: \$27 million); starting in the third quarter of 2019, Golden Sunlight of \$nil for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$nil and March 31, 2019: \$nil) and Morila of \$6 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$13 million and March 31, 2019: \$nil); and starting in the fourth quarter of 2019, Lagunas Norte of \$21 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$26 million and March 31, 2019: \$nil), which are mining incidental ounces as these sites enter closure. Cost of sales per ounce excludes non-controlling interest related to gold production. Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 40% Pueblo Viejo, 20% of Loulo-Goukoto, 10.3% of Tongon, 16% North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi starting January 1, 2020, the effective date of the GoT's free carried interest (36.1% up until September 30, 2019; notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience) and 40% South Arturo from cost of sales (63.1% of South Arturo from July 1, 2019 onwards as a result of its contribution to Nevada Gold Mines)), divided by attributable gold ounces. The non-controlling interest of 38.5% Nevada Gold Mines is also removed from cost of sales from July 1, 2019 onwards.

## k. Per ounce figures

Cost of sales per ounce, total cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

## l. Co-product costs per ounce

Total cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce 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		
	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
By-product credits	29	43	24
Non-controlling interest	(15 )	(17 )	(8 )
By-product credits (net of non-controlling interest)	14	26	16

## Endnote 9

Amounts reflect production and sales from Jabal Sayid and Zaldivar on a 50% basis, which reflects our equity share of production, and Lumwana.

## Endnote 10

Copper cost of sales (Barrick's share) is calculated as cost of sales - copper plus our equity share of cost of sales attributable to Zaldivar and Jabal Sayid divided by pounds sold.

## Endnote 11

"C1 cash costs" per pound and "All-in sustaining costs" per pound are non-GAAP financial performance measures. "C1 cash costs" per pound is based on cost of sales but excludes the impact of depreciation and royalties and production taxes and includes treatment and refinement charges. "All-in sustaining costs" per pound begins with "C1 cash costs" per pound and adds further costs which reflect the additional costs of operating a mine, primarily sustaining capital expenditures, general & administrative costs and royalties and production taxes. Barrick believes that the use of "C1 cash costs" per pound and "all-in sustaining costs" per pound will assist investors, analysts, and other stakeholders in understanding the costs associated with producing copper, understanding the economics of copper 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. "C1 cash costs" per pound and "All-in sustaining costs" per pound are intended to provide additional information only, do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS, and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other companies. These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick's financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

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

(\$ millions, except per pound information in dollars)	For the three months ended		
	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
Cost of sales	124	80	131
Depreciation/amortization	(43 )	(17 )	(42 )
Treatment and refinement charges	39	25	31
Cash cost of sales applicable to equity method investments	66	94	66
Less: royalties and production taxes <sup>a</sup>	(11 )	(9 )	(12 )
By-product credits	(3 )	(1 )	(3 )
C1 cash cost of sales	172	172	171
General & administrative costs	3	3	5
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	3	7	3
Royalties and production taxes <sup>a</sup>	11	9	12
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	1	2	2
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	32	60	59
Sustaining leases	3	3	1
All-in sustaining costs	225	256	253
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	110	91	103
Cost of sales per pound <sup>b,c</sup>	1.96	2.26	2.21
C1 cash cost per pound <sup>b</sup>	1.55	1.90	1.66
All-in sustaining costs per pound <sup>b</sup>	2.04	2.82	2.46

<sup>a</sup>. For the three month period ended March 31, 2020, royalties and production taxes include royalties of \$11 million (December 31, 2019: \$8 million and March 31, 2019: \$12 million).

<sup>b</sup>. Cost of sales per pound, C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate

based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

c. Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to equity method investments (Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid), divided by consolidated copper pounds (including our proportionate share of copper pounds from our equity method investments).

Endnote 12

The number of local suppliers participating in Veladero's supply chain tendering processes has increased by 279%, as reported by the San Juan Chamber of Mining Services.

Endnote 13

Due to our hedging activities, which are reflected in these sensitivities, we are partially protected against changes in these factors.

Endnote 14

On a 100% basis. For additional detail regarding Pueblo Viejo, see the Technical Report on the Pueblo Viejo mine, Sanchez Ramirez Province, Dominican Republic, dated March 19, 2018, and filed on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) on March 23, 2018.

Endnote 15

According to the March export report issued by the Export and Investment Center of the Dominican Republic (CEI-RD, in Spanish).

Endnote 16

Cost of sales applicable to gold per ounce is calculated using cost of sales applicable to gold on an attributable basis (removing the non-controlling interest of 38.5% of Nevada Gold Mines (including 63.1% of South Arturo), 40% Pueblo Viejo, 20% of Loulo-Gounkoto, 10.3% of Tongon, and 16% of North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi from cost of sales and including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to our equity method investments in Kibali and Morila), divided by attributable gold ounces sold. Cost of sales applicable to copper per pound is calculated using cost of sales applicable to copper including our proportionate share of cost of sales attributable to our equity method investments in Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid, divided by consolidated copper pounds sold (including our proportionate share of copper pounds sold from our equity method investments).

Endnote 17

Includes our 36.9% share of South Arturo.

Endnote 18

Based on the communication we received from the Government of Papua New Guinea that the SML will not be extended, Porgera was placed on temporary care and maintenance on April 25, 2020 to ensure the safety and security of our employees and communities. Due to the uncertainty related to the timing and scope of future developments on the mine's operating outlook, our full year 2020 guidance for Porgera has been withdrawn.

Endnote 19

Amounts are on an 84% basis as the GoT's 16% free-carried interest was made effective from January 1, 2020.

Endnote 20

Total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs per ounce include the impact of hedges and/or costs allocated to non-operating sites.

Endnote 21

Operating unit guidance ranges reflect expectations at each individual operating unit, and may not add up to the company-wide guidance range total. Guidance ranges exclude Pierina, Lagunas Norte, Golden Sunlight and Morila (40%) which are mining incidental ounces as it enters closure.

Endnote 22

Includes corporate administration costs.

Endnote 23

2020 Guidance includes our 61.5% share of Nevada Gold Mines, our 60% share of Pueblo Viejo, our 80% share of Loulo-Gounkoto, our 89.7% share of Tongon, our 84% share of North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi, our 50% share of Zaldívar and Jabal Sayid, and our 45% of Kibali, and our share of joint operations.

Endnote 24

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. Adjusted EBITDA removes the effect of impairment charges; acquisition/disposition gains/losses; foreign currency translation gains/losses; other expense adjustments; unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments; and the impact of the income tax expense, finance costs, finance income and depreciation incurred in our equity method accounted investments. 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 full 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 not necessarily reflective of the underlying operating results for the periods presented. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other companies. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick's financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	3/31/20	12/31/19	3/31/19
Net earnings (loss)	663	1,776	140
Income tax expense	386	784	167

Finance costs, net <sup>a</sup>	88	90	100
Depreciation	524	572	435
EBITDA	1,661	3,222	842
Impairment charges (reversals) of long-lived assets <sup>b</sup>	(336)	(566)	3
Acquisition/disposition (gains) losses <sup>c</sup>	(60)	(414)	0
Loss on currency translation	16	53	22
Other expense (income) adjustments <sup>d</sup>	98	(845)	46
Income tax expense, net finance costs, and depreciation from equity investees	87	112	89
Adjusted EBITDA	1,467	1,562	1,002

a. Finance costs exclude accretion.

b. Net impairment reversals for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to non-current asset reversals at Bulyanhulu, offset by losses at Buzwagi and North Mara. For the three month period ended December 31, 2019, net impairment reversals primarily relate to non-current asset impairments at Pueblo Viejo, partially offset by impairment charges at Pascua-Lama.

c. Acquisition/disposition gains for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to the gain on the sale of Massawa. For the three month period ended December 31, 2019, acquisition/disposition gains mainly relate to the gain on the sale of our 50% interest in Kalgoorlie.

d. Other expense adjustments for the three month period ended March 31, 2020 primarily relate to the impact of changes in the discount rate assumptions on our closed mine rehabilitation provision and losses on debt extinguishment. For the three month period ended December 31, 2019, other expense adjustments primarily relate to the gain on the de-recognition of the deferred revenue liability relating to our silver sale agreement with [Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.](#) and the gain on a settlement of customs duty and indirect taxes at Lumwana.

#### Endnote 25

##### Key Assumptions

Gold Price (\$/oz)	1,350	1,200
Copper Price (\$/lb)	2.75	2.75
Oil Price (WTI) (\$/barrel)	65	65
AUD Exchange Rate (AUD:USD)	0.70	0.75
ARS Exchange Rate (USD:ARS)	65.00	75.00
CAD Exchange Rate (USD:CAD)	1.30	1.30
CLP Exchange Rate (USD:CLP)	725	680
EUR Exchange Rate (EUR:USD)	1.20	1.20

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. Additional asset optimization, further exploration growth, new project initiatives and divestitures are not included. For the group gold and copper segments, and where applicable for a specific region, this indicative outlook is subject to change and assumes the following:

- The inclusion of synergies identified for Nevada Gold Mines;
- Production from Cortez Deep South by 2020, in-line with guidance;
- Production ramping-up from the third shaft at Turquoise Ridge by 2022, in-line with guidance;
- Production from Goldrush commencing in 2021, in-line with guidance;
- Production from the proposed Pueblo Viejo plant expansion and tailings project by 2023, in-line with guidance. Our assumptions are subject to change following the combined feasibility study for the plant expansion and tailings project;
- An 84% ownership interest in North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi. At this time, we assume that Buzwagi will enter care and maintenance in 2021;
- A restart of mining operations at Bulyanhulu by the end of 2020;
- Tongon will enter care and maintenance during the 2022 year;
- A sale of stockpiled concentrate related to the Tanzania assets and Lumwana by the end of 2020;
- Production from the Zald?var CuproChlor? Chloride Leach Project by 2022. Antofagasta is the operator of Zald?var.
- Production attributable to Porgera is based on the assumption that the mine's current care and maintenance status will be temporary, and that the suspension of operations will not have a significant impact on Barrick's future production.

This five-year indicative outlook excludes:

- Production from Fourmile;
- Production from assets currently in care and maintenance including Pierina, Lagunas Norte, Morila and Golden Sunlight;
- Production from long-term greenfield optionality from Donlin, Pascua-Lama, Norte Abierto or Alturas.

Barrick's ten-year gold production profile is also based on its current operating asset portfolio, sustaining projects in progress and exploration/mineral resource management initiatives in execution. Additional asset optimization, further exploration growth, new project initiatives and divestitures are not included. This ten-year outlook is subject to change and is based on the same assumptions as the current five-year outlook detailed above for the initial five years. The subsequent five years is also subject to change and assumes attributable production from Fourmile (starting in 2028) as well as exploration and mineral resource management projects in execution at Nevada Gold Mines, Hemlo and Porgera.

### Financial and Operating Highlights

	For the three months ended				
	3/31/20	12/31/19	% Change	3/31/19	
<b>Financial Results (\$ millions)</b>					
Revenues	2,721	2,883	(6 )%	2,093	3
Cost of sales	1,776	1,987	(11 )%	1,490	1
Net earnings <sup>a</sup>	400	1,387	(71 )%	111	2
Adjusted net earnings <sup>b</sup>	285	300	(5 )%	184	5
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>b</sup>	1,467	1,562	(6 )%	1,002	4
Adjusted EBITDA margin <sup>c</sup>	54	% 54	% 0	% 48	% 1
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures <sup>d</sup>	370	394	(6 )%	253	4
Project capital expenditures <sup>d</sup>	76	46	65	% 120	(
Total consolidated capital expenditures <sup>d,e</sup>	451	446	1	% 374	2
Net cash provided by operating activities	889	875	2	% 520	7
Net cash provided by operating activities margin <sup>f</sup>	33	% 30	% 10	% 25	% 3
Free cash flow <sup>b</sup>	438	429	2	% 146	2
Net earnings per share (basic and diluted)	0.22	0.78	(72 )%	0.06	2
Adjusted net earnings (basic) <sup>b</sup> per share	0.16	0.17	(6 )%	0.11	4
Weighted average diluted common shares (millions of shares)	1,778	1,778	0	% 1,746	2
<b>Operating Results</b>					
Gold production (thousands of ounces) <sup>g</sup>	1,250	1,439	(13 )%	1,367	(
Gold sold (thousands of ounces) <sup>g</sup>	1,220	1,413	(14 )%	1,365	(
Market gold price (\$/oz)	1,583	1,481	7	% 1,304	2
Realized gold price <sup>b,g</sup> (\$/oz)	1,589	1,483	7	% 1,307	2
Gold cost of sales (Barrick's share) <sup>g,h</sup> (\$/oz)	1,020	1,046	(2 )%	947	8
Gold total cash costs <sup>b,g</sup> (\$/oz)	692	692	0	% 631	1
Gold all-in sustaining costs <sup>b,g</sup> (\$/oz)	954	923	3	% 825	1
Copper production (millions of pounds) <sup>i</sup>	115	117	(2 )%	106	8
Copper sold (millions of pounds) <sup>i</sup>	110	91	21	% 103	7
Market copper price (\$/lb)	2.56	2.67	(4 )%	2.82	(
Realized copper price <sup>b,i</sup> (\$/lb)	2.23	2.76	(19 )%	3.07	(
Copper cost of sales (Barrick's share) <sup>i,j</sup> (\$/lb)	1.96	2.26	(13 )%	2.21	(
Copper C1 cash costs <sup>b,i</sup> (\$/lb)	1.55	1.90	(18 )%	1.66	(
Copper all-in sustaining costs <sup>b,i</sup> (\$/lb)	2.04	2.82	(28 )%	2.46	(
	As at 3/31/20	As at 12/31/19	% Change	As at 3/31/19	%

Financial Position (\$ millions)				
Debt (current and long-term)	5,179	5,536	(6 )%	5,807
Cash and equivalents	3,327	3,314	0 %	2,153
Debt, net of cash	1,852	2,222	(17 )%	3,654

1. Net earnings represents net earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Company.
2. Adjusted net earnings, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow, adjusted net earnings per share, realized gold price, all-in sustaining costs, total cash costs, C1 cash costs and realized copper price are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 79 to 95 of our first quarter MD&A.
3. Represents adjusted EBITDA divided by revenue.
4. Amounts presented on a consolidated cash basis. Project capital expenditures are included in our calculation of all-in costs, but not included in our calculation of all-in sustaining costs.
5. Total consolidated capital expenditures also includes capitalized interest.
6. Represents net cash provided by operating activities divided by revenue.
7. Includes North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi on a 84% basis starting January 1, 2020 (and on a 63.9% basis from January 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019; notwithstanding the completion of the Acacia transaction on September 17, 2019, we consolidated our interest in Acacia and recorded a non-controlling interest of 36.1% in the income statement for the entirety of the third quarter of 2019 as a matter of convenience, and on a 100% basis from October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019), Pueblo Viejo on a 60% basis, South Arturo on a 36.9% basis from July 1, 2019 onwards as a result of its contribution to Nevada Gold Mines (and on a 60% basis from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019), Veladero on a 50% basis, Loulo-Gounkoto on an 80% basis, Kibali on a 45% basis, Tongon on an 89.7% basis, and Morila on a 40% basis until the second quarter of 2019, which reflects our equity share of production and sales. Also removes the non-controlling interest of 38.5% Nevada Gold Mines from July 1, 2019 onwards.
8. Gold cost of sales (Barrick's share) is calculated as cost of sales - gold on an attributable basis (excluding sites in care and maintenance) divided by ounces sold.
9. Amounts reflect production and sales from Jabal Sayid and Zaldvar on a 50% basis, which reflects our equity share of production, and Lumwana.
10. Copper cost of sales (Barrick's share) is calculated as cost of sales - copper plus our equity share of cost of sales attributable to Zaldvar and Jabal Sayid divided by pounds sold.

### Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars, except per share data) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue (notes 5 and 6)	\$2,721	\$2,093
Costs and expenses (income)		
Cost of sales (notes 5 and 7)	1,776	1,490
General and administrative expenses	40	54
Exploration, evaluation and project expenses	71	74
Impairment (reversals) charges (notes 9B and 13)	(336)	3
Loss on currency translation	16	22
Closed mine rehabilitation	90	25
Income from equity investees (note 12)	(54)	(28)
Other (income) expense (note 9A)	(35)	26
Income before finance costs and income taxes	\$1,153	\$427
Finance costs, net	(104)	(120)
Income before income taxes	\$1,049	\$307
Income tax expense (note 10)	(386)	(167)
Net income	\$663	\$140
Attributable to:		

Equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation	\$400	\$111
Non-controlling interests	\$263	\$29
Earnings per share data attributable to the equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation (note 8)		
Net income		
Basic	\$0.22	\$0.06
Diluted	\$0.22	\$0.06

The notes to these unaudited condensed interim financial statements, which are contained in the First Quarter Report 2020 available on our website are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

#### Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Net income	\$663	\$140
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax \$nil and \$nil	1	&mdash;
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax \$nil and \$nil	(4	) (2
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Actuarial gain (loss) on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax \$3 and \$nil	3	&mdash;
Net change on equity investments, net of tax \$nil and \$nil	(25	) (4
Total other comprehensive loss	(25	) (6
Total comprehensive income	\$638	\$134
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of Barrick Gold Corporation	\$375	\$105
Non-controlling interests	\$263	\$29

The notes to these unaudited condensed interim financial statements, which are contained in the First Quarter Report 2020 available on our website are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

#### Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$663	\$140
Adjustments for the following items:		
Depreciation	524	435
Finance costs, net	111	127
Impairment (reversals) charges (notes 9B and 13)	(336	) 3
Income tax expense (note 10)	386	167
Gain on sale of non-current assets	(60	) &mdash;
Loss on currency translation	16	22
Change in working capital (note 11)	(332	) (248
Other operating activities (note 11)	53	(24

Operating cash flows before interest and income taxes	1,025	622
Interest paid	(24	) (28
Income taxes paid	(112	) (74
Net cash provided by operating activities	889	520
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Property, plant and equipment		
Capital expenditures (note 5)	(451	) (374
Sales proceeds	7	3
Investment purchases	&mdash;	(3
Divestitures (note 4)	256	&mdash;
Cash acquired in merger	&mdash;	751
Other investing activities (note 11)	25	45
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(163	) 422
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Lease repayments	(5	) (12
Debt repayments	(351	) (16
Dividends	(122	) (333
Funding from non-controlling interests	1	6
Disbursements to non-controlling interests	(217	) (5
Other financing activities	(15	) &mdash;
Net cash used in financing activities	(709	) (360
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(4	) &mdash;
Net increase in cash and equivalents	13	582
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of period	3,314	1,571
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	\$3,327	\$2,153

The notes to these unaudited condensed interim financial statements, which are contained in the First Quarter Report 2020 available on our website are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

### Consolidated Balance Sheets

Barrick Gold Corporation (in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	As at March 31, As at December 31,	
	2020	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents (note 14A)	\$3,327	\$3,314
Accounts receivable	371	363
Inventories	2,159	2,289
Other current assets	594	565
Total current assets (excluding assets classified as held for sale)	\$6,451	\$6,531
Assets classified as held for sale (note 4A)	&mdash;	356
Total current assets	\$6,451	\$6,887
Non-current assets		
Equity in investees (note 12)	4,556	4,527
Property, plant and equipment	24,809	24,141
Goodwill	4,769	4,769
Intangible assets	230	226
Deferred income tax assets	149	235
Non-current portion of inventory	2,523	2,300

Other assets	1,452	1,307	
Total assets	\$44,939	\$44,392	
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	\$1,140	\$1,155	
Debt (note 14B)	29	375	
Current income tax liabilities	249	224	
Other current liabilities	552	622	
Total current liabilities	\$1,970	\$2,376	
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Debt (note 14B)	5,150	5,161	
Provisions	3,267	3,114	
Deferred income tax liabilities	3,079	3,091	
Other liabilities	1,118	823	
Total liabilities	\$14,584	\$14,565	
<b>Equity</b>			
Capital stock (note 16)	\$29,233	\$29,231	
Deficit	(9,446	) (9,722	)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(147	) (122	)
Other	2,047	2,045	
Total equity attributable to Barrick Gold Corporation shareholders	\$21,687	\$21,432	
Non-controlling interests	8,668	8,395	
Total equity	\$30,355	\$29,827	
Contingencies and commitments (notes 5 and 17)			
Total liabilities and equity	\$44,939	\$44,392	

The notes to these unaudited condensed interim financial statements, which are contained in the First Quarter Report 2020 available on our website are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

### Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Barrick Gold Corporation  (in millions of United States dollars) (Unaudited)	Attributable to equity holders of the company					
	Common Shares (in thousands)	Capital stock	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total attributable shares
At January 1, 2020	1,777,927	\$29,231	(\$9,722	) (\$122	) \$2,045	\$21,687
Net income	&mdash;	&mdash;	400	&mdash;	&mdash;	400
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	(25	) &mdash;	(25)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	&mdash;	&mdash;	400	(25	) &mdash;	375
<b>Transactions with owners</b>						
Dividends	&mdash;	&mdash;	(122	) &mdash;	&mdash;	(122)
Issuance of 16% interest in Tanzania mines (note 13)	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Issued on exercise of stock options	30	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Funding from non-controlling interests	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Disbursements to non-controlling interests	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Dividend reinvestment plan (note 16)	78	2	(2	) &mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Share-based payments	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	2	2
Total transactions with owners	108	2	(124	) &mdash;	2	(120)
At March 31, 2020	1,778,035	\$29,233	(\$9,446	) (\$147	) \$2,047	\$21,687

At January 1, 2019	1,167,847	\$20,883	(\$13,453 )	(\$158 )	\$321	\$7,5
Net income	&mdash;	&mdash;	111	&mdash;	&mdash;	111
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	(6 )	&mdash;	(6
Total comprehensive income (loss)	&mdash;	&mdash;	111	(6 )	&mdash;	105
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	&mdash;	&mdash;	(3 )	&mdash;	&mdash;	(3
Merger with <a href="#">Randgold Resources Ltd.</a>	583,669	7,903	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	7,90
Funding from non-controlling interests	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Disbursements to non-controlling interests	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Dividend reinvestment plan	466	6	(6 )	&mdash;	&mdash;	&mdash;
Total transactions with owners	584,135	7,909	(9 )	&mdash;	&mdash;	7,90
At March 31, 2019	1,751,982	\$28,792	(\$13,351 )	(\$164 )	\$321	\$15,

<sup>1</sup> Includes cumulative translation losses at March 31, 2020: \$92 million (March 31, 2019: \$84 million).

<sup>2</sup> Includes additional paid-in capital as at March 31, 2020: \$2,009 million (December 31, 2019: \$2,007 million; March 31, 2019: \$283 million).

The notes to these unaudited condensed interim financial statements, which are contained in the First Quarter Report 2020 available on our website are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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#### Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this press release, 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 "deliver", "points to", "plan", "progresses", "upside", "opportunities", "objective", "expected", "potential", "strategy", "will", "proposed", "aim", "continues" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this press release contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: Barrick's forward-looking production guidance and estimates of future costs; cash flow forecasts; projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures, including with respect to Barrick's 10-year production profile; Barrick's engagement with local communities to manage the Covid-19 pandemic; Barrick's response to the government of Papua New Guinea's decision not to extend Porgera's Special Mining Lease; the duration of the temporary suspension of operations at Porgera; potential mineralization, and potential discoveries of new Tier One mines; potential extensions to life of mine, including at Veladero; potential exploration targets and mineral resource potential, including reserve replenishment; opportunities to deliver value for Barrick's owners and stakeholders; Barrick's energy and sustainability strategies, including potential reductions to Barrick's carbon footprint and costs and improvements in Barrick's sustainability performance including the timing of Barrick's updated ESG scorecard; future investments in community projects and contributions to local economies; expected benefits of the proposed closure solution at Golden Sunlight; 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 press release 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); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks associated with projects in the early stages of evaluation and for which additional engineering and other analysis is required; the benefits expected from recent transactions being realized, including Nevada Gold Mines; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; non-renewal of key licenses by governmental authorities, including non-renewal of Porgera's Special Mining Lease; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits

and approvals; uncertainty whether some or all of Barrick's targeted investments and projects will meet the Company's capital allocation objectives and internal hurdle rate; 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; adverse changes in our credit ratings; the impact of inflation; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in U.S. dollar interest rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; 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 Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions in which the Company or its affiliates do or may carry on business in the future; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; risks associated with illegal and artisanal mining; risks associated with new diseases, epidemics and pandemics, including the effects and potential effects of the global Covid-19 pandemic; disruption of supply routes which may cause delays in construction and mining activities; 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; the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; 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; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; litigation and legal and administrative proceedings; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures, including our ability to successfully reintegrate Acacia's operations; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; employee relations including loss of key employees; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; and availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor. Barrick also cautions that its 2020 guidance and five and ten year plan may be impacted by the unprecedented business and social disruption caused by the spread of Covid-19. 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 press release 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 press release. 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.

A photo accompanying this announcement is available at <https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/1c9b7d83-ad0b-4293-a14e-589fad0c4d93>

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