

BARRICK GOLD CORP
Form F-9/A
August 03, 2011
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 3, 2011

Registration No. 333-175159

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO FORM F-9 and FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Form F-9	Form S-4
Barrick Gold Corporation	Barrick North America Finance LLC
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)	
Ontario	Delaware
(Province or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	
1040	Not Applicable
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	
Not Applicable	26-2663280
(I.R.S. Employee Identification No.)	

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Trust Tower

Suite 3700

161 Bay Street, P.O. Box 212

Toronto, Ontario

Canada M5J 2S1

(416) 307-7470

(Address, including postal code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

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Salt Lake City

Utah 84111-1134

United States

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CT Corporation System

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New York, New York 10011

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Barrick North America Finance LLC

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Toronto, Ontario M5X 1B1
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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: as soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

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Form F-9

Form S-4

Province of Ontario, Canada
(Principal Jurisdiction Regulating this Form F-9 Offering)

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instructions G, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing shall become effective (check appropriate box):

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

A. upon filing with the Commission, pursuant to Rule 467(a) (if in connection with an offering being made contemporaneously in the United States and Canada).

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

B. at some future date (check appropriate box below):

1. Pursuant to Rule 467(b) on () at () (designate a time not sooner than seven calendar days after filing).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):

2. Pursuant to Rule 467(b) on () at () (designate a time seven calendar days or sooner after filing) because the securities regulatory authority in the review jurisdiction has issued a receipt or notification of clearance on ().

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

3. Pursuant to Rule 467(b) as soon as practicable after notification of the Commission by the registrant or the Canadian securities regulatory authority of the review jurisdiction that a receipt or notification of clearance has been issued with respect hereto.

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

4. After the filing of the next amendment to this form (if preliminary material is being filed).

If any of the securities being registered on this Form F-9 are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to the home jurisdiction's shelf prospectus offering procedures, check the following box.

The Registrants hereby amend this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registration statement shall become effective as provided in Rule 467 under the Securities Act of 1933 or on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Act, may determine.

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PART 1

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE DELIVERED TO OFFEREES OR PURCHASERS

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SHORT FORM PROSPECTUS

New Issue

Barrick Gold Corporation

Offer to exchange all outstanding 1.75% Notes due 2014 issued on June 1, 2011 for up to US\$700,000,000 Aggregate Principal Amount of Registered 1.75% Notes due 2014

and

Offer to exchange all outstanding 2.90% Notes due 2016 issued on June 1, 2011 for up to US\$1,100,000,000 Aggregate Principal Amount of Registered 2.90% Notes due 2016

Barrick North America Finance LLC Offer to exchange all outstanding 4.40% Notes due 2021 issued on June 1, 2011 for up to US\$1,350,000,000 Aggregate Principal Amount of Registered 4.40% Notes due 2021 Unconditionally Guaranteed by Barrick Gold Corporation

and

Offer to exchange all outstanding 5.70% Notes due 2041 issued on June 1, 2011 for up to US\$850,000,000 Aggregate Principal Amount of Registered 5.70% Notes due 2041

Unconditionally Guaranteed by Barrick Gold Corporation

The Initial Notes:

\$700,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 1.75% Notes due 2014 (the **Initial 2014 Notes**) and \$1,100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.90% Notes due 2016 (the **Initial 2016 Notes**) were originally issued by Barrick Gold Corporation (**Barrick**) and \$1,350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.40% Notes due 2021 (the **Initial 2021 Notes**) and \$850,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.70% Notes due 2041 (the **Initial 2041 Notes**) were originally issued by Barrick North America Finance LLC (**BNAF**) on June 1, 2011 in a transaction that was exempt from registration under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**), and resold to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A and non-U.S. persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S. We refer to the Initial 2014 Notes, the Initial 2016 Notes, the Initial 2021 Notes and the Initial 2041 Notes together as the **Initial Notes**.

The New Notes:

The terms of the new 2014 notes (the **New 2014 Notes**), the new 2016 notes (the **New 2016 Notes**), the new 2021 notes (the **New 2021 Notes**) and the new 2041 notes (the **New 2041 Notes**) are substantially identical to the terms of the Initial 2014 Notes, the Initial 2016 Notes, the Initial 2021 Notes and the Initial 2041 Notes, respectively, except that the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes will be registered under the Securities Act, will not contain restrictions on transfer or provisions relating to additional interest, will bear different CUSIP numbers from the Initial Notes and will not entitle their holders to registration rights and none of the New Notes will be subject to a special mandatory redemption. The New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes will evidence the same continuing indebtedness as the Initial 2014 Notes, the Initial 2016 Notes, the Initial 2021 Notes and the Initial 2041 Notes, respectively. We refer to the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes together as the **New Notes**. We refer to the Initial 2014 Notes and the New 2014 Notes together as the **2014 Notes**, the Initial 2016 Notes and the New 2016 Notes together as the **2016 Notes**, the Initial 2021 Notes and the New 2021 Notes together as the **2021 Notes**, the Initial 2041 Notes and the New 2041 Notes together as the **2041 Notes**, and the Initial Notes and the New Notes together as the **Notes**.

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All dollar amounts in this prospectus are in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated. See **Exchange Rate Information** .

See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 6 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in the Notes.

Exchange Offer:

Barrick's offer to exchange Initial 2014 Notes for New 2014 Notes and Initial 2016 Notes for New 2016 Notes and BNAF's offer to exchange Initial 2021 Notes for New 2021 Notes and Initial 2041 Notes for New 2041 Notes will be open until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on September 7, 2011, unless Barrick and BNAF extend the offer.

New Notes of each series will be issued in exchange for an equal principal amount of outstanding Initial Notes of such series accepted in the exchange offer. The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum principal amount of Initial Notes being tendered for exchange. However, the obligation to accept the Initial Notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions set forth herein. See **Exchange Offer** **Terms of the Exchange Offer** **Conditions**.

There is no market through which these securities may be sold and purchasers may not be able to resell securities purchased under the short form prospectus. This may affect the pricing of the securities in the secondary market, the transparency and availability of trading prices, the liquidity of the securities and the extent of issuer regulation. See Risk Factors .

Barrick is permitted to prepare this prospectus in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different than those of the United States.

Owning the debt securities may subject you to tax consequences in the United States and Canada. You should read the tax discussion in this prospectus. This prospectus may not describe these tax consequences fully.

Your ability to enforce civil liabilities under United States federal securities laws may be affected adversely because Barrick is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada, some of the officers and directors of Barrick and BNAF and some of the experts named in this prospectus are residents outside of the United States and a majority of Barrick's assets and the assets of those officers, directors and experts are located outside of the United States.

The debt securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Ontario Securities Commission, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities regulator, nor has the Ontario Securities Commission, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities regulator passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

Prospective investors should be aware that, during the period of the exchange offer, the registrant or its affiliates, directly or indirectly, may bid for or make purchases of the debt securities to be distributed or to be exchanged, or certain related debt securities, as permitted by applicable laws or regulations of Canada, or its provinces or territories.

This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by broker-dealers in connection with resales of New Notes received in exchange for Initial Notes, where such Initial Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market making or other trading activities.

The date of this prospectus is August 3, 2011.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer to sell the debt securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus or in any document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus is accurate only as of the respective date of the document in which such document appears.

The New Notes have not been and will not be qualified for public distribution under the securities laws of any province or territory of Canada. The New Notes are not being offered for sale and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Canada or to any resident thereof except in accordance with the securities laws of the provinces and territories of Canada.

Barrick presents its financial statement in U.S. dollars and, effective January 1, 2011, its financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Prior to January 1, 2011, Barrick s financial statements were prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). In addition, certain financial information concerning Equinox Minerals Limited (Equinox) is incorporated by reference into this prospectus and underlies pro forma information included or incorporated by reference herein. Equinox presents its financial statements in U.S. dollars and, effective January 1, 2011, its financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Prior to January 1, 2011, Equinox s financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). Unless otherwise indicated, financial information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus as at December 31, 2010 or earlier or relating to periods ending on or before December 31, 2010 has been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, in the case of Barrick, and Canadian GAAP, in the case of Equinox, and financial information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus as at January 1, 2011 or later or relating to periods ending on or after January 1, 2011 and the financial information in the respective comparative period has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. As a result, certain financial information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus may not be comparable to financial information prepared by other United States or Canadian companies.

References to \$ in this prospectus are to U.S. dollars and references to Cdn\$ in this prospectus are to Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. See Exchange Rate Information .

In this prospectus, Issuer refers only to Barrick or BNAF, as applicable, in each case without any of its subsidiaries. Unless the context requires otherwise, we , us and our refer to Barrick and its subsidiaries, including BNAF.

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This prospectus incorporates by reference documents that contain important business and financial information about Barrick and BNAF that is not included in or delivered with this prospectus. These documents are available without charge to security holders upon written or oral request to the Secretary of Barrick at Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower, P.O. Box 212, Suite 3700, 161 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2S1, (416) 861-9911. To obtain timely delivery, holders of the Initial Notes must request these documents no later than five business days before the expiration date. Unless extended, the expiration date is September 7, 2011.

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INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The following documents, filed with the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada and filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the **Commission**), are specifically incorporated by reference into this prospectus:

- (a) The annual information form of Barrick dated as of March 31, 2011 for the year ended December 31, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 40-F filed with the Commission on March 31, 2011 (the **Form 40-F**)).
- (b) The annual audited consolidated financial statements of Barrick for the year ended December 31, 2010, including consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the consolidated statements of income, cash flows, equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 and related notes, together with the independent auditors' report thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 of the Form 40-F).
- (c) The management's discussion and analysis of Barrick for the financial year ended December 31, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 of the Form 40-F).
- (d) The management information circular of Barrick dated March 11, 2011, in connection with the annual meeting of Barrick's shareholders held on April 27, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on March 22, 2011).
- (e) The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements of Barrick for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011, including consolidated balance sheets as at June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010 and consolidated statements of income, cash flow and comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 and related notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on July 29, 2011).
- (f) The management's discussion and analysis of Barrick for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1, to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on July 29, 2011).
- (g) The material change report of Barrick dated May 4, 2011 regarding its entering into a Support Agreement with Equinox (the **Support Agreement**) pursuant to which Barrick, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, launched a take-over bid for all of the common shares of Equinox (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on May 4, 2011).
- (h) The business acquisition report of Barrick dated August 2, 2011 regarding the acquisition of Equinox (the **business acquisition report**) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1, to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on August 3, 2011).
- (i) The material change report of Barrick dated May 31, 2011 regarding the pricing of the Initial Notes of Barrick and BNAF (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on May 31, 2011).

Any annual information form, annual financial statements (including the auditors' report thereon), interim financial statements, management's discussion and analysis, material change report (excluding any confidential material change reports), business acquisition report or information circular or amendments thereto that Barrick files with any securities commission or similar regulatory authority in Canada after the date of this prospectus and prior to the termination of the offering of the New Notes will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus and will

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automatically update and supersede information contained or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. In addition, all documents filed or furnished by Barrick with the Commission pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**), subsequent to the date of this prospectus and prior to the termination of the offering of the New Notes to which this prospectus relates shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the registration statement of which the prospectus forms a part from the date of filing or furnishing of such documents (in the case of any Report on Form 6-K, if and to the extent expressly set forth in such report).

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Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein or contained in this prospectus shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent any statement contained herein or in any subsequently filed or furnished document which is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed to constitute a part hereof except as so modified or superseded. The modifying or superseding statement need not state that it has modified or superseded a prior statement or include any information set forth in the document that it modifies or supersedes. The making of a modifying or superseding statement shall not be deemed an admission for any purpose that the modified or superseded statement, when made, constituted a misrepresentation, an untrue statement of a material fact or an omission to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made.

In compliance with the requirements of the SEC, attached hereto as Schedule A are the annual consolidated financial statements of Barrick for the year ended December 31, 2010 revised to include an additional note relating to BNAF, the offering and exchange of Notes, the Acquisition and an update on certain litigation.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Barrick will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered, without charge, upon request to the Secretary of Barrick at Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower, P.O. Box 212, Suite 3700, 161 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2S1, (416) 861-9911, copies of the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We do not incorporate by reference into this prospectus any of the information on, or accessible through, our website or any of the websites listed below.

Barrick files certain reports with, and furnishes other information to, the Commission and the provincial and territorial securities regulatory authorities of Canada. Barrick's Commission file number is 1-9059. Under a multi-jurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States and Canada, such reports and other information may be prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements of the provincial and territorial securities regulatory authorities of Canada, which requirements are different from those of the United States. As a foreign private issuer, Barrick is exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and Barrick's officers and directors are exempt from the reporting and short swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Barrick's reports and other information filed with or furnished to the Commission since June 2002 are available, and Barrick's reports and other information filed or furnished in the future with or to the Commission will be available, from the Commission's Electronic Document Gathering and Retrieval System (<http://www.sec.gov>), which is commonly known by the acronym EDGAR, as well as from commercial document retrieval services. You may also read (and by paying a fee, copy) any document Barrick files with or furnishes to the Commission at the Commission's public reference room in Washington, D.C. (100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549). Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference room. You may also inspect Barrick's Commission filings at the NYSE, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. Barrick's Canadian filings are available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (**SEDAR**) at <http://www.sedar.com>.

Barrick and BNAF have filed with the Commission under the Securities Act, a registration statement on Form F-9/S-4 relating to the securities being offered hereunder and which this prospectus forms a part. This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in such registration statement, certain items of which are contained in the exhibits to the registration statement as permitted or required by the rules and regulations of the Commission. Items of information omitted from this prospectus but contained in the registration statement will be available on the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Barrick and BNAF have obtained relief from the OSC (the **OSC Order**) which exempts BNAF from: (i) the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*; (ii) the requirements of

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Multilateral Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers Annual and Interim Filings*; (iii) the requirements under applicable securities law relating to audit committees; (iv) the requirements of National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*; and (v) the requirement under Form 44-101F1 promulgated under National Instrument 44-101 *Short Form Prospectus Distributions* to: (A) include in this prospectus earnings coverage ratios required under Section 6.1 of Form 44-101F1; and (B) incorporate by reference in this prospectus any of the documents specified under paragraphs 1 through 4, 6 and 7 of Section 11.1(1) of Form 44-101F1, *provided*, in each case that, among other things: (X) BNAF and Barrick continue to satisfy all of the conditions set forth in subsection 13.4(2) of NI 51-102, other than paragraph 13.4(2)(g); (Y) Barrick discloses in each of its interim financial statements and annual financial statements filed with the OSC and the SEC any significant restrictions on the ability of Barrick to obtain funds from its subsidiaries by dividend or loan; and (Z) if certain restricted net asset tests that are described in greater detail in the OSC Order are met, Barrick provides additional disclosure in each of its interim financial statements and annual financial statements filed with the OSC and the SEC concerning: (i) the nature of any restrictions on the ability of consolidated subsidiaries and unconsolidated subsidiaries of Barrick to transfer funds to Barrick in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances and (ii) the amount of restricted net assets. From and after May 9, 2008, being the date of formation of BNAF, the financial results of BNAF have been and will be included in the consolidated financial results of Barrick. A copy of the OSC Order can be obtained from the OSC website at www.osc.gov.on.ca.

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference into this prospectus, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance and other statements that express our expectations or estimates of future performance, constitute forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words believe, expect, will, anticipate, contemplate, target, plan, continue, budget, may, intend, estimate and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by us, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. We caution the reader that such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual financial results, performance or achievements to be materially different from estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements and the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: 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; fluctuations in the currency markets (such as Canadian and Australian dollars, Chilean peso, Argentine peso, Peruvian sol and Papua New Guinean kina versus U.S. dollar); fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel and electricity); changes in U.S. dollar interest rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Dominican Republic, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Argentina, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Zambia or Barbados or other countries in which we do or may carry on business in the future; risks related to the integration of Equinox Minerals Limited (**Equinox**) and risks relating to the ownership of Equinox's assets; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, us; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; availability and costs associated with mining inputs and labor; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties; and the organization of Barrick's previously held African gold operations and properties under a separate listed

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company. All of the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to Narrative Description of the Business Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and Risk Factors in the annual information form of Barrick dated as of March 31, 2011 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and to the management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended December 31, 2010 and the management's discussion and analysis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, each of which is incorporated by reference herein, and to the section Risk Factors in this prospectus, for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements. Barrick disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

NOTICE REGARDING PRESENTATION OF MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Our mineral reserves have been calculated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (**NI 43-101**), as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 (under the Exchange Act), as interpreted by the Staff of the Commission, applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. For U.S. reporting purposes, as at December 31, 2010, the mineralization at Cerro Casale was classified as mineralized material. In addition, while the terms measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources are required pursuant to NI 43-101, the Commission does not recognize such terms. Canadian standards differ significantly from the requirements of the Commission, and mineral resource information contained herein and in the documents incorporated herein by reference is not comparable to similar information regarding mineral reserves disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Commission. Investors should understand that inferred mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. In addition, investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of our mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The noon exchange rate on August 3, 2011, as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of United States dollars into Canadian dollars was \$1.00 equals Cdn\$0.9634.

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ENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL LIABILITIES

Barrick is a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada. A majority of our assets are located outside of the United States. In addition, some of our directors and officers and most of the experts named in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein are resident outside the United States, and a majority of their assets are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for United States investors to effect service of process within the United States upon those directors, officers or experts who are not residents of the United States, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liability of such directors, officers or experts under United States federal securities laws. We have been advised by Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP, our Canadian counsel, that a judgment of a U.S. court predicated solely upon civil liability provisions of United States federal securities laws would probably be enforceable in Ontario if the U.S. court in which the judgment was obtained had a basis for jurisdiction in the matter that was recognized by an Ontario court for such purposes. We have also been advised by such counsel, however, that there is substantial doubt whether an action could be brought in Ontario in the first instance on the basis of liability predicated solely upon United States federal securities laws.

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Registration Rights Agreement: We have undertaken this exchange offer pursuant to the terms of a registration rights agreement entered into with the initial purchasers of the Initial Notes. See Exchange Offer.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange Initial Notes: You will continue to hold Initial Notes that remain subject to their existing transfer restrictions if:

You do not tender your Initial Notes; or

You tender your Initial Notes and they are not accepted for exchange.

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Subject to certain limited exceptions, we will have no obligation to register the Initial Notes after we consummate the exchange offer. See Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Exchange and Acceptance of Initial Notes for Exchange; Delivery of New Notes.

Expiration Date: The expiration date for the exchange offer is 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on September 7, 2011, unless we extend it, in which case expiration date means the latest date and time to which the exchange offer is extended.

Interest on the New Notes: The New 2014 Notes will accrue interest at a rate of 1.75% per annum from and including the last interest payment date on which interest has been paid on the Initial 2014 Notes or, if no interest has been paid on the Initial 2014 Notes, from the issue date of the Initial 2014 Notes. No additional interest will be paid on Initial 2014 Notes tendered and accepted for exchange.

The New 2016 Notes will accrue interest at a rate of 2.90% per annum from and including the last interest payment date on which interest has been paid on the Initial 2016 Notes or, if no interest has been paid on the Initial 2016 Notes, from the issue date of the Initial 2016 Notes. No additional interest will be paid on Initial 2016 Notes tendered and accepted for exchange.

The New 2021 Notes will accrue interest at a rate of 4.40% per annum from and including the last interest payment date on which interest has been paid on the Initial 2021 Notes or, if no interest has been paid on the Initial 2021 Notes, from the issue date of the Initial 2021 Notes. No additional interest will be paid on Initial 2021 Notes tendered and accepted for exchange.

The New 2041 Notes will accrue interest at a rate of 5.70% per annum from and including the last interest payment date on which interest has been paid on the Initial 2041 Notes or, if no interest has been paid on the Initial 2041 Notes, from the issue date of the Initial 2041 Notes. No additional interest will be paid on Initial 2041 Notes tendered and accepted for exchange.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer: The exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions, which we may waive. See Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer Conditions .

Procedures for Tendering Initial Notes: If you wish to accept the exchange offer, you must submit the required documentation and effect a tender of Initial Notes pursuant to the procedures for book-entry transfer (or other applicable procedures), all in accordance with the instructions described in this prospectus and in the relevant letter of transmittal. See Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering, Book Entry Transfer, Exchanging Book-Entry Notes and Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.

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Guaranteed Delivery Procedures:	If you wish to tender your Initial Notes, but cannot properly do so prior to the expiration date, you may tender your Initial Notes in accordance with the guaranteed delivery procedures described in Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.
Withdrawal Rights:	Tenders of Initial Notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. To withdraw a tender of Initial Notes, a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent at its address set forth in the letter of transmittal prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.
Acceptance of Initial Notes and Delivery of New Notes:	Subject to certain conditions, any and all Initial Notes that are validly tendered in the exchange offer prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date will be accepted for exchange. The New Notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer will be delivered promptly following the expiration date. See Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer.
U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations:	The exchange of the Initial Notes for the New Notes will not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.
Use of Proceeds:	We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.
Exchange Agent:	Citibank, N.A. is serving as the exchange agent.
Summary of Terms of the New Notes:	<p>The terms of the New Notes of each series are substantially identical to the terms of the Initial Notes of such series except that the New Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">will be registered under the Securities Act, and therefore will not contain restrictions on transfer;will not contain provisions relating to additional interest;will bear a different CUSIP number from the Initial Notes of the respective series; andwill not entitle their holders to registration rights. <p>In addition, none of the New Notes will be subject to a special mandatory redemption.</p>
Issuers:	Barrick Gold Corporation for the New 2014 Notes and the New 2016 Notes. Barrick North America Finance LLC for the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes.

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Notes Offered: \$700,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 1.75% notes due 2014.

\$1,100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.90% notes due 2016.

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\$1,350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.40% notes due 2021.

\$850,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.70% notes due 2041.

Interest Rate:

The New 2014 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 1.75% per annum.

The New 2016 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 2.90% per annum.

The New 2021 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 4.40% per annum.

The New 2041 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 5.70% per annum.

Interest Payment Dates:

Payable semi-annually in arrears on May 30 and November 30 of each year for each series of New Notes, commencing November 30, 2011.

Maturity Date:

The New 2014 Notes will mature on May 30, 2014.

The New 2016 Notes will mature on May 30, 2016.

The New 2021 Notes will mature on May 30, 2021.

The New 2041 Notes will mature on May 30, 2041.

Ranking:

The New Notes will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Barrick and BNAF, as applicable, and will rank equally with the other unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Barrick and BNAF, as applicable.

Guarantees:

The New 2021 Notes and New 2041 Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Barrick, which Guarantees (as defined below) will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Barrick and will rank equally with Barrick's other unsecured, unsubordinated obligations.

Optional and Tax Redemption:

Barrick may redeem the New 2014 Notes and the New 2016 Notes and BNAF may redeem the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes, in each case in whole or from time to time in part, on any date, at the prices described in this prospectus. See "Description of the Notes and Guarantees" Optional Redemption.

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Any series of the New Notes may also be redeemed, in whole but not in part, under certain circumstances relating to changes in applicable tax laws as described under Description of the Notes and Guarantees Tax Redemption.

Change of Control:

Upon the occurrence of both (i) a change of control of Barrick and (ii) a downgrade within a specified period of a series of the New Notes below an investment grade rating by each of Moody's Investors Service Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Barrick or BNAF, as applicable,

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will be required to make an offer to purchase such series of the New Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of repurchase. See Description of the Notes and Guarantees Change of Control Repurchase Event.

Additional Amounts:

All payments made by Barrick with respect to the New 2014 Notes and the New 2016 Notes and with respect to its Guarantees of the New 2021 Notes and its Guarantees of the New 2041 Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for Canadian taxes unless required to be withheld or deducted by applicable law or by the interpretation or administration thereof. Subject to the exceptions and limitations set forth in this prospectus, if Barrick is required to withhold or deduct for Canadian taxes from any payment made under or with respect to the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, its Guarantees of the New 2021 Notes or its Guarantees of the New 2041 Notes, Barrick will pay to any holder of such New Notes that is a non-resident of Canada such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net payment received by such holder after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount such holder would have received if such Canadian taxes had not been withheld or deducted. See Description of the Notes and Guarantees Payment of Additional Amounts.

Form:

Each series of the New Notes will be represented by one or more fully registered global notes deposited in book-entry form with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company, and registered in the name of its nominee. See Description of the Notes and Guarantees Global Securities and Book-Entry System.

Governing Law:

The Indenture (as defined below) is, and the New Notes and the related Guarantees are or will be, governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Risk Factors:

Investing in the New Notes involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 6 of this prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

In deciding whether to exchange Initial Notes for New Notes, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and under the heading Risk Factors in Barrick's annual information form dated as of March 31, 2011 for the year ended December 31, 2010, which is incorporated by reference herein. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing Barrick and BNAF. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any such risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially harmed.

Bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of Barrick's subsidiaries

Barrick conducts a substantial portion of its operations through subsidiaries. The New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the Guarantees of the New 2021 Notes and the Guarantees of the New 2041 Notes will be obligations exclusively of Barrick. Barrick's subsidiaries will not guarantee or otherwise be responsible for the payment of principal or interest or other payments required to be made by Barrick under the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the Guarantees of the New 2021 Notes or the Guarantees of the New 2041 Notes. Accordingly, the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the Guarantees of the New 2021 Notes and the Guarantees of the New 2041 Notes will effectively be subordinated to all existing and future liabilities (including trade payables and indebtedness) of such subsidiaries (except to the extent that BNAF is responsible for making payments on the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes). In the event of an insolvency, liquidation or other reorganization of any such subsidiaries, Barrick's creditors (including the holders of the Guarantees of the New 2021 Notes and the Guarantees of the New 2041 Notes) will have no right to proceed against the assets of such subsidiaries (except to the extent that holders of the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes have a right to proceed against BNAF). Creditors of such subsidiaries would generally be entitled to payment in full from such assets before any assets are made available for distribution to Barrick.

Credit ratings may change, adversely affecting the market value of the New Notes and our cost of capital

There is no assurance that the credit ratings assigned to a particular series of New Notes or Barrick will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency. Real or anticipated changes in credit ratings assigned to a particular series of New Notes will generally affect the market price of such New Notes. In addition, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings may also affect the cost at which we can access the capital markets.

Changes in interest rates may cause the value of the New Notes to decline

Prevailing interest rates will affect the market price or value of the New Notes. The market price or value of any particular series of the New Notes may decline as prevailing interest rates for comparable debt instruments rise, and increase as prevailing interest rates for comparable debt instruments decline.

Each Issuer may issue additional New Notes

Under the terms of the indenture governing the New Notes, each Issuer may, from time to time, without notice to, or the consent of, the holders of any series of the New Notes issued by it, reopen such series and issue additional New Notes of that series, which New Notes will be equal in rank to the New Notes of that series in all respects (or in all respects except for the issue price, the payment of interest accruing prior to the issue date of the additional New Notes of such series and/or the first payment of interest following the issue date of the additional New Notes of such series) so that the additional New Notes of such series may be consolidated with and form a single series with, and have the same terms as to status, redemption or otherwise as, the New Notes of such series offered under this prospectus.

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An Issuer may be unable to purchase the New Notes upon a change of control repurchase event

If a change of control repurchase event occurs in respect of a particular series of the New Notes, the Issuer of such series of New Notes will be required to offer to purchase such New Notes for cash at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of such New Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest on the New Notes repurchased to, but not including, the date of purchase in order to avoid an event of default under the Indenture. See Description of the Notes and Guarantees Change of Control Repurchase Event . A change of control may also require us to make an offer to purchase certain of our other indebtedness and may give rise to the early termination of our primary bank credit facility. We may not have sufficient funds to purchase all of the affected indebtedness and/or to repay the amounts owing under our primary bank credit facility.

There can be no assurance that a trading market for the New Notes will develop or as to the liquidity of any trading market that might develop for the New Notes

There is no established trading market for the New Notes and we do not intend to have the New Notes listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the liquidity of the trading market in the New Notes and the market price quoted for the New Notes may be adversely affected by, among other things, changes in the overall market for debt securities and by changes in our financial performance or prospects or in the prospects for companies in our industry generally. As a result, you cannot be sure that an active trading market will develop for the New Notes or as to the liquidity of any trading market that may develop.

If you fail to exchange your Initial Notes, they will continue to be restricted securities and may become less liquid

Initial Notes that you do not tender or we do not accept will, following the exchange offer, continue to be restricted securities, and you may not offer to sell them except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities law. We will issue New Notes in exchange for the Initial Notes pursuant to the exchange offer only following the satisfaction of the procedures and conditions set forth in Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer Conditions and Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering . These procedures and conditions include timely receipt by the exchange agent of such Initial Notes (or a confirmation of book-entry transfer) and of a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal (or an agent's message from DTC).

Because we anticipate that most holders of Initial Notes will elect to exchange their Initial Notes, we expect that the liquidity of the market for any Initial Notes remaining after the completion of the exchange offer will be substantially limited. Any Initial Notes tendered and exchanged in the exchange offer will reduce the aggregate principal amount of the Initial Notes outstanding. Following the exchange offer, if you do not tender your Initial Notes you generally will not have any further registration rights, and your Initial Notes will continue to be subject to certain transfer restrictions. Accordingly, the liquidity of the market for the Initial Notes could be adversely affected.

The acquisition of Equinox and the integration of the Barrick and Equinox businesses may not occur as planned, we have only limited information about Equinox

The Acquisition (as defined below) of Equinox was made with the expectation of increased copper reserves and production, enhanced growth opportunities, and operational benefits arising from the combination. The actual value of increased copper reserves and production may not be what we anticipate. The actual operational benefits may be inferior to those expected by us or may take more time than expected to accrue, which could have a significant adverse impact on our operating profits, financial situation or prospects. All of these anticipated benefits will depend, in part, on whether Equinox's operations can be integrated with our operations in an efficient and effective manner. The integration of the two companies will present challenges to management, including the integration of systems and personnel of the two companies, and special risks, including possible unanticipated liabilities, unanticipated costs, and the loss of key employees.

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We have included and incorporated by reference herein information relating to Equinox in order to provide the reader with information about Equinox. The historical information relating to Equinox in this prospectus has been derived from previous Equinox public disclosure, and may have been generated by disclosure controls and procedures that were different than those in place at Barrick. Information regarding Equinox included or incorporated in this prospectus has not been independently verified by us. Our expectations about the future performance of the Equinox business reflect the current state of our information about Equinox and its operations and there can be no assurance that such information is correct in all material respects. We have commenced a detailed review of Equinox, including an evaluation of its assets, reserves, resources, operations, business and mine plans and organizational structure.

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BARRICK

Overview

Barrick is a leading international gold company. Barrick entered the gold mining industry in 1983 and is now the largest gold mining company in the world in terms of production, reserves and market capitalization. Barrick has operating mines and projects in Canada, the United States, Dominican Republic, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Pakistan and Tanzania. Barrick's principal products and sources of earnings are gold and copper.

Barrick is a corporation governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) resulting from the amalgamation, effective July 14, 1984, under the laws of the Province of Ontario, of Camflo Mines Limited, Bob-Clare Investments Limited and the former Barrick Resources Corporation. By articles of amendment effective December 9, 1985, Barrick changed its name to American Barrick Resources Corporation. Effective January 1, 1995, as a result of an amalgamation with a wholly-owned subsidiary, Barrick changed its name from American Barrick Resources Corporation to Barrick Gold Corporation. In connection with its acquisition of Placer Dome Inc., Barrick amalgamated with Placer Dome Inc. pursuant to articles of amalgamation dated May 9, 2006. On January 1, 2009, Barrick amalgamated with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Arizona Star Resource Corp. Barrick's head and registered office is located at Brookfield Place, TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 3700, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2S1.

Recent Developments

Acquisition of Equinox Minerals Limited

On April 25, 2011, Barrick announced that it, Barrick Canada Inc. (**Offer Sub**) and Equinox had entered into the Support Agreement, pursuant to which Barrick agreed to make an all-cash offer to acquire all of the common shares of Equinox (the **Equinox Shares**) for consideration of Cdn\$8.15 per Equinox Share (the **Offer**) or effect another transaction such as a plan or arrangement or amalgamation, consistent with the terms of the Support Agreement. Barrick refers to its acquisition of all of the Equinox Shares as the **Acquisition** . The Offer commenced on April 26, 2011. On June 14, 2011 Barrick and Offer Sub announced that the Offer had closed and Offer Sub would proceed with the acquisition of the remaining Equinox Shares pursuant to a compulsory acquisition as permitted by the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The compulsory acquisition closed on July 19, 2011 with Barrick acquiring the remaining 32,016,675 Equinox Shares not already owned by Barrick or its affiliates and now Barrick and its affiliates collectively own 879,495,876 Equinox Shares, representing 100% of the outstanding Equinox Shares on a fully diluted basis. The total cost of the Acquisition was approximately \$7.482 billion, including transaction costs. The Equinox Shares acquired pursuant to the Offer have been paid for with cash on hand, draw-downs under revolving credit facilities and the proceeds of the sale of the Initial Notes.

See Schedule A in Barrick's business acquisition report incorporated by reference into this prospectus for Barrick's pro forma balance sheet as at March 31, 2011 and statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2010 and three months ended March 31, 2011, in each case giving effect to the Acquisition.

Equinox Minerals Limited

Equinox, a corporation existing under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, is an international mining and exploration company. Equinox is currently focused on operating its 100% owned Lumwana copper mine in Zambia and the construction of the Jabal Sayid copper-gold project in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, of which Equinox now holds a 100% interest, following its acquisition, in April 2011, of the remaining 30% interest in Jabal Sayid from its former joint venture partners. Equinox also has interests in various other exploration projects in Zambia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. See Schedule B and Schedule C in Barrick's business acquisition report incorporated by reference into this prospectus for Equinox's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010 and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

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BNAF

BNAF, a Delaware limited liability company, was formed in May 2008 and is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Barrick. Its primary purpose is the financing of other subsidiaries or affiliates of Barrick. BNAF does not plan to have other operations and it has no assets, operations, revenues or cash flows other than those which are related to the issuance, administration and repayment of debt securities guaranteed by Barrick. BNAF does not intend to make available publicly or to its security holders annual or other reports or other separate continuous disclosure information. BNAF's principal executive office is located at 136 East South Temple, Suite 1800, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111-1134, United States. BNAF's telephone number is (801) 990-3900.

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EXCHANGE OFFER

Terms of the Exchange Offer

General

In connection with the issuance of the Initial Notes, we entered into an exchange and registration rights agreement, dated June 1, 2011, with the initial purchasers of the Initial Notes. The following contains a summary of the provisions of the exchange and registration rights agreement. It does not contain all of the information that may be important to an investor in the New Notes. We refer you to the exchange and registration rights agreement, which has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Under the exchange and registration rights agreement, we agreed to file under the Securities Act, on or prior to 180 days after the closing of the offering of the Initial Notes, and use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective under the Securities Act, on or prior to 270 days after the closing of the offering of the Initial Notes, the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part with respect to a registered offer to exchange the Initial Notes of each series for New Notes of the respective series. We will keep the exchange offer open for at least 20 business days (or longer if required by law) after the date notice of the exchange offer is mailed to holders of the Initial Notes.

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, all Initial Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date will be accepted for exchange. New Notes of each series will be issued in exchange for an equal principal amount of outstanding Initial Notes of the respective series accepted in the exchange offer. This prospectus, together with the letter of transmittal, is being sent to all holders as of the date of this prospectus. The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum principal amount of Initial Notes being tendered for exchange. However, the obligation to accept Initial Notes for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions as set forth herein under **Conditions**.

Initial Notes shall be deemed to have been accepted as validly tendered when, as and if we have given oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice thereof to Citibank, N.A., the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders of Initial Notes for the purposes of receiving the New Notes and delivering New Notes to such holders.

Based on interpretations by the Staff of the Commission as set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties (including Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation (available May 13, 1988), Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (available June 5, 1991), K-III Communications Corporation (available May 14, 1993) and Shearman & Sterling (available July 2, 1993), we believe that the New Notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by any holder thereof (other than any such holder that is a broker-dealer or an affiliate of either Barrick or BNAF within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act) without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, *provided that*:

such New Notes are acquired in the ordinary course of business;

at the time of the commencement of the exchange offer such holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of such New Notes; and

such holder is not engaged in, and does not intend to engage in, a distribution of such New Notes.

We have not sought, and do not intend to seek, a no-action letter from the Commission with respect to the effects of the exchange offer, and we cannot assure you that the Staff would make a similar determination with respect to the New Notes as it has in such no-action letters.

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By tendering Initial Notes in exchange for New Notes and executing the letter of transmittal, each holder will represent to us that:

any New Notes to be received by it will be acquired in the ordinary course of business;

it has no arrangements or understandings with any person to participate in the distribution of the Initial Notes or New Notes within the meaning of the Securities Act; and

it is not an affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, of either Barrick or BNAF.

If such holder is a broker-dealer, it will also be required to represent that the Initial Notes were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of New Notes. See Plan of Distribution. Each holder, whether or not it is a broker-dealer, shall also represent that it is not acting on behalf of any person that could not truthfully make any of the foregoing representations contained in this paragraph. If a holder of Initial Notes is unable to make the foregoing representations, such holder may not rely on the applicable interpretations of the Staff of the Commission and must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any secondary resale transaction unless such sale is made pursuant to an exemption from such requirements.

Each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its own account in exchange for Initial Notes where such Initial Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act and that it has not entered into any arrangement or understanding with us or an affiliate of ours to distribute the New Notes in connection with any resale of such New Notes. See Plan of Distribution.

Upon consummation of the exchange offer, any Initial Notes not tendered will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest but, subject to certain limited exceptions, holders of Initial Notes who do not exchange their Initial Notes for New Notes in the exchange offer will no longer be entitled to registration rights or the payment of additional interest. In addition, such holders will not be able to offer or sell their Initial Notes, unless such Initial Notes are subsequently registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Subject to limited exceptions, we will have no obligation to effect a subsequent registration of the Initial Notes.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments; Termination

The expiration date shall be September 7, 2011 unless we, in our sole discretion, extend the exchange offer, in which case the expiration date shall be the latest date to which the exchange offer is extended.

To extend the expiration date, we will notify the exchange agent of any extension by oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice and will notify the holders of Initial Notes by means of a press release or other public announcement prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date. Such announcement will state that we are extending the exchange offer for a specified period of time.

We reserve the right:

to delay acceptance of any Initial Notes, to extend the exchange offer or to terminate the exchange offer and not permit acceptance of Initial Notes not previously accepted if any of the conditions set forth under Conditions shall have occurred and shall not have been waived prior to the expiration date, by giving oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice of such delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent; or

to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner deemed by us to be advantageous to the holders of the Initial Notes.

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Any such delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment will be followed as promptly as practicable by oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice to the exchange agent. If the exchange offer is amended in a manner determined by us to constitute a material change, we will promptly disclose such amendment in a manner reasonably calculated to inform the holders of the Initial Notes of such amendment and we will extend the exchange offer for a period of five to ten business days. In addition, if we amend or terminate the exchange offer, we will promptly file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Without limiting the manner in which we may choose to make public the announcement of any delay, extension, amendment or termination of the exchange offer, we shall have no obligation to publish, advertise or otherwise communicate any such public announcement, other than by making a timely release to an appropriate news agency.

Interest on the New Notes

The New 2014 Notes will accrue interest at the rate of 1.75% per annum, the New 2016 Notes will accrue interest at the rate of 2.90% per annum, the New 2021 Notes will accrue interest at 4.40% per annum and the New 2041 Notes will accrue interest at 5.70% per annum. The New Notes will accrue interest from and including the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the Initial Notes surrendered in exchange therefor or, if no interest has been paid on such Initial Notes, from the issue date of such Initial Notes; *provided* that if Initial Notes are surrendered for exchange on or after a record date for an interest payment date that will occur on or after the date of such exchange and as to which interest will be paid, interest on the New Notes received in exchange therefor will accrue from the date of such interest payment date. Interest on the New Notes is payable on May 30 and November 30, beginning on November 30, 2011. No additional interest will be paid on Initial Notes tendered and accepted for exchange.

Absence of Dissenter's Rights of Appraisal

Holders of the Initial Notes do not have any dissenter's rights of appraisal in connection with the exchange offer.

Procedures for Tendering

To tender in the exchange offer, a holder must complete, sign and date the applicable letter of transmittal or a facsimile thereof, have the signatures thereon guaranteed if required by the letter of transmittal and mail, or otherwise deliver, such letter of transmittal or such facsimile, together with any other required documents, to the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. In addition, either:

a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of such Initial Notes, if such procedure is available, into the exchange agent's account at the book-entry transfer facility, The Depository Trust Company, pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described below, must be received by the exchange agent prior to the expiration date with the applicable letter of transmittal; or

the holder must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

The method of delivery of Initial Notes, letter of transmittal and all other required documents is at the election and risk of the holders. If such delivery is by mail, it is recommended that registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, be used. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure timely delivery. No Initial Notes, letters of transmittal or other required documents should be sent to us. Delivery of all Initial Notes, if applicable, letters of transmittal and other documents must be made to the exchange agent at its address set forth in the letter of transmittal. Holders may also request their respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies or nominees to effect such tender for such holders.

The tender by a holder of Initial Notes will constitute an agreement between such holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein and in the applicable letter of transmittal.

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Any beneficial owner whose Initial Notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to tender should contact such registered holder promptly and instruct such registered holder to tender on its behalf.

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, must be guaranteed by any member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States or an eligible guarantor institution within the meaning of Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act or an eligible institution unless the Initial Notes tendered pursuant thereto are tendered (1) by a registered holder of Initial Notes who has not completed the box entitled Special Issuance Instructions or Special Delivery Instructions on the letter of transmittal or (2) for the account of an eligible institution.

If a letter of transmittal is signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, such person should so indicate when signing and, unless waived by us, evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to so act must be submitted with such letter of transmittal.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, time of receipt and withdrawal of the tendered Initial Notes will be determined by us in our sole discretion, which determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all Initial Notes not properly tendered or any Initial Notes which, if accepted, would, in the opinion of counsel for us, be unlawful. We also reserve the absolute right to waive any irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular Initial Notes. We will not waive any condition of the exchange offer with respect to an individual holder unless we waive that condition for all holders. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of Initial Notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person shall be under any duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of Initial Notes, nor shall any of them incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tendere of Initial Notes will not be deemed to have been made until such irregularities have been cured or waived. Any Initial Note received by the exchange agent that is not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned without cost to such holder by the exchange agent, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, promptly following the expiration date.

In addition, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion, subject to the provisions of the indenture pursuant to which the Initial Notes were issued:

to purchase or make offers for any Initial Notes that remain outstanding subsequent to the expiration date or, as described under Conditions, to terminate the exchange offer,

to redeem Initial Notes as a whole, or in part, at any time and from time to time, as described under Description of the Notes Redemption Optional Redemption, and

to the extent permitted under applicable law, to purchase Initial Notes in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise.

The terms of any such purchases or offers could differ from the terms of the exchange offer.

Each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its own account in exchange for Initial Notes where such Initial Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act and that it has not entered into any arrangement or understanding with us, or an affiliate of ours, to distribute the New Notes in connection with any resale of such New Notes. See Plan of Distribution.

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Acceptance of Initial Notes for Exchange; Delivery of New Notes

Upon satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to the exchange offer, all Initial Notes properly tendered will be accepted promptly after the expiration date and the New Notes will be issued promptly after acceptance of the Initial Notes. See Conditions. For purposes of the exchange offer, Initial Notes shall be deemed to have been accepted as validly tendered for exchange when, as and if we have given oral (promptly confirmed in writing) or written notice thereof to the exchange agent.

For each Initial Note of any series accepted for exchange, the holder of such Initial Note will receive a New Note of the respective series having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered Initial Note.

In all cases, issuance of New Notes for Initial Notes that are accepted for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of:

a timely book-entry confirmation of such Initial Notes into the exchange agent's account at the applicable book-entry transfer facility,

a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal, and

all other required documents.

If any tendered Initial Notes are not accepted for any reason described in the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, such unaccepted or such non-exchanged Initial Notes will be returned promptly without expense to the tendering holder thereof (if in certificated form), or credited to an account maintained with such book-entry transfer facility after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Book-Entry Transfer

The exchange agent has established an account with respect to the Initial Notes at the book-entry transfer facility for purposes of the exchange offer. Any financial institution that is a participant in the book-entry transfer facility's systems may make book-entry delivery of Initial Notes by causing the book-entry transfer facility to transfer such Initial Notes into the exchange agent's account at the book-entry transfer facility in accordance with such book-entry transfer facility's procedures for transfer. However, although delivery of Initial Notes may be effected through book-entry transfer at the book-entry transfer facility, the letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents must, in any case, be transmitted to and received by the exchange agent at the address set forth in the letter of transmittal on or prior to the expiration date or the guaranteed delivery procedures described below must be complied with.

Exchanging Book-Entry Notes

The exchange agent and the book-entry transfer facility have confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in the book-entry transfer facility may utilize the book-entry transfer facility's Automated Tender Offer Program (**ATOP**), procedures to tender Initial Notes.

Any participant in the book-entry transfer facility may make book-entry delivery of Initial Notes by causing the book-entry transfer facility to transfer such Initial Notes into the exchange agent's account in accordance with the book-entry transfer facility's ATOP procedures for transfer. However, the exchange for the Initial Notes so tendered will only be made after a book-entry confirmation of the book-entry transfer of Initial Notes into the exchange agent's account and timely receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal. The term **agent's message** means a message, transmitted by the book-entry transfer facility and received by the exchange agent and forming part of a book-entry confirmation, which states that the book-entry transfer facility has received an express acknowledgment from a participant tendering Initial Notes that are the subject of such book-entry confirmation, that such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal and that we may enforce such agreement against such participant.

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Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If the procedures for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on a timely basis, a tender may be effected if:

the tender is made through an eligible institution;

prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery from such eligible institution a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and notice of guaranteed delivery, substantially in the form provided by us, which:

- (1) sets forth the name and address of the holder of Initial Notes and identifies the Initial Notes tendered, including the principal amount of such Initial Notes;
- (2) states that the tender is being made thereby; and
- (3) guarantees that within three New York Stock Exchange (**NYSE**), trading days after the date of execution of the notice of guaranteed delivery, or a book-entry confirmation, as the case may be, and any other documents required by the letter transmittal will be deposited by the eligible institution with the exchange agent; and

a book-entry confirmation and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal are received by the exchange agent within three NYSE trading days after the date of execution of the notice of guaranteed delivery.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Tenders of Initial Notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective, a written notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date at the address set forth in the letter of transmittal. Any such notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person having tendered the Initial Notes to be withdrawn;

identify the Initial Notes to be withdrawn, including the principal amount of such Initial Notes;

in the case of Initial Notes tendered by book-entry transfer, specify the number of the account at the book-entry transfer facility from which the Initial Notes were tendered and specify the name and number of the account at the book-entry transfer facility to be credited with the withdrawn Initial Notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of such facility;

contain a statement that such holder is withdrawing its election to have such Initial Notes exchanged;

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be signed by the holder in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal by which such Initial Notes were tendered including any required signature guarantees, or be accompanied by documents of transfer to have the trustees with respect to the Initial Notes in the name of the person withdrawing the tender; and

specify the name in which such Initial Notes are registered, if different from the person who tendered such Initial Notes.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility and time of receipt of such notice will be determined by us, which determination shall be final and binding on all parties. Any Initial Notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offer. Any Initial Notes which have been tendered for exchange but which are not exchanged for any reason will be returned to the tendering holder thereof without cost to such holder, in the case of physically tendered Initial Notes, or credited to an account maintained with the book-entry transfer facility for the Initial Notes promptly after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. Properly withdrawn Initial Notes may be re-tendered by following one of the procedures described under **Procedures for Tendering** and **Book-Entry Transfer** above at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

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Conditions

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the exchange offer, or any extension of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange, or to exchange any New Notes for, any Initial Notes and we may terminate the exchange offer or, at our option, modify, extend or otherwise amend the exchange offer, if any of the following conditions are not satisfied on or prior to the expiration date:

no action or event shall have occurred or been threatened, no action shall have been taken, and no statute, rule, regulation, judgment, order, stay, decree or injunction shall have been issued, promulgated, enacted, entered, enforced or deemed to be applicable to the exchange offer or the exchange of Initial Notes for New Notes under the exchange offer by or before any court or governmental regulatory or administrative agency, authority, instrumentality or tribunal, including, without limitation, taxing authorities, that either:

- (1) challenges the making of the exchange offer or the exchange of Initial Notes for Exchange Notes under the exchange offer or might, directly or indirectly, be expected to prohibit, prevent, restrict or delay consummation of, or might otherwise adversely affect in any material manner, the exchange offer or the exchange of Initial Notes for New Notes under the exchange offer; or
- (2) in our reasonable judgment, could materially adversely affect our (or our subsidiaries) business, condition (financial or otherwise), income, operations, properties, assets, liabilities or prospects or materially impair the contemplated benefits to us of the exchange offer or the exchange of Initial Notes for New Notes under the exchange offer;

nothing has occurred or may occur that would or might, in our reasonable judgment, be expected to prohibit, prevent, restrict or delay the exchange offer or impair our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the exchange offer;

there shall not have occurred: (a) any general suspension of or limitation on trading in securities in Canadian or United States securities or financial markets, whether or not mandatory, (b) any material adverse change in the prices of the Initial Notes that are the subject of the exchange offer, (c) a material impairment in the general trading market for debt securities, (d) a declaration of a banking moratorium or any suspension of payments in respect of banks by federal or state authorities in Canada or the United States, whether or not mandatory, (e) a commencement of a war, armed hostilities, a terrorist act or other national or international calamity directly or indirectly relating to Canada or the United States, (f) any limitation, whether or not mandatory, by any governmental authority on, or other event having a reasonable likelihood of affecting, the extension of credit by banks or other lending institutions in Canada or the United States, (g) any material adverse change in the securities or financial markets in Canada or the United States generally or (h) in the case of any of the foregoing existing at the time of the commencement of the exchange offer, a material acceleration or worsening thereof; and

neither Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, nor Citibank, N.A., as indenture agent, with respect to the Indenture for the Initial Notes that are the subject of the exchange offer and the New Notes to be issued in the exchange offer shall have been directed by any holders of Initial Notes to object in any respect to, nor take any action that could, in our reasonable judgment, adversely affect the consummation of the exchange offer or the exchange of Initial Notes for New Notes under the exchange offer, nor shall the trustee or indenture agent have taken any action that challenges the validity or effectiveness of the procedures used by us in making the exchange offer or the exchange of Initial Notes for New Notes under the exchange offer.

The foregoing conditions are for our sole benefit and may be asserted by us, regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any such condition, or may be waived by us, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time in our reasonable discretion. All such conditions must be satisfied or waived by us, as applicable, at or before the expiration of the exchange offer.

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If any of the foregoing conditions are not satisfied, we may, at any time on or prior to the expiration date:

terminate the exchange offer and promptly return all tendered Initial Notes to the respective tendering holders;

modify, extend or otherwise amend the exchange offer and retain all tendered New Notes until the expiration date, as extended, subject, however, to the withdrawal rights of holders; or

waive the unsatisfied conditions with respect to the exchange offer and accept all Initial Notes tendered and not previously validly withdrawn.

We will not accept for exchange any Initial Notes tendered, and no New Notes will be issued in exchange for any such Initial Notes, if at such time any stop order shall be threatened or in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. We are required to use our commercially reasonable efforts to obtain the withdrawal of any order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement at the earliest practicable date.

In addition, subject to applicable law, we may in our absolute discretion terminate the exchange offer for any other reason.

Exchange Agent

Citibank, N.A. has been appointed as exchange agent for the exchange offer. Questions and requests for assistance and requests for additional copies of this prospectus, or of the letter of transmittal, should be directed to the exchange agent as provided in the letter of transmittal.

Fees and Expenses

The expenses of soliciting tenders pursuant to the exchange offer will be borne by us. The principal solicitation for tenders pursuant to the exchange offer is being made by mail; however, additional solicitations may be made by telephone, telecopy or in person by our officers and regular employees.

We will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or other persons soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse the exchange agent for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection therewith. We may also pay brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in forwarding copies of the prospectus and related documents to the beneficial owners of the Initial Notes, and in handling or forwarding tenders for exchange.

The expenses to be incurred by us in connection with the exchange offer will be paid by us, including fees and expenses of the exchange agent, indenture agent and trustee and accounting, legal, printing and related fees and expenses.

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of Initial Notes pursuant to the exchange offer. If, however, New Notes or Initial Notes for principal amounts not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be registered or issued in the name of any person other than the registered holder of the Initial Notes tendered, or if tendered Initial Notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal, or if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of Initial Notes pursuant to the exchange offer, then the amount of any such transfer taxes imposed on the registered holder or any other persons will be payable by the tendering holder. If satisfactory evidence of payment of such taxes or exemption therefrom is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of such transfer taxes will be billed directly to such tendering holder.

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Holders of Initial Notes who do not exchange their Initial Notes for New Notes pursuant to the exchange offer will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer of such Initial Notes as set forth in the legend thereon as a consequence of the issuance of the Initial Notes pursuant to exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. The Initial Notes may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred, except in compliance with the registration requirements of the Securities Act, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act or in a transaction not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act, and in compliance with applicable state securities laws. We do not currently anticipate that we will register the Initial Notes under the Securities Act. To the extent that Initial Notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market for untendered and tendered but unaccepted Initial Notes could be adversely affected. See **Risk Factors** If you fail to exchange your Initial Notes, they will continue to be restricted securities and may become less liquid.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing New Notes, we will receive in exchange Initial Notes of like principal amount, the terms of which are identical in all material respects to the New Notes. Initial Notes surrendered in exchange for New Notes will be retired and cancelled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, issuance of the New Notes will not result in any increase in our indebtedness and will evidence the same continuing indebtedness as the Initial Notes. We have agreed to bear all fees and expenses related to the exchange offer. No underwriter is being used in connection with the exchange offer.

CONSOLIDATED RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Barrick's unaudited ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated below was as follows, with the periods ending prior to January 1, 2011 calculated according to U.S. GAAP, and the period ended June 30, 2011 calculated according to IFRS:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2011
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	7x	7x	6x	(11)x	11x	14x

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The following table sets forth the cash and cash equivalents and the consolidated capitalization of Barrick as at June 30, 2011. The table below (which reflects financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS) should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Barrick as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010 (which were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP), including the notes thereto and the related management's discussion and analysis, the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements of Barrick for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the related management's discussion and analysis, and the business acquisition report incorporated by reference into or included in this prospectus.

	As at June 30, 2011 (in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,863
Long term debt ⁽²⁾	\$ 13,229
Equity:	
Capital stock	17,861
Retained earnings	2,531
Accumulated other comprehensive income	872
Other	314
Non-controlling interests	1,955
Total equity	23,533
Total capitalization ⁽³⁾	\$ 36,762

Notes:

- (1) Long-term debt excludes the current portion of long-term debt, asset retirement obligations, deferred income tax liabilities and other liabilities and includes capital leases. Refer to note 18b to Barrick's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and note 20b to Barrick's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 included in Schedule A to this prospectus for more information regarding Barrick's long-term debt.
- (2) Total capitalization is long-term debt plus total equity.

EARNINGS COVERAGE

This pro forma coverage information for the 12 months ended December 31, 2010 and the 12 months ended March 31, 2011 and the actual coverage information for the 12 months ended June 30, 2011 is included in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements. The coverages have been calculated using financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, for the period ended December 31, 2010, and in accordance with IFRS, for the periods ended March 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011. The coverages provided below are calculated to reflect the offering of New Notes under this prospectus in exchange for the Initial Notes as discussed under Use of Proceeds, and also include required adjustments for all issuances and repayments of long-term debt since December 31, 2010 and servicing costs incurred in relation thereto. Specifically, our pro forma earnings coverage calculations for the 12 months ended December 31, 2010 have been adjusted for the effect of this offering of New Notes in exchange for the Initial Notes, the Acquisition and our financing thereof, the repayment of certain debt and the retirement and cancellation of the Initial Notes, as if such Acquisition, financing, offering, issuance and retirement and cancellation had occurred on the first day of the applicable period. Our pro forma earnings coverage calculations for the 12 months ended March 31, 2011 have been similarly adjusted.

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Our pro forma interest requirements on our consolidated long-term debt would have been \$515 million for the 12 months ended December 31, 2010 (including amounts capitalized during the period). Our earnings before interest expense and income taxes for the 12 months ended December 31, 2010 were \$5,059 million, which is 9.8 times our pro forma interest requirements for this period.

Our pro forma interest requirements on our consolidated long-term debt would have been \$584 million for the 12 months ended March 31, 2011 (including amounts capitalized during the period). Our earnings before interest expense and income taxes for the 12 months ended March 31, 2011 were \$5,834 million which is 10.0 times our pro forma interest requirements for this period.

Our interest requirements on our consolidated long-term debt would have been \$485 million for the 12 months ended June 30, 2011 (including amounts capitalized during the period). Our earnings before interest expense and income taxes for the 12 months ended June 30, 2011 were \$6,136 million which is 12.7 times our interest requirements for this period.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES AND GUARANTEES

The following description of the particular terms of the New Notes and the related Guarantees does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to all of the provisions of the New Notes and the Indenture (as defined below), including the definition of certain terms contained therein. In this section, the term **Barrick** refers only to Barrick Gold Corporation without any of its subsidiaries and the term **BNAF** refers only to Barrick North America Finance LLC without any of its subsidiaries. In this section, the term **Issuer** refers, as applicable, to Barrick, as issuer of the New 2014 Notes and the New 2016 Notes, and BNAF, as issuer of the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes. In this Description of the Notes and Guarantees, the term **BNAF Notes** means the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes.

The Initial 2014 Notes, the Initial 2016 Notes, the Initial 2021 Notes and the Initial 2041 Notes were each a separate series of debt securities issued, and the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes, the New 2021 Notes and the New 2041 Notes will each be a separate series of debt securities to be issued, under an indenture (the **Indenture**) among Barrick, BNAF, Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (the **Trustee**), and Citibank, N.A., as indenture agent, dated as of June 1, 2011.

The following summary highlights some of the provisions of the Indenture, and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. The Indenture has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

General

The Initial 2014 Notes were initially issued in an aggregate principal amount of \$700,000,000. The New 2014 Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Barrick and will mature on May 30, 2014. The New 2014 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 1.75% per annum from and including June 1, 2011 or from and including the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 30 and November 30 of each year, commencing November 30, 2011, to the persons in whose names the New 2014 Notes are registered at the close of business on the preceding May 15 or November 15, as the case may be.

The Initial 2016 Notes were initially issued in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,100,000,000. The New 2016 Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Barrick and will mature on May 30, 2016. The New 2016 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 2.90% per annum from and including June 1, 2011 or from and including the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 30 and November 30 of each year, commencing November 30, 2011, to the persons in whose names the New 2016 Notes are registered at the close of business on the preceding May 15 or November 15, as the case may be.

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The Initial 2021 Notes were initially issued in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,350,000,000. The New 2021 Notes will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of BNAF and will mature on May 30, 2021. The New 2021 Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Barrick, which Guarantees will be an unsecured, unsubordinated obligation of Barrick. The New 2021 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 4.40% per annum from and including June 1, 2011 or from and including the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 30 and November 30 of each year, commencing November 30, 2011, to the persons in whose names the New 2021 Notes are registered at the close of business on the preceding May 15 or November 15, as the case may be.

The Initial 2041 Notes were initially issued in an aggregate principal amount of \$850,000,000. The New 2041 Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of BNAF and will mature on May 30, 2041. The New 2041 Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Barrick, which Guarantees will be an unsecured, unsubordinated obligation of Barrick. The New 2041 Notes will bear interest at the rate of 5.70% per annum from and including June 1, 2011 or from and including the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 30 and November 30 of each year, commencing November 30, 2011, to the persons in whose names the New 2041 Notes are registered at the close of business on the preceding May 15 or November 15, as the case may be.

Payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, the New Notes will be made in United States dollars. The New Notes will trade in the Same-Day Funds Settlement System of The Depository Trust Company (the **Depository**), and secondary market trading activity in the New Notes will therefore be required by the Depository to settle in immediately available funds. The Depository is the financial institution that acts as the sole direct holder of the Global Securities (as defined below). Any person wishing to own New Notes issued in the form of Global Securities must do so indirectly by virtue of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that, in turn, has an account with the Depository.

Interest on the New Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, the New Notes will be payable, and the New Notes may be presented for registration of transfer and exchange, at the office or agency of the applicable Issuer, maintained for such purpose in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, which initially shall be the office of the Indenture Agent at 111 Wall Street, 15th Floor Window, New York, New York 10005.

If an interest payment date or the maturity date of a particular series of New Notes falls on a day that is not a Business Day (as defined below), the related payment of principal and interest will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest on such payment will accrue for the period from and after such interest payment date or maturity date, as the case may be. For purposes of this paragraph, the term **Business Day** means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday which is not a day on which banking institutions in The City of New York are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

The New Notes will not be entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund and will not be subject to repurchase by the applicable Issuer at the option of the holders thereof prior to maturity except as described below under **Change of Control Repurchase Event**.

The New Notes will be issued in fully registered form without coupons in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. As described below under **Global Securities and Book-Entry System**, the New Notes will be issued in book-entry form and will be evidenced by one or more Global Securities. Subject to the terms of the Indenture, no service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange or redemption of New Notes, except for certain taxes or other governmental charges that may be imposed with any registration of transfer or exchange. The Issuers have appointed the Indenture Agent as security registrar.

Each of Barrick and BNAF may issue debt securities and incur additional indebtedness other than through the offering of debt securities under the Indenture.

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The term **Securities** as used in this Description of the Notes and Guarantees refers to all securities (other than Guarantees) issued under the Indenture, including the Notes, and the term **Guarantees** as used in this Description of the Notes and Guarantees refers to any guarantees by Barrick of such Securities, including the Guarantees of the BNAF Notes. The Guarantees of the BNAF Notes will guarantee the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, the BNAF Notes and any Additional Amounts payable with respect to the BNAF Notes when they become due and payable, whether at the stated maturity thereof, by declaration of acceleration or otherwise.

Reopening of the New Notes

Each Issuer may, from time to time, without notice to, or the consent of, the holders of the New Notes of any series that it has issued, create and issue additional notes under the Indenture equal in rank to the New Notes of such series in all respects (or in all respects except for the issue price, the payment of interest accruing prior to the issue date of the additional New Notes of such series and/or the first payment of interest following the issue date of the additional New Notes of such series) so that the additional New Notes of such series may be consolidated with and form a single series with, and have the same terms as to status, redemption and otherwise as, the New Notes of such series.

Optional Redemption

Each Issuer may redeem the New Notes of any series issued by it, in whole or from time to time in part, on any date (each, a **redemption date**) at a redemption price (calculated by the applicable issuer) equal to the greater of

- (1) 100% of the principal amount of the New Notes of the series to be redeemed; and
- (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the New Notes of the series to be redeemed (exclusive of interest accrued to the applicable redemption date) discounted to such redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate (as defined below) plus 15 basis points for the New 2014 Notes, 20 basis points for the New 2016 Notes, 20 basis points for the New 2021 Notes and 25 basis points for the New 2041 Notes.

plus, in the case of both clauses (1) and (2) above, accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount of the New Notes of the series being redeemed to, but not including, such redemption date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on New Notes being redeemed that are due and payable on interest payment dates falling on or prior to the relevant redemption date will be payable to the holders of such New Notes registered as such at the close of business on the relevant record dates according to their terms and the provisions of the Indenture.

In connection with such optional redemption, the following defined terms apply:

Comparable Treasury Issue means, with respect to any redemption date for the New Notes of a series to be redeemed, the United States Treasury security selected by the Independent Investment Banker as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the New Notes of the series to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the New Notes of the series to be redeemed.

Comparable Treasury Price means, with respect to any redemption date for the New Notes of a series to be redeemed, (a) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, (b) if the applicable Issuer obtains fewer than four but more than one such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date, the average of all such quotations or (c) if the applicable Issuer obtains only one such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation for such redemption date, that Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation.

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Final Maturity Date means May 30, 2014 in the case of the New 2014 Notes, May 30, 2016 in the case of the New 2016 Notes, May 30, 2021 in the case of the New 2021 Notes and May 30, 2041 in the case of the New 2041 Notes.

Independent Investment Banker means, with respect to any redemption date for the New Notes of a series to be redeemed, the Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by the applicable Issuer.

Reference Treasury Dealer means, with respect to any redemption date for the New Notes of a series to be redeemed, each of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and their respective successors or, in each case, one of their respective affiliates which is a Primary Treasury Dealer (as defined below); *provided, however*, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in the United States (a **Primary Treasury Dealer**), the applicable Issuer shall substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer.

Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date for the New Notes of a series to be redeemed, the average, as determined by the applicable Issuer, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the applicable Issuer by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third Business Day preceding such redemption date.

Treasury Rate means, with respect to any redemption date for the New Notes of a series to be redeemed,

- (1) the yield, under the heading that represents the average for the immediately preceding week, appearing in the most recently published statistical release designated H.15 (519) or any successor publication which is published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and which establishes yields on actively traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to constant maturity under the caption Treasury Constant Maturities, for the maturity corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue (if no maturity is within three months before or after the Final Maturity Date for the New Notes of such series, yields for the two published maturities most closely corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue shall be determined and the Treasury Rate shall be interpolated or extrapolated from such yields on a straight line basis, rounding to the nearest month), or
- (2) if such release (or any successor release) is not published during the week preceding the calculation date or does not contain such yields, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, calculated using a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date.

The Treasury Rate shall be calculated on the third Business Day preceding the applicable redemption date. As used in the immediately preceding sentence and in the definition of Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations above, the term **Business Day** means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday which is not a day on which banking institutions in The City of New York are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of the New Notes to be redeemed at such holder's registered address. If less than all the New Notes of a series to be redeemed are to be redeemed at the option of the applicable Issuer, DTCC (as defined below) will select the New Notes of such series (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, in the case of Global Securities, and the Indenture Agent will select the New Notes to be redeemed pro rata, by lot or in such manner as it deems fair and appropriate, in the case of New Notes in definitive form.

Unless the applicable Issuer defaults in payment of the redemption price of a series of New Notes issued by it, on and after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the New Notes of such series or any portion thereof called for redemption on such redemption date.

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Each Issuer will have the right to purchase New Notes of any series issued by it in the market, by private contract or by tender at any time at any price.

Change of Control Repurchase Event

If a change of control repurchase event occurs in respect of a particular series of the New Notes, unless the Issuer of such series of New Notes has exercised its right to redeem such series of New Notes as described above under **Optional Redemption** or below under **Tax Redemption**, the Issuer of such series of New Notes will be required to make an offer to each holder of New Notes of such series to repurchase all or any part (in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's New Notes of such series at a repurchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the New Notes repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest on the New Notes repurchased to, but not including, the Repurchase Date (as defined below). Within 30 days following any change of control repurchase event or, at the applicable Issuer's option, prior to any change of control, but after the public announcement of the proposed change of control, the applicable Issuer will mail a notice to each holder of New Notes of such series, with a copy to the Trustee and the Indenture Agent, describing the transaction or transactions that constitute or may constitute the change of control repurchase event and offering to repurchase New Notes of the applicable series on the date specified in the notice (the **Repurchase Date**), which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, other than as may be required by law. The notice shall, if mailed prior to the date of consummation of the change of control, state that the offer to purchase is conditioned on a change of control repurchase event occurring on or prior to the Repurchase Date. Holders of New Notes electing to have their New Notes purchased pursuant to a change of control repurchase event offer will be required to surrender their New Notes, with the form entitled **Option of Holder to Elect Purchase** on the reverse of the New Note completed, to the paying agent at the address specified in the notice, or transfer their New Notes to the paying agent by book-entry transfer pursuant to the applicable procedures of the paying agent, prior to the close of business on the third business day prior to the Repurchase Date. The applicable Issuer will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the New Notes as a result of a change of control repurchase event. To the extent that the provisions of any applicable securities or corporate laws or regulations conflict with the change of control repurchase event provisions of the New Notes, the applicable Issuer will comply with the applicable securities or corporate laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the change of control repurchase event provisions of the New Notes by virtue of such conflict.

On the Repurchase Date following a change of control repurchase event, the applicable Issuer will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all New Notes or portions of the New Notes properly tendered pursuant to such Issuer's offer;
- (2) deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the aggregate purchase price in respect of all the New Notes or portions of the New Notes properly tendered pursuant to such Issuer's offer; and
- (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Indenture Agent the New Notes properly accepted pursuant to such Issuer's offer, together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of New Notes being purchased by such Issuer.

The Indenture Agent will promptly mail to each holder of New Notes properly tendered the purchase price for such New Notes (or make payment through the Depository), and the Indenture Agent will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book-entry) to each holder a replacement New Note of the applicable series equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of any New Notes of such series surrendered; *provided* that each replacement New Note will be in a minimum principal amount of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

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An Issuer will not be required to make an offer to repurchase New Notes of a series issued by it upon a change of control repurchase event if a third party makes such an offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements for an offer made by such Issuer, and such third party purchases all New Notes of such series properly tendered and not withdrawn under its offer.

For purposes of the foregoing discussion of a repurchase at the option of holders, the following definitions are applicable:

change of control means the occurrence of any of the following:

- (1) the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger, amalgamation, plan of arrangement or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of Barrick and its subsidiaries taken as a whole to any person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) other than to Barrick or one of its subsidiaries;
- (2) the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger, amalgamation, plan of arrangement or consolidation) the result of which is that any person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) (other than a subsidiary of Barrick) becomes the beneficial owner (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the combined voting power of Barrick's voting stock or other voting stock into which Barrick's voting stock is reclassified, consolidated, exchanged or changed measured by voting power rather than number of shares;
- (3) Barrick consolidates with, or merges or amalgamates with or into, or enters into a plan of arrangement with, any person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), or any person consolidates with, or merges with or into, Barrick, in any such event pursuant to a transaction in which any of the outstanding voting stock of Barrick or such other person is converted into or exchanged for cash, securities or other property, other than any such transaction where the shares of the voting stock of Barrick outstanding immediately prior to such transaction constitute, or are converted into or exchanged for, a majority of the voting stock of the surviving person or any direct or indirect parent company of the surviving person immediately after giving effect to such transaction;
- (4) the first day on which the majority of the members of the board of directors of Barrick cease to be continuing directors; or
- (5) the adoption of a plan relating to the liquidation or dissolution of Barrick.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a transaction will not be deemed to involve a change of control if (1) Barrick becomes a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of a holding company and (2)(A) the direct or indirect holders of the voting stock of such holding company immediately following that transaction are substantially the same as the holders of Barrick's voting stock immediately prior to that transaction or (B) immediately following that transaction, no person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) (other than a holding company satisfying the requirements of this sentence) is the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the voting stock of such holding company.

The definition of change of control includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of Barrick's and its subsidiaries' assets taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of Notes to require an Issuer to repurchase such holder's Notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of Barrick's and its subsidiaries' assets taken as a whole to another person may be uncertain.

change of control repurchase event means the applicable series of New Notes ceases to be rated investment grade by each of the rating agencies on any date during the 60-day period (which period shall be extended so long as the rating of the applicable series of New Notes is under publicly announced consideration

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for a possible downgrade by any of the rating agencies) (the **trigger period**) after the earlier of (1) the occurrence of a change of control, and (2) public notice of the intention by Barrick to effect a change of control. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a change of control repurchase event will be deemed not to have occurred in connection with any particular change of control unless and until such change of control has actually been consummated. Neither the Trustee nor the Indenture Agent shall have any obligation to monitor the rating of the New Notes during this period or otherwise.

continuing director means, as of any date of determination, any member of the board of directors of Barrick who:

- (1) was a member of such board of directors on the date of the closing of this offering; or
- (2) was nominated for election, elected or appointed to such board of directors with the approval of a majority of the continuing directors who were members of such board of directors at the time of such nomination, election or appointment (either by a specific vote or by approval of Barrick's proxy statement in which such member was named as a nominee for election as a director, without objection to such nomination).

investment grade means a rating of Baa3 or better by Moody's (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of Moody's); a rating of BBB- or better by S&P (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of S&P); and the equivalent investment grade credit rating from any additional rating agency or rating agencies selected by Barrick as a replacement rating agency or replacement ratings agencies.

Moody's means Moody's Investors Service Inc., a subsidiary of Moody's Corporation, and its successors.

rating agency means each of Moody's and S&P; *provided* that if either Moody's or S&P ceases to rate the New Notes or fails to make a rating of the New Notes publicly available for reasons outside of Barrick's control, Barrick may select (as certified by a resolution of Barrick's board of directors) a nationally recognized statistical rating organization as such term is used in Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act, as a replacement agency for Moody's or S&P, or both of them, as the case may be.

S&P means Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and its successors.

voting stock of any specified person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) as of any date means the capital stock of such person that is at the time entitled to vote generally in the election of the board of directors of such person.

The change of control repurchase event feature of the New Notes may in certain circumstances make more difficult or discourage a sale or takeover of Barrick and, thus, the removal of incumbent management. Subject to the limitations discussed below, Barrick could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancings or other recapitalizations, that would not constitute a change of control repurchase event under the New Notes, but that could increase the amount of indebtedness outstanding at such time or otherwise affect Barrick's capital structure or credit ratings on the New Notes. Restrictions on Barrick's ability to incur liens are contained in the covenant as described under **Certain Covenants - Limitation on Liens**.

Barrick and/or BNAF may not have sufficient funds to repurchase all of the New Notes upon a change of control repurchase event.

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Certain Covenants

Limitation on Liens

Barrick will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, create, incur or assume any Lien (except for Permitted Liens) on any Principal Assets securing payment of Indebtedness of Barrick or any of its Subsidiaries unless the Securities (together with, at Barrick's option, any other obligations that are not subordinate in right of payment to the Securities) are secured equally and ratably with (or prior to) any and all obligations secured or to be secured by any such Lien and for so long as such obligations are so secured. For greater certainty, the following do not constitute Liens securing payment of Indebtedness:

all rights reserved to or vested in any Governmental Authority by the terms of any lease, license, franchise, grant or permit held by Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary, or by any statutory provision, to terminate any such lease, license, franchise, grant or permit, or to require annual or other periodic payments as a condition of the continuance thereof or to distraint against or to obtain a charge on any property or assets of Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary in the event of failure to make any such annual or other periodic payment;

any Lien upon any Principal Asset in favor of any party to a joint development or operating agreement or any similar person paying all or part of the expenses of developing or conducting operations for the recovery, storage, treatment, transportation or sale of the mineral resources of the Principal Asset (or property or assets with which it is united) that secures the payment to such person of Barrick's or any Restricted Subsidiary's proportionate part of such development or operating expenses;

any acquisition by Barrick or by any Restricted Subsidiary of any Principal Asset subject to any reservation or exception under the terms of which any vendor, lessor or assignor creates, reserves or excepts or has created, reserved or excepted an interest in precious metals or any other mineral or timber in place or the proceeds thereof; and

any conveyance or assignment whereby Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary conveys or assigns to any Person or Persons an interest in precious metals or any other mineral or timber in place or the proceeds thereof.

This covenant applies to Barrick and its Restricted Subsidiaries, which term does not include Subsidiaries of Barrick that maintain a substantial portion of their fixed assets outside of Canada or the United States.

Consolidation, Amalgamation and Merger

Neither Barrick nor BNAF may consolidate or amalgamate with or merge into any other Person or convey, transfer or lease its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any other Person unless:

in a transaction in which Barrick or BNAF, as applicable, does not survive or continue in existence or in which Barrick or BNAF, as applicable, transfers or leases its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any other Person, the successor entity is a corporation, partnership or trust organized under the laws of (i) Canada or any province or territory of Canada, (ii) the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia or (iii) if such transaction would not impair (as determined by the Board of Directors of Barrick by resolution) the rights of the holders of the applicable series of New Notes or the related Guarantees, if any, any other country;

the surviving entity shall expressly assume by a supplemental indenture the obligations of Barrick or BNAF, as applicable, in respect of the applicable series of New Notes, and Barrick, if applicable, in respect of the Guarantees, and the performance and observance of every covenant of the Indenture to be performed or observed by Barrick or BNAF, as the case may be;

immediately before and after giving effect to any such transaction, no Event of Default or event that after notice or passage of time or both would be an Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing; and

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if, as a result of any such transaction, any Principal Assets would become subject to a Lien, then, unless such Lien could be created pursuant to the Indenture provisions described under Limitation on Liens above without equally securing the Securities, Barrick and BNAF, prior to or simultaneously with such transaction, shall have caused the Securities to be secured equally with or prior to the indebtedness secured by such Lien.

In a transaction in which Barrick or BNAF, as applicable, does not survive or continue in existence or in which Barrick or BNAF, as applicable, conveys, transfers or leases its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any other Person, if the successor entity is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, the surviving entity shall, pursuant to the supplemental indenture referred to in the preceding paragraph, expressly become obligated (i) to pay Additional Amounts with respect to the applicable series of New Notes and/or the Guarantees, as applicable, in the manner set forth under Payment of Additional Amounts below, adding the name of such successor jurisdiction (if other than Canada) in each place that Canada appears in Payment of Additional Amounts below and adding references to the provinces, territories, states or other applicable political subdivisions of such successor jurisdiction (if other than Canada) in addition to references to the provinces and territories of Canada appearing in Payment of Additional Amounts below, and (ii) to provide an opinion of counsel in such successor jurisdiction or a ruling from the applicable taxing authority in such successor jurisdiction in connection with any defeasance of such series of New Notes, adding the name of such successor jurisdiction (if other than Canada) in each place that Canada appears in the second bullet of the second paragraph in Defeasance below and adding references to the federal, provincial, territorial and state taxes of such successor jurisdiction (if other than Canada) in each place that references to Canadian federal and provincial taxes appear in the second bullet of the second paragraph in Defeasance below.

Certain Definitions Applicable to Covenants

Consolidated Net Tangible Assets means, at a particular date, the aggregate amount of assets (less applicable reserves and other properly deductible items) shown on the most recent consolidated financial statements of Barrick filed with or furnished to the Commission by Barrick (or, in the event that Barrick is not required by law or pursuant to the Indenture to file reports with the Commission, as set forth on the most recent consolidated financial statements provided to the Trustee) less (a) all current liabilities (excluding any portion constituting Funded Debt); (b) all goodwill, trade names, trademarks, patents, unamortized debt discount and expense and other like intangibles (excluding from intangibles, for greater certainty, mineral rights, interests in mineral properties, deferred mining, acquisition, exploration and stripping costs and deferred charges relating to hedging agreements); and (c) appropriate adjustments on account of minority interests of other persons holding shares of any of the Subsidiaries, all as set forth on the most recent balance sheet of Barrick and its consolidated Subsidiaries filed with or furnished to the Commission by Barrick (or, in the event that Barrick is not required by law or pursuant to the Indenture to file reports with the Commission, as set forth on the most recent consolidated financial statements provided to the Trustee) (but in any event, as of a date within 150 days of the date of determination) and computed in accordance with the accounting principles used in Barrick's annual financial statements contained in Barrick's annual report delivered to its shareholders in respect of the fiscal year immediately prior to the date of such computation, which, on the date of this prospectus, were U.S. GAAP; *provided* that in no event shall any amount be deducted in respect of unrealized mark-to-market adjustments (whether positive or negative and whether or not reflected in Barrick's consolidated financial statements) relating to hedging and other financial risk management activities of Barrick or any of its Subsidiaries (including, without limitation, commodity, interest rate and foreign exchange trading and sales agreements).

Financial Instrument Obligations means obligations arising under:

interest rate swap agreements, forward rate agreements, floor, cap or collar agreements, futures or options, insurance or other similar agreements or arrangements, or any combination thereof, entered into by a Person relating to interest rates or pursuant to which the price, value or amount payable thereunder is dependent or based upon interest rates in effect from time to time or fluctuations in interest rates occurring from time to time;

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currency swap agreements, cross-currency agreements, forward agreements, floor, cap or collar agreements, futures or options, insurance or other similar agreements or arrangements, or any combination thereof, entered into by a Person relating to currency exchange rates or pursuant to which the price, value or amount payable thereunder is dependent or based upon currency exchange rates in effect from time to time or fluctuations in currency exchange rates occurring from time to time; and

commodity swap, hedging or sales agreements, floor, cap or collar agreements, commodity futures or options or other similar agreements or arrangements, or any combination thereof, entered into by a Person relating to one or more commodities or pursuant to which the price, value or amount payable thereunder is dependent or based upon the price of one or more commodities in effect from time to time or fluctuations in the price of one or more commodities occurring from time to time.

Funded Debt as applied to any Person, means all indebtedness of such Person maturing after, or renewable or extendable at the option of such Person beyond, 12 months from the date of determination.

Governmental Authority means any nation or government, any state, province, territory or other political subdivision thereof and any entity exercising executive, legislative, judicial, regulatory or administrative functions of or pertaining to government.

Indebtedness means obligations for money borrowed whether or not evidenced by notes, bonds, debentures or other similar evidences of indebtedness.

Lien means any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance of any kind created, incurred or assumed in order to secure payment of Indebtedness.

Non-Recourse Debt means Indebtedness to finance the creation, development, construction or acquisition of properties or assets and any increases in or extensions, renewals or refinancings of such Indebtedness, *provided* that the recourse of the lender thereof (including any agent, trustee, receiver or other Person acting on behalf of such entity) in respect of such Indebtedness is limited in all circumstances to the properties or assets created, developed, constructed or acquired in respect of which such Indebtedness has been incurred, to the capital stock and debt securities of the Subsidiary that acquires or owns such properties or assets and to the receivables, inventory, equipment, chattels, contracts, intangibles and other assets, rights or collateral connected with the properties or assets created, developed, constructed or acquired and to which such lender has recourse.

North American Subsidiary means any Subsidiary that maintains a substantial portion of its fixed assets within Canada or the United States.

Permitted Liens means:

Liens existing on the date of the Indenture, or arising thereafter pursuant to contractual commitments entered into prior to such date;

Liens securing the Securities;

Liens incidental to the conduct of the business of Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary or the ownership of their assets that, in the aggregate, do not materially impair the operation of the business of Barrick and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole, including, without limitation, any such Liens created pursuant to joint development agreements and leases, subleases, royalties or other similar rights granted to or reserved by others;

Purchase Money Mortgages;

any Lien on any Principal Asset existing at the time Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary acquires the Principal Asset (or any business entity then owning the Principal Asset) whether or not assumed by Barrick or such Restricted Subsidiary and whether or not such Lien was given to secure the payment of the purchase price of the Principal Asset (or any entity then owning the Principal

Asset), *provided* that no such Lien shall extend to any other Principal Asset;

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any Lien to secure Indebtedness owing to Barrick or to another Subsidiary;

Liens on the assets of a corporation existing at the time the corporation is liquidated or merged into, or amalgamated or consolidated with, Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary or at the time of the sale, lease or other disposition to Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary of the properties of such corporation as, or substantially as, an entirety;

any attachment or judgment Lien, *provided* that (i) the execution or enforcement of the judgment it secures is effectively stayed and the judgment is being contested in good faith, (ii) the judgment it secures is discharged within 60 days after the later of the entering of such judgment or the expiration of any applicable stay, or (iii) the payment of the judgment secured is covered in full (subject to a customary deductible) by insurance;

any Lien in connection with Indebtedness which by its terms is Non-Recourse Debt;

any Lien for taxes, assessments or governmental charges or levies (a) that are not yet due and delinquent or (b) the validity of which is being contested in good faith;

any Lien of materialmen, mechanics, carriers, workmen, repairmen, landlords or other similar Liens, or deposits to obtain the release of these Liens;

any Lien (a) to secure public or statutory obligations (including reclamation and closure bonds and similar obligations), (b) to secure payment of workmen's compensation, employment insurance or other forms of governmental insurance or benefits, (c) to secure performance in connection with tenders, leases of real property, environmental, land use or other governmental or regulatory permits, bids or contracts or (d) to secure (or in lieu of) surety or appeal bonds, and Liens made in the ordinary course of business for similar purposes;

any Lien granted in the ordinary course of business in connection with Financial Instrument Obligations;

any Lien created for the sole purpose of renewing or refunding any of the Liens described in the list above, *provided* that the Indebtedness secured thereby shall not exceed the principal amount of Indebtedness so secured at the time of such renewal or refunding, and that such renewal or refunding Lien shall be limited to all or any part of the same property which secured the Lien renewed or refunded; and

any Lien not otherwise permitted under the list above, *provided* that the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness secured by all such Liens would not then exceed 10% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

Person means an individual, partnership, corporation, business trust, trust, unincorporated association, joint venture, Governmental Authority or other entity of whatever nature.

Principal Asset means (i) any real property interest (all such interests forming an integral part of a single development or operation being considered as one interest), including any mining claims and leases, and any plants, buildings or other improvements thereon, and any part thereof, located in Canada or the United States that is held by Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary and has a net book value, on the date as of which the determination is being made, exceeding 5% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets (other than any such interest that the Board of Directors of Barrick determines by resolution is not material to the business of Barrick and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole) or (ii) any of the capital stock or debt securities issued by any Restricted Subsidiary.

Purchase Money Mortgage means any Lien on any Principal Asset (or the capital stock or debt securities of any Restricted Subsidiary that acquires or owns any Principal Asset) incurred in connection with the acquisition of that Principal Asset or the construction or repair of any fixed improvements on that Principal Asset (or in connection with financing the costs of acquisition of that Principal Asset or the construction or repair of

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improvements on that Principal Asset), *provided* that the principal amount of Indebtedness secured by any such Lien shall at no time exceed 100% of the original cost to Barrick or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Principal Asset or such construction or repairs.

Restricted Subsidiary means any North American Subsidiary that owns or leases a Principal Asset referred to in clause (i) of the definition of Principal Asset or is engaged primarily in the business of owning or holding capital stock of one or more Restricted Subsidiaries. Restricted Subsidiary, however, does not include (1) any Subsidiary whose primary business consists of (A) financing operations in connection with leasing and conditional sale transactions on behalf of Barrick and its Subsidiaries, (B) purchasing accounts receivable or making loans secured by accounts receivable or inventory or (C) being a finance company or (2) any Subsidiary which the Board of Directors of Barrick has determined by resolution does not maintain a substantial portion of its fixed assets within Canada or the United States.

Subsidiary means (i) a corporation more than 50% of the outstanding Voting Stock of which at the time of determination is owned, directly or indirectly, by Barrick or by one or more Subsidiaries of Barrick and the votes carried by such Voting Stock are sufficient, if exercised, to elect a majority of the board of directors of the corporation or (ii) any other Person (other than a corporation) in which at the time of determination Barrick or one or more Subsidiaries of Barrick, directly or indirectly, has or have at least a majority ownership and power to direct the policies, management and affairs of the Person.

Voting Stock means securities or other ownership interests of a corporation, partnership or other entity having by the terms thereof ordinary voting power to vote in the election of the board of directors or other persons performing similar functions of such corporation, partnership or other entity (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency).

Payment of Additional Amounts

All payments made by or on behalf of Barrick under or with respect to the New Notes issued by it or any Guarantees will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge (including penalties, interest and other liabilities related thereto) imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Government of Canada or any province or territory thereof or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having power to tax (hereafter **Canadian Taxes**), unless Barrick is required to withhold or deduct Canadian Taxes by law or by the interpretation or administration thereof. If Barrick is so required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Canadian Taxes from any payment made under or with respect to any New Notes issued by it or any Guarantees, Barrick will pay to each holder of such New Notes such additional amounts (**Additional Amounts**) as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each such holder after such withholding or deduction (and after deducting any Canadian Taxes on such Additional Amounts) will not be less than the amount such holder would have received if such Canadian Taxes had not been withheld or deducted, except as described below. However, no Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to a payment made to a holder of New Notes (such holder, an **Excluded Holder**) in respect of the beneficial owner thereof:

with which Barrick does not deal at arm's length (for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada)) at the time of the making of such payment;

which is subject to such Canadian Taxes by reason of the holder of New Notes being a resident, domiciliary or national of, engaged in business or maintaining a permanent establishment or other physical presence in or otherwise having some connection with Canada or any province or territory thereof otherwise than by the mere holding of the New Notes or the receipt of payments thereunder;

which is subject to such Canadian Taxes by reason of the holder of the New Notes' failure to comply with any certification, identification, documentation or other reporting requirements if compliance is required by law, regulation, administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to

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exemption from, or a reduction in the rate of deduction or withholding of, such Canadian Taxes (*provided* that Barrick advises the Trustee, the Indenture Agent and the holders of the New Notes then outstanding of any change in such requirements); or

which is a fiduciary or partnership or Person other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent that the Canadian Taxes would not have been imposed on such payment had such holder been the sole beneficial owner of such New Notes.

Barrick will also:

make such withholding or deduction; and

remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant authority in accordance with applicable law.

Barrick will furnish to the holders of the affected series of New Notes, within 60 days after the date the payment of any Canadian Taxes is due pursuant to applicable law, certified copies of tax receipts or other documents evidencing such payment by such person, or if no tax receipt is issued by the relevant taxing authority, other documents informing the holders of such New Notes that such payment has been made.

Barrick will indemnify and hold harmless the Trustee, the Indenture Agent, the Exchange Agent and each holder of the affected series of New Notes (other than an Excluded Holder) from and against, and upon written request reimburse each such holder for the amount (excluding any Additional Amounts that have previously been paid by an Issuer with respect thereto) of:

any Canadian Taxes so levied or imposed and paid by such holder as a result of payments made under or with respect to the affected series of New Notes or the related Guarantees, if applicable;

any liability (including penalties, interest and expenses) arising therefrom or with respect thereto; and

any Canadian Taxes imposed with respect to any reimbursement under the preceding two bullet points, but excluding any such Canadian Taxes on such holder's net income.

In any event, no Additional Amounts or indemnity amounts will be payable on account of any Canadian Taxes under the provisions described above in respect of any New Note in excess of the Additional Amounts and the indemnity amounts which would be required if, at all relevant times, the holder of such New Note were a resident of the United States and a qualifying person and/or a financial institution for purposes of the Canada-U.S. Income Tax Convention (1980), as amended, including any protocols thereto. As a result of the limitation on the payment of Additional Amounts and indemnity amounts discussed in the preceding sentence, the Additional Amounts or indemnity amounts received by certain holders of New Notes will be less than the amount of Canadian Taxes withheld or deducted or the amount of Canadian Taxes (and related amounts) levied or imposed giving rise to the obligation to pay the indemnity amounts, as the case may be, and, accordingly, the net amount received by such holders of New Notes will be less than the amount such holders would have received had there been no such withholding or deduction in respect of Canadian Taxes or had such Canadian Taxes (and related amounts) not been levied or imposed.

Wherever in the Indenture there is mentioned, in any context, the payment of principal, premium, if any, interest, if any, or any other amount payable under or with respect to a Security or a Guarantee, such mention shall be deemed to include mention of the payment of Additional Amounts to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

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Tax Redemption

Each Issuer may redeem the New Notes of any series issued by it at any time, in whole but not in part, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof together with accrued and unpaid interest to the date fixed for redemption (*provided* that instalments of interest on such New Notes that are due and payable on interest payment dates falling on or prior to the relevant redemption date will be payable to the holders of such New Notes registered as such at the close of business on the relevant record dates according to their terms and the provisions of the Indenture), upon the giving of a notice as described below, if:

as a result of any change (including any announced prospective change) in or amendment to the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of Canada (or the jurisdiction of organization of the successor to the applicable Issuer (if outside the United States) and, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, the jurisdiction of organization of the successor to Barrick (if outside the United States)) or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation, or any change in official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment is announced or becomes effective on or after the date of this prospectus, and which in a written opinion to the applicable Issuer of legal counsel of recognized standing has resulted or will result (assuming, in the case of any announced prospective change, that such announced change will become effective as of the date specified in such announcement and in the form announced) in such Issuer (or, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick (or its successor)) becoming obligated to pay, on the next succeeding date on which interest is due, Additional Amounts with respect to any New Note of such series or any related Guarantees as described under **Payment of Additional Amounts** ; or

on or after the date of this prospectus, any action has been taken by any taxing authority of, or any decision has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction in, Canada (or the jurisdiction of organization of the successor to the applicable Issuer (if outside the United States) and, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, the jurisdiction of organization of the successor to Barrick (if outside the United States)) or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, including any of those actions specified in the paragraph immediately above, whether or not such action was taken or decision was rendered with respect to the applicable Issuer (or, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick (or its successor)), or any change, amendment, application or interpretation shall be officially proposed, which, in any such case, in the written opinion to the applicable Issuer of legal counsel of recognized standing, will result (assuming, in the case of any announced prospective change, that such announced change will become effective as of the date specified in such announcement and in the form announced) in such Issuer or, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick (or its successor), becoming obligated to pay, on the next succeeding date on which interest is due, Additional Amounts with respect to any New Note of such series or any related Guarantees;

and, in any such case, the applicable Issuer or, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick (or its successor), in its business judgment, determines that such obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to it (or its successor).

In the event that an Issuer elects to redeem the New Notes of any series issued by it pursuant to the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraph, it shall deliver to the Trustee and the Indenture Agent a certificate, signed by an authorized officer, stating that it is entitled to redeem such New Notes pursuant to their terms.

Notice of intention to redeem such New Notes will be given not more than 60 nor less than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption and will specify the date fixed for redemption.

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Events of Default

The term **Event of Default** with respect to New Notes of any series means any of the following:

- (a) default in the payment of the principal of (or any premium on) any New Note of such series at its maturity;
- (b) default in the payment of any interest on any New Note of such series when it becomes due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;
- (c) default in the deposit of any sinking fund payment when the same becomes due by the terms of the New Notes of such series;
- (d) default in the performance, or breach, of any other covenant or agreement of the applicable Issuer (and, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick) in the Indenture in respect of the New Notes of such series (other than a covenant or agreement for which default or breach is specifically dealt with elsewhere in the Indenture), where such default or breach continues for a period of 90 days after written notice to the applicable Issuer by the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of all outstanding Securities affected thereby;
- (e) failure to pay when due, after the expiration of any applicable grace period, any portion of the principal of, or involuntary acceleration of the maturity (which acceleration is not rescinded or annulled within 10 days) of, Indebtedness of the applicable Issuer (or, if the New Notes of such series are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick) having an aggregate principal amount outstanding in excess of the greater of (i) \$150,000,000 and (ii) 5% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets; or
- (f) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization.

If an Event of Default described in clause (a), (b) or (c) above occurs and is continuing with respect to New Notes of any series, then the Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding New Notes of such series may require the principal amount (or, if the New Notes of such series are original issue discount securities or indexed securities, such portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms of such series) of all the outstanding New Notes of such series and any accrued but unpaid interest on such New Notes be paid immediately. If an Event of Default described in clause (d) above occurs and is continuing with respect to New Notes of one or more series, then the Trustee (acting at the direction of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all outstanding series affected thereby (as one class)) or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all series affected thereby (as one class) may require the principal amount (or, if any of the Securities of such affected series are original issue discount securities or indexed securities, such portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms of such affected series) of all the outstanding Securities of such affected series and any accrued but unpaid interest on such Securities be paid immediately. If an Event of Default described in clause (e) or (f) above occurs and is continuing, then the Trustee (acting at the direction of not less than 25% in principal amount of all outstanding Securities (as one class)) or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all outstanding Securities (as a class) may require the principal amount (or, if the Securities of any series are original issue discount securities or indexed securities, such portion of the principal amount as may be specified in the terms of such series) of all the outstanding Securities and any accrued but unpaid interest on such Securities be paid immediately. However, at any time after a declaration of acceleration with respect to Securities of one or more series has been made and before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Securities of such one or more series (as a single class), by written notice to the applicable Issuer (or Issuers, as the case may be) and the Trustee, may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul such acceleration.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights and powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders, unless the holders have offered to the Trustee indemnity

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satisfactory to the Trustee. If the holders provide such indemnity, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all series affected by an Event of Default may, subject to certain limitations, direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee, with respect to the Securities of all series affected by such Event of Default.

No holder of a Security of any series will have any right to institute any proceedings, unless:

such holder has previously given to the Trustee written notice of a continuing Event of Default with respect to the Securities of such series;

the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all series affected by such Event of Default have made written request and have offered indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee to institute such proceedings as trustee; and

the Trustee has failed to institute such proceeding, and has not received from the holders of a majority in the aggregate principal amount of outstanding Securities of all series affected by such Event of Default a direction inconsistent with such request, within 60 days after such notice, request and offer.

However, these limitations do not apply to a suit instituted by the holder of a Security for the enforcement of payment of principal of or interest on such Security on or after the applicable due date of such payment.

Each Issuer will be required to furnish to the Trustee annually an officers' certificate as to the performance of certain of its obligations under the Indenture and as to any default in such performance.

Defeasance

As used herein, the term "defeasance" means the discharge from some or all of the obligations of an Issuer under the Indenture with respect to a series of New Notes (and Barrick, with respect to any related Guarantees). If an Issuer deposits with the Indenture Agent sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, interest, any premium and any other sums due to the stated maturity or a redemption date of the New Notes of a series issued by it, then at its option:

such Issuer (and, if such New Notes are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick) will be discharged from its obligations with respect to the New Notes of such series with certain exceptions, such as the obligation to pay Additional Amounts, and the holders of the New Notes of such series will not be entitled to the benefits of the Indenture except for registration of transfer of New Notes of such series and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated New Notes of such series and certain other limited rights. Such holders may look only to such deposited funds or obligations for payment; or

such Issuer (and, if such New Notes are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick) will no longer be under any obligation to comply with the Limitation on Liens covenant, the Consolidation, Amalgamation and Merger covenant and certain other covenants under the Indenture, and certain Events of Default will no longer apply to it.

To exercise defeasance, the applicable Issuer also must deliver to the Trustee and the Indenture Agent:

an opinion of U.S. counsel to the effect that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the New Notes of the affected series to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that holders of the New Notes of the affected series will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance had not occurred;

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an opinion of Canadian counsel or a ruling from Canada Revenue Agency that there would be no such recognition of income, gain or loss for Canadian federal or provincial tax purposes and that holders of

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the New Notes of the affected series will be subject to Canadian federal and provincial income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance had not occurred; and

an opinion of U.S. counsel to the effect that all conditions precedent to such defeasance have been satisfied.

In addition, no Event of Default with respect to the New Notes of the affected series can have occurred and the applicable Issuer cannot be an insolvent person under the relevant legislation applicable to it. In order for U.S. counsel to deliver the opinion that would allow an Issuer (and, if such New Notes are guaranteed by Barrick, Barrick) to be discharged from all of its obligations under the New Notes, such Issuer must have received from, or there must have been published by, the Internal Revenue Service a ruling, or there must have been a change in law, so that the deposit and defeasance would not cause holders of the New Notes of the affected series to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes and so that such holders would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same time as would have been the case if such defeasance had not occurred.

Modifications and Waivers

The Indenture may be modified or amended with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Securities of all series affected by such modification or amendment (as a single class); *provided, however*, that the Issuers must receive consent from the holder of each outstanding Security of such affected series to:

change the stated maturity of the principal of, or interest on, such outstanding Security;

reduce the principal amount of or interest on such outstanding Security;

reduce the amount of the principal payable upon the acceleration of the maturity of an outstanding original issue discount security;

change the place or currency of payments on such outstanding Security;

impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such outstanding Security;

reduce the percentage in principal amount of outstanding Securities of such series from which the consent of holders is required to modify or amend the Indenture or waive compliance with certain provisions of the Indenture or waive certain defaults; or

modify any provisions of the Indenture relating to modifying or amending the Indenture or waiving past defaults or covenants except as otherwise specified.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of Securities of any series may waive compliance with certain restrictive provisions of the Indenture with respect to such series. The holders of a majority in principal amount of outstanding Securities of all series with respect to which an Event of Default has occurred may waive any past default under the Indenture, except a default in the payment of the principal of or interest on any Security or in respect of any item listed above.

The Indenture or the Securities may be amended or supplemented, without the consent of any holder of such Securities, in order to, among other things, cure any ambiguity or inconsistency or to make any change, in any case, that does not have a materially adverse effect on the rights of any holder of such Securities.

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Consent to Jurisdiction and Service

Under the Indenture, Barrick has irrevocably appointed CT Corporation System, 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10011 as its agent for service of process in any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Indenture, the New 2014 Notes, the New 2016 Notes and the Guarantees of the BNAF Notes and for actions brought under federal or state securities laws brought in any federal or state court located in The City of New York, and has submitted to such non-exclusive jurisdiction.

Governing Law

The Indenture, the New Notes and the related Guarantees will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Enforceability of Judgments

Since many of Barrick's assets are outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against Barrick, including judgments with respect to payments under the New Notes and the Guarantees, may not be collectible within the United States.

Barrick has been informed by its Canadian counsel, Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP, that a court of competent jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario (an **Ontario Court**) would give a judgment in Canadian dollars at an exchange rate determined in accordance with the *Courts of Justice Act* (Ontario) based upon a final and conclusive in personam judgment of a U.S. federal or New York state court located in the City of New York (**New York Court**) for a sum certain obtained against Barrick with respect to a claim pursuant to the Indenture, the New Notes or the related Guarantees without reconsideration of the merits, if:

the New York Court rendering such judgment had jurisdiction over Barrick, as recognized by the courts of the Province of Ontario for purposes of enforcement of foreign judgments (and submission by Barrick in the Indenture to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the New York Court will be sufficient for the purpose);

such judgment was: (a) not obtained by fraud or in any manner contrary to the principles of natural justice; (b) not for a claim based on any laws of the United States or the State of New York or any other jurisdiction other than the Province of Ontario which an Ontario Court would characterize under the laws of the Province of Ontario as revenue, expropriatory, penal or other public laws; (c) not contrary to public policy, as such term is interpreted under the laws of the Province of Ontario or contrary to any order made by the Attorney General of Canada under the Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act (Canada) or by the Competition Tribunal under the Competition Act (Canada) in respect of certain judgments referred to therein; and (d) subsisting and unsatisfied and not impeachable as void or voidable under New York law;

an action to enforce the judgment is commenced in the Ontario Court within any applicable limitation period; and *provided* that:

such Ontario Court has discretion to stay or decline to hear an action on such judgment if the judgment is under appeal, or there is another subsisting judgment in Ontario, New York or any other jurisdiction relating to the same cause of action as such judgment;

an action in Ontario on such judgment may be affected by bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally; and

no new admissible evidence relevant to the action is discovered prior to the rendering of judgment by an Ontario Court.

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Barrick has been advised by its Canadian counsel that there is some doubt as to the enforceability in Canada, against Barrick or against any of its directors, officers and experts who are not residents of the United States, by a court in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of United States courts, of civil liabilities predicated solely upon the United States federal securities laws.

Entire Agreement

The Indenture, the New Notes and the related Guarantees will constitute the entire agreement between Barrick, BNAF, the Trustee, the Indenture Agent and holders of New Notes pertaining to the New Notes. No implied covenant, agreement, representation or warranty will be read into the Indenture against Barrick or BNAF, including any covenant, agreement, representation or warranty pertaining to the protection of the reasonable expectations of holders of New Notes. For purposes of any rights or remedies under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) that holders of New Notes or the Trustee may assert or employ, any act or omission by Barrick or BNAF that does not constitute a default in the performance, or breach, of its respective covenants and agreements in the Indenture will be deemed conclusively to be fair and reasonable insofar as the interests of holders of New Notes are concerned and in accordance with the reasonable expectations of holders of New Notes pertaining to the New Notes. For greater certainty, representations, warranties and statements made by Barrick or BNAF or on their behalf (whether orally or in writing and whether in connection with the issue of the New Notes or thereafter) will not give rise to, or form the basis of, any reasonable expectations of holders of New Notes pertaining to the New Notes for purposes of any rights or remedies under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) that holders of New Notes, the Indenture Agent or the Trustee may assert or employ. Neither the Indenture, the New Notes nor the Guarantees of BNAF New Notes may be supplemented, amended or modified, directly or indirectly, except by one or more supplemental indentures entered into pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Indenture.

The above provisions are intended to preclude holders of New Notes from making assertions that any of Barrick or BNAF has obligations to them which extend beyond the covenants and agreements of Barrick and BNAF in the Indenture, or that an act or omission on the part of Barrick or BNAF which does not constitute a default in the performance, or breach, of its respective covenants and agreements in the Indenture, is nevertheless inconsistent with their reasonable expectations or otherwise unfair or unreasonable insofar as holders' interests are concerned.

The Trustee and Indenture Agent

The Trustee under the Indenture is Wilmington Trust Company. Barrick has agreed to provide to the Trustee (i) annual reports containing audited financial statements and (ii) quarterly reports for the first three quarters of each fiscal year containing unaudited financial information. Citibank, N.A. is the Indenture Agent under the Indenture. The Indenture Agent is acting as registrar, authentication agent and paying agent under the Indenture.

Delivery of reports, information and documents to the Trustee and the Indenture Agent is for informational purposes only and their respective receipt of such reports shall not constitute constructive notice of any information contained therein or determinable from information contained therein, including any Issuer's or any other Person's compliance with any of its covenants under the Indenture or the New Notes (as to which the Trustee and the Indenture Agent are entitled to rely exclusively on officer's certificates). Neither the Trustee nor the Indenture Agent shall be obligated to monitor or confirm, on a continuing basis or otherwise, any Issuer's, the Guarantor's or any other Person's compliance with the covenants described herein or with respect to any reports or other documents filed under the Indenture.

The Indenture Agent, or its affiliates, are also acting (i) as a lender under a revolving facility available to Barrick and certain affiliates and (ii) as a lender under certain other indebtedness of Barrick and its affiliates. The Indenture Agent, or its affiliates, also provide other banking services in the ordinary course of business to Barrick and its affiliates.

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Global Securities and Book-Entry System

The New Notes will be represented by one or more certificates in registered global form without interest coupons (the **Global Securities**) and will be deposited with the Trustee as custodian for the Depository and registered in the name of the Depository or its nominee.

Except as described below under **Special Situations When a Global Security Will be Terminated**, owners of beneficial interests in the New Notes will not be entitled to receive New Notes in definitive form and will not be considered holders of New Notes under the Indenture.

The Depository

The Depository has advised the Issuers as follows:

The Depository is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. The Depository holds and provides asset servicing for securities that the Depository's participants (**Direct Participants**) deposit with the Depository. The Depository also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. The Depository is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (**DTCC**). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of the Depository and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC, respectively, also are subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the NYSE Euronext and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the Depository's system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (**Indirect Participants**). The Depository's Rules applicable to its participants are on file with the Commission.

Purchases of New Notes under the Depository's system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for such New Notes on the Depository's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of New Notes represented by the Global Securities (a **Beneficial Owner**), is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from the Depository of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmation providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in Global Securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive New Notes in definitive form representing their ownership interests therein, except in the limited circumstances described under **Special Situations When a Global Security Will be Terminated**.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, the Global Securities deposited with the Depository will be registered in the name of the Depository's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of the Global Securities with the Depository and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. does not effect any change in beneficial ownership. The Depository has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Global Securities representing the New Notes. The Depository's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such New Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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Conveyance of notices and other communications by the Depository to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Unless physical certificates representing the New Notes have been issued, redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the New Notes are being redeemed, the Depository's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in the New Notes to be redeemed.

Neither the Depository nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the Global Securities representing the New Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with the Depository's procedures. Under its usual procedures, the Depository mails an omnibus proxy (an **Omnibus Proxy**) to the applicable Issuer as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the New Notes are credited on the applicable record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payments on the Global Securities representing the New Notes will be made to the Depository. The Depository's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on the Depository's records unless the Depository has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such date. Payments by Direct and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the account of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of such participants and not of the Depository, the Trustee, the Indenture Agent or any Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest to Cede & Co. is the responsibility of the applicable Issuer, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of the Depository, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants. None of Barrick, BNAF, the Trustee or the Indenture Agent will have any responsibility or liability for the disbursements of payments in respect of ownership interests in the New Notes by the Depository or the Direct or Indirect Participants or for maintaining or reviewing any records of the Depository or the Direct or Indirect Participants relating to ownership interests in the New Notes or the disbursement of payments in respect thereof.

The information in this section concerning the Depository and the Depository's system has been obtained from sources that the Issuers believe to be reliable, but is subject to any changes to the arrangements between the Issuers and the Depository and any changes to such procedures that may be instituted unilaterally by the Depository.

Special Investor Considerations for Global Securities

The obligations of Barrick and BNAF, as well as the obligations of the Trustee, the Indenture Agent and those of any third parties employed by Barrick, BNAF, the Trustee or the Indenture Agent run only to persons who are registered as holders of New Notes. For example, once an Issuer makes payment to the registered holder of a New Note, such Issuer has no further responsibility for the payment even if that holder is legally required to pass the payment along to you but does not do so. As an indirect holder, an investor's rights relating to a Global Security will be governed by the account rules of the investor's financial institution and of the Depository, as well as general laws relating to debt securities transfers.

An investor should be aware that when New Notes are issued in the form of Global Securities:

the investor cannot have New Notes registered in his or her own name;

the investor cannot receive physical certificates for his or her interest in the New Notes;

the investor must look to his or her own bank or brokerage firm for payments on the New Notes and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the New Notes;

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the investor may not be able to sell interests in the New Notes to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to hold the physical certificates of New Notes that they own;

the Depositary's policies will govern payments, transfers, exchange and other matters relating to the investor's interest in the Global Security. Barrick, BNAF, the Trustee and the Indenture Agent have no responsibility for any aspect of the Depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interest in the Global Security. Barrick, BNAF, the Trustee and the Indenture Agent also do not supervise the Depositary in any way; and

the Depositary will usually require that interests in a Global Security be purchased or sold within its system using same-day funds.

Special Situations When a Global Security Will be Terminated

In a few special situations described below, a Global Security will terminate and interests in it will be exchanged for physical certificates representing New Notes. After that exchange, an investor may choose whether to hold New Notes directly or indirectly through an account at its bank or brokerage firm. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in New Notes transferred into their own names, so that they will be direct holders.

The special situations for termination of a Global Security are:

when the Depositary notifies the applicable Issuer that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as Depositary (unless a replacement Depositary is named); and

when and if an Issuer decides to terminate a Global Security.

When a Global Security terminates, the Depositary (and not Barrick, BNAF, the Trustee, or the Indenture Agent) is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions that will be the initial direct holders.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Initial settlement for the New Notes will be made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between Depositary participants (**DTC Participants**) will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with the Depositary's rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using the Depositary's Same-Day Funds Settlement System. Secondary market trading between Clearstream Banking S.A. (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**) participants (**Clearstream Participants**) and/or Euroclear System (**Euroclear**) participants (**Euroclear Participants**) will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with the applicable rules and operating procedures of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, as applicable.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through the Depositary, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream Participants or Euroclear Participants, on the other, will be effected through the Depositary in accordance with the Depositary's rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by its U.S. depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering securities to or receiving securities from the Depositary, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to the Depositary. Clearstream Participants and Euroclear Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. depositaries.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of New Notes received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a DTC Participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the Depositary's settlement date. The credits or any transactions

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in the New Notes settled during the processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant on that business day. Cash received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of sales of the New Notes by or through a Clearstream Participant or a Euroclear Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the Depository's settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement through the Depository.

Although the Depository, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of New Notes among participants of the Depository, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time.

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U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CIRCULAR 230 NOTICE: TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CIRCULAR 230, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL TAX ISSUES CONTAINED OR REFERRED TO IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR ANY DOCUMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED BY YOU FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON YOU UNDER THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; (B) SUCH DISCUSSION IS WRITTEN FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS ADDRESSED HEREIN; AND (C) YOU SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON YOUR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

The following summary discusses certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the New Notes by U.S. Holders (as defined below) that will receive New Notes pursuant to the exchange offer and that will hold the New Notes as capital assets (generally, assets held for investment). The following discussion does not deal with the U.S. federal income tax consequences to any particular investor or to persons in special tax situations such as:

banks, insurance companies;

dealers in securities;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for the New Notes;

tax-exempt entities;

U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;

persons liable for alternative minimum tax;

persons holding New Notes as part of a straddle or conversion transaction for tax purposes; or

persons that did not acquire the Initial Notes in the initial distribution thereof at their original issue price.

The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and U.S. Treasury regulations, rulings and judicial decisions as of the date hereof. Those authorities may be changed, perhaps retroactively, so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will not challenge one or more of the tax consequences discussed herein.

A U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income and other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the New Notes based upon its particular situations including any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction. For purposes of this summary, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of New Notes that is:

a citizen or individual resident of the United States;

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a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source; or

a trust if (i) a U.S. court is able to exercise supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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If a partnership, or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds New Notes, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner of a partnership holding New Notes should consult its own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the New Notes.

The Exchange Offer

The exchange of the Initial Notes for the New Notes pursuant to the terms set forth in this prospectus should not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consequently, a U.S. Holder should not recognize gain or loss upon receipt of the New Notes, and ownership of the Initial Notes. For purposes of determining gain or loss upon the subsequent sale or exchange of the New Notes, a U.S. Holder's basis in the New Notes should be the same as such holder's basis in the Initial Notes exchanged. A U.S. Holder's holding period for the New Notes should include the holding period for the Initial Notes exchanged. The issue price and other U.S. federal income tax characteristics of the New Notes should be identical to the issue price and other U.S. federal income tax characteristics of the Initial Notes exchanged.

Additional Payments

In certain circumstances, we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of stated interest or principal on the New Notes. The obligation to make these payments may implicate the provisions of the U.S. Treasury regulations relating to contingent payment debt instruments. We believe that the likelihood that we will be obligated to make any such payments as a result of the contingency described in Description of the Notes and Guarantees Change of Control Repurchase Event is remote. Our determination is binding on a U.S. Holder unless such U.S. Holder discloses its contrary position in a statement attached to its timely filed United States federal income tax return for the taxable year during which a New Note was acquired. Our determination is not, however, binding on the IRS, and if the IRS were to challenge this determination, the tax consequences to a U.S. Holder could differ from those discussed herein. The remainder of this disclosure assumes that the New Notes will not be treated as contingent payment debt instruments for United States federal income tax purposes.

Interest on the New Notes

Interest on the New Notes generally will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time that such interest is paid or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Interest on the New Notes should constitute income from sources outside the United States and depending on the U.S. Holder's circumstances, be passive category income or general category income, for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Due to the complexity of the U.S. foreign tax credit rules, U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the application of the U.S. foreign tax credit rules to their particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Disposition of the Notes

A U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of a New Note in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition (reduced by any amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as interest in the manner described above under Interest on the New Notes) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the New Note (the adjusted tax basis in the New Note should be determined as described above under The Exchange Offer). Any gain or loss that a U.S. Holder recognizes on a disposition of a New Note will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held such New Note for more than one year (the holding period of the New Note should be determined as described above under The Exchange Offer). Long-term capital gain of U.S. Holders is generally taxed at preferential rates. Such gain or loss generally will be treated as income or loss from within the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. A U.S. Holder's ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Table of Contents**Medicare Tax**

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, a U.S. Holder that is an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, will be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the U.S. Holder's net investment income for the relevant taxable year and (2) the excess of the U.S. Holder's modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals will be between \$125,000 and \$250,000, depending on the individual's circumstances). A U.S. Holder's net investment income will generally include its interest income and its net gains from the disposition of the New Notes, unless such interest income or net gains are derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). A U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to its income and gains in respect of its investment in the New Notes.

Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

Under recently enacted legislation, individuals that own specified foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of \$50,000 are generally required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns. Specified foreign financial assets include any financial accounts maintained by foreign financial institutions, as well as any of the following, but only if they are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions: (i) stocks and securities issued by non-United States persons, (ii) financial instruments and contracts held for investment that have non-United States issuers or counterparties, and (iii) interests in foreign entities. The New Notes may be subject to these rules. U.S. Holders that are individuals are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of this legislation to their ownership of the New Notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to certain payments of principal and interest on the New Notes and the proceeds of the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of a New Note, unless a U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient (such as a corporation). Backup withholding will generally apply to such payments if a U.S. Holder fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status on Form W-9 or a substitute document, and/or fails to otherwise comply with the backup withholding requirements, or if the IRS notifies a payor that the U.S. Holder has underreported interest income.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, or will be refunded, *provided* that such U.S. Holder furnishes required information to the IRS on a timely basis.

CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is, as of the date hereof, a general summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations generally applicable to a holder of Initial Notes who acquires New Notes under this prospectus and who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the **Tax Act**) and any applicable income tax treaty or convention, is not, and is not deemed to be, a resident of Canada, deals at arm's length with Barrick, BNAF and any transferee resident (or deemed to be resident) in Canada to whom the holder disposes of New Notes, and does not use or hold and is not deemed to use or hold the New Notes in a business carried on in Canada (a **Non-resident Holder**). Special rules, which are not discussed in this summary, may apply to a non-resident that is an authorized foreign bank or an insurer carrying on business in Canada and elsewhere.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act and the regulations thereunder, all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and the regulations thereunder publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof, and the administrative practices of the Canada Revenue

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Agency published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations and, except as mentioned above, does not anticipate any changes in law or administrative practice whether by legislative, regulatory, governmental, administrative or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations, which may differ significantly from those discussed herein.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular Non-resident Holder, and no representation with respect to the income tax consequences to any particular Non-resident Holder is made. Consequently, prospective purchasers of New Notes should consult their own tax advisors for advice with respect to the tax consequences to them of acquiring, holding and disposing of New Notes, having regard to such prospective purchaser's own particular circumstances.

The New Notes will not differ materially in kind or extent from the Initial Notes for which they are exchanged and will evidence the same continuing indebtedness as the Initial Notes, and the exchange was contemplated in the terms of the Initial Notes. Accordingly, the exchange of Initial Notes for New Notes pursuant to the terms set forth in this prospectus should not constitute a disposition and should not give rise to a capital gain or a capital loss for purposes of the Tax Act.

Under the Tax Act, interest, discount, principal and any premium paid or credited by Barrick and BNAF on the New Notes, or by Barrick under the Guarantees, to a Non-resident Holder, and the proceeds received by a Non-resident Holder on disposition of New Notes, including redemption, will be exempt from Canadian withholding tax. No other taxes on income (or gains) will be payable under the Tax Act by a Non-resident Holder on interest, discount, principal and any premium or on the proceeds received by a Non-resident Holder on the disposition of a New Note including on redemption and payment on maturity.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such New Notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of New Notes received in exchange for Initial Notes where the Initial Notes were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, upon the earlier of the expiration of 180 days after the exchange offer or such time as such broker-dealers no longer own any Initial Notes, we will make this prospectus, as amended or supplemented, available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale.

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of New Notes by broker-dealers. New Notes received by broker-dealers for their own account pursuant to the exchange offer may be sold from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, through the writing of options on the New Notes or a combination of those methods of resale, at market prices prevailing at the time of resale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or negotiated prices. Any resale may be made directly to purchasers or to or through brokers or dealers who may receive compensation in the form of commissions or concessions from any such broker-dealer or the purchasers of any of the New Notes. Any broker-dealer that resells New Notes that were received by it for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer and any broker or dealer that participates in a distribution of the New Notes may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and any profit on any resale of New Notes and any commissions or concessions received by any such persons may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act. The letter of transmittal states that, by acknowledging that it will deliver and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act.

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For a period of 180 days after the expiration date of the exchange offer or such time as the broker-dealers no longer own any Initial Notes, whichever is shorter, we will promptly send additional copies of this prospectus and any amendment or supplement to this prospectus to any broker-dealer that is entitled to use such documents that requests such documents in the letter of transmittal. We have agreed to pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer other than commissions or concessions of any brokers or dealers and will indemnify the holders of the New Notes (including any broker-dealers) against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The distribution of New Notes in Canada is being made on a private placement basis. Accordingly, any resale of such New Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from the prospectus requirements and in compliance with the registration requirements of applicable securities laws, which vary depending on the province. Purchasers of the New Notes are advised to seek legal advice prior to any resale of the New Notes.

Although Barrick is a reporting issuer in all provinces and territories of Canada and BNAF is a reporting issuer in Ontario, the New Notes will not be freely tradable in Canada until the date that is four months and a day following the distribution date of the Initial Notes. Notice is hereby provided that unless permitted under applicable securities laws, the holders of New Notes must not trade the New Notes before the date that is four months and a day following the distribution date of the Initial Notes. Each purchaser of New Notes in Canada acknowledges that each New Note will bear the following legend until the date that is four months and one day after the date that the Initial Notes were distributed:

UNLESS PERMITTED UNDER APPLICABLE CANADIAN SECURITIES LEGISLATION, THE HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY MUST NOT TRADE THE SECURITY IN CANADA BEFORE THE DATE THAT IS FOUR MONTHS AND A DAY AFTER JUNE 1, 2011.

EXPERTS

The annual audited consolidated financial statements of Barrick incorporated by reference into and included in this prospectus and the report on the effectiveness of Barrick's internal control over financial reporting incorporated by reference into this prospectus have been so incorporated or included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants (Canada), given on the authority of that firm as experts in auditing and accounting. The annual audited consolidated financial statements of Equinox incorporated by reference into this prospectus have been so incorporated by reference in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers (Australia), given on the authority of that firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

INTERESTS OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

Each of Robert Krcmarov, Rick Sims, Chris Woodall and John Lindsay is a person who has reviewed or supervised the preparation of information upon which certain scientific and technical information relating to Barrick's mineral properties contained or incorporated by reference into this prospectus is based. Each of such persons is an officer or employee of Barrick and/or an officer, director or employee of one or more of its associates or affiliates. None of such persons received or will receive a direct or indirect interest in any property of Barrick or any of its associates or affiliates. As of the date hereof, each of such persons owns beneficially, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any outstanding class of securities of Barrick.

VALIDITY OF NOTES AND GUARANTEES

The validity of the New Notes and the related Guarantees will be passed upon for Barrick and BNAF by Sullivan & Cromwell LLP. Certain legal matters relating to Canadian law will be passed upon for Barrick and BNAF by Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP. As of the date hereof, the partners and associates of Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP as a group own beneficially, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any outstanding class of securities of Barrick.

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DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT

The following documents have been filed with the Commission as part of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part:

The documents listed as being incorporated by reference into this prospectus under the heading Documents Incorporated by Reference ;

The purchase agreement relating to the Initial Notes;

The certificate of formation of BNAF;

The limited liability company agreement of BNAF;

The indenture relating to the Notes;

The exchange and registration rights agreement relating to the Initial Notes;

Opinions and consents of counsel;

Consents of accountants and auditors;

Powers of attorney (included on the signature pages of the registration statement);

The statements of eligibility of the trustee on Form T-1;

The form of letter of transmittal; and

The form of notice of guaranteed delivery.

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SCHEDULE A

**ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2010**

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February 16, 2011

except for note 31 which is as of June 27, 2011

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of

Barrick Gold Corporation

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Barrick Gold Corporation, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the consolidated statements of income, cash flow, equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 and the related notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Canadian generally accepted auditing standards also require that we comply with ethical requirements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence, on a test basis, about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles and policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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Barrick Financial Report 2010 | Independent Auditor's Report

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Barrick Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

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Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income

Barrick Gold Corporation**For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars, except per share data)**

	2010	2009	2008
Sales (notes 4 and 5)	\$ 10,924	\$ 8,136	\$ 7,613
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales (notes 4 and 6)(1)	4,201	3,807	3,706
Amortization and accretion (notes 4 and 15b)	1,196	1,073	957
Corporate administration	154	171	155
Exploration (notes 4 and 7)	180	141	198
Project development expense (notes 4 and 7)	153	85	242
Elimination of gold sales contracts		5,933	
Other expense (note 8a)	463	343	302
Impairment charges (note 8b)	7	277	598
	6,354	11,830	6,158
Interest income	14	10	39
Interest expense (note 20b)	(121)	(57)	(21)
Other income (note 8c)	124	112	291
Write-down of investments (note 8b)		(1)	(205)
	17	64	104
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and other items	4,587	(3,630)	1,559
Income tax expense (note 9)	(1,370)	(648)	(594)
Loss from equity investees (note 12)	(41)	(87)	(64)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before non-controlling interests	3,176	(4,365)	901
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (note 3i)	121	97	(104)
Income (loss) before non-controlling interests	3,297	(4,268)	797
Non-controlling interests (note 27)	(23)	(6)	(12)
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,274	\$ (4,274)	\$ 785
Earnings (loss) per share data (note 10)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations			
Basic	\$ 3.19	\$ (4.84)	\$ 1.02
Diluted	\$ 3.16	\$ (4.84)	\$ 1.01
Income (loss) from discontinued operations			
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.12)
Diluted	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.12)
Net income (loss)			
Basic	\$ 3.32	\$ (4.73)	\$ 0.90
Diluted	\$ 3.28	\$ (4.73)	\$ 0.89

(1) Exclusive of amortization.

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

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Barrick Financial Report 2010 | Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

Barrick Gold Corporation

For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)	2010	2009	2008
Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,274	\$ (4,274)	\$ 785
Amortization and accretion (notes 4 and 15b)	1,196	1,073	957
Impairment charges and write-down of investments (note 8b)	7	278	803
Income tax expense (note 9)	1,370	648	594
Income taxes paid	(647)	(376)	(575)
Net proceeds taxes paid	(85)	(66)	
Increase in inventory	(403)	(372)	(370)
Elimination of gold sales contracts		5,933	
Payment on settlement for gold sales contracts	(656)	(5,221)	
Gain on sale/acquisition of long-lived assets (note 8c)	(50)	(85)	(187)
(Income) loss from discontinued operations (note 3i)	(121)	(97)	104
Operating cash flows of discontinued operations (note 3i)	(8)	7	26
Other operating activities (note 11a)	250	230	117
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,127	(2,322)	2,254
Investing Activities			
Property, plant and equipment			
Capital expenditures (note 4)	(3,323)	(2,351)	(1,749)
Sales proceeds	61	10	185
Acquisitions (note 3)	(813)	(101)	(2,174)
Investments (note 12)			
Purchases	(61)	(3)	(18)
Sales	15	7	76
Decrease in restricted cash		113	18
Investing cash flows of discontinued operations (note 3i)		(3)	(27)
Other investing activities (note 11b)	(51)	(87)	(231)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,172)	(2,415)	(3,920)
Financing Activities			
Capital stock			
Proceeds on exercise of stock options	127	65	74
Proceeds on common share offering (note 25)		3,885	
Proceeds from public issuance of common shares by a subsidiary (note 3e)	884		
Long-term debt (note 20b)			
Proceeds	782	2,154	2,717
Repayments	(149)	(397)	(1,603)
Dividends (note 25)	(436)	(369)	(349)
Funding from non-controlling interests	114	304	88
Deposit on silver sale agreement	137	213	
Financing cash flows of discontinued operations (note 3i)			
Other financing activities (note 11c)	(25)	(26)	(34)

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Net cash provided by financing activities	1,434	5,829	893
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	15	35	3
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	1,404	1,127	(770)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period (note 20a)	2,564	1,437	2,207
Cash and equivalents at end of period (note 20a)	\$ 3,968	\$ 2,564	\$ 1,437

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

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Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Barrick Gold Corporation

At December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)	2010	2009
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents (note 20a)	\$ 3,968	\$ 2,564
Accounts receivable (note 14)	346	251
Inventories (note 13)	1,852	1,540
Other current assets (note 14)	947	524
Assets of discontinued operations (note 3i)		59
	7,113	4,938
Non-current assets		
Equity in investees (note 12a)	291	1,136
Other investments (note 12b)	203	92
Property, plant and equipment (note 15)	17,751	13,125
Goodwill (note 17)	5,287	5,197
Intangible assets (note 16)	140	66
Deferred income tax assets (note 24)	467	949
Other assets (note 18)	2,070	1,531
Assets of discontinued operations (note 3i)		41
Total assets	\$ 33,322	\$ 27,075
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,221
Current portion of long-term debt (note 20b)	14	54
Other current liabilities (note 19)	964	475
Liabilities of discontinued operations (note 3i)		23
	2,489	1,773
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt (note 20b)	6,678	6,281
Asset retirement obligations (note 22)	1,439	1,122
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 24)	1,114	1,184
Other liabilities (note 23)	868	1,145
Liabilities of discontinued operations (note 3i)		23
Total liabilities	12,588	11,528
Equity		
Capital stock (note 25)	17,790	17,390
Additional paid-in capital	288	
Retained earnings (deficit)	456	(2,382)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (note 26)	531	55
Total shareholders equity	19,065	15,063

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Non-controlling interests (note 27)	1,669	484
Total equity	20,734	15,547
Contingencies and commitments (notes 15 and 30)		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 33,322	\$ 27,075

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

Signed on behalf of the Board,

/s/ Aaron Regent
Aaron Regent, Director

/s/ Steven J. Shapiro
Steven J. Shapiro, Director

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Barrick Financial Report 2010 | Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Equity

Barrick Gold Corporation**For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)**

	2010	2009	2008
Common shares (number in thousands)			
At January 1	984,328	872,739	869,887
Issued on public equity offering (note 25)		108,973	
Issued on exercise of stock options	4,760	2,349	2,383
Issued on conversion of debentures (note 20b)	9,412		
Issued on redemption of exchangeable shares (note 25b)		267	469
At December 31	998,500	984,328	872,739

Common shares

At January 1	\$ 17,390	\$ 13,372	\$ 13,273
Issued on public equity offering (note 25)		3,926	
Issued on conversion of debentures (note 20b)	268		
Issued on exercise of stock options	127	65	74
Recognition of stock option expense	14	20	25
Other adjustments	(9)	7	
At December 31	17,790	17,390	13,372

Additional paid-in capital

At January 1			
Recognized on initial public offering of African Barrick Gold (note 3e)	288		
At December 31	288		

Retained earnings (deficit)

At January 1	(2,382)	2,261	1,832
Net income (loss)	3,274	(4,274)	785
Dividends (note 25)	(436)	(369)	(349)
Repurchase of preferred shares of a subsidiary			(7)
At December 31	456	(2,382)	2,261

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (note 26)	531	55	(356)
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Total shareholders equity	19,065	15,063	15,277
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Non-controlling interests (note 27)

At January 1	484	182	82
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	23	6	12
Funding from non-controlling interests	114	299	90
Other increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	1,048	(3)	(2)
At December 31	1,669	484	182

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Total equity at December 31 \$ 20,734 \$ 15,547 \$ 15,459

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Barrick Gold Corporation

For the years ended December 31 (in millions of United States dollars)	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,274	\$ (4,274)	\$ 785
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax (note 26)	476	411	(507)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 3,750	\$ (3,863)	\$ 278

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Barrick Gold Corporation. Tabular dollar amounts in millions of United States dollars, unless otherwise shown. References to C\$, A\$, ZAR, CLP, PGK, TZS, JPY, ARS, GBP and EUR are to Canadian dollars, Australian dollars, South African rand, Chilean pesos, Papua New Guinea kina, Tanzanian schillings, Japanese yen, Argentinean pesos, British Pound Sterling and Euros, respectively.

1 Nature of Operations

Barrick Gold Corporation (Barrick or the Company) principally engages in the production and sale of gold, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. We also produce significant amounts of copper and hold interests in oil and gas properties located in Canada through our oil and gas subsidiary, Barrick Energy. Our producing mines are concentrated in three regional business units: North America, South America, and Australia Pacific. We also hold a 73.9% equity interest in a listed company, African Barrick Gold plc (ABG), which includes our African gold mines and exploration properties. We sell our gold production into the world market and we sell our copper production into the world market and to private customers.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under United States generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP). To ensure comparability of financial information, certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to reflect current financial statement presentation.

b) Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Barrick Gold Corporation and those entities that we have the ability to control either through voting rights or means other than voting rights. For these entities, we record 100% of the revenues, expenses, cash flows, assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. For entities that we control but hold less than a 100% ownership interest, a non-controlling interest is recorded in the consolidated income statement to reflect the non-controlling interest's share of the net income (loss), and a non-controlling interest is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet to reflect the non-controlling interest's share of the net assets of the entity. For entities that are subject to joint control (joint ventures or JVs) we account for our interest using the equity method of accounting where our interest is held through a corporate structure.

For unincorporated JVs in which we hold an undivided interest in the assets and liabilities and receive our share of production from the joint venture, we include our pro rata share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows in our financial statements.

We have assessed all entities including those entities that hold economic interests in projects that are in the exploration or development stage, in which we hold an economic interest, to determine if they are variable interest entities (VIEs). If they are determined to be VIEs, we assess on an ongoing basis who the primary beneficiary is based on who has the power to direct matters that most significantly impact the activities of the VIE and who has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Matters that may have a significant impact on the activities of VIEs include, but are not limited to, approval of budgets and programs, construction decisions and delegation of certain responsibilities to the operator of the project. For VIEs where we are the primary beneficiary, we consolidate the entity and record a non-controlling interest, measured initially at its estimated fair value, for the interest held by other equity owners. For VIEs where we have shared power with unrelated parties over the aforementioned matters that most significantly impact the activities of the VIE, we use the equity method of accounting to report their results (note 12). For all VIEs, our risk is limited to our investment in the entity.

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The following table illustrates our policy used to account for significant operating mines/projects where we hold less than a 100% economic interest. We consolidate all operating mines/projects where we hold a 100% economic interest.

Consolidation Method at December 31, 2010

	Entity type at December 31, 2010	Economic interest at December 31, 2010(1)	Method
African Barrick Gold(2)	Non-Wholly Owned Subsidiary	73.9%	Consolidation
Australia			
Kalgoorlie Mine	Unincorporated JV	50%	Pro Rata
Porgera Mine(3)	Unincorporated JV	95%	Pro Rata
North America			
Round Mountain Mine	Unincorporated JV	50%	Pro Rata
Marigold Mine	Unincorporated JV	33%	Pro Rata
Turquoise Ridge Mine	Unincorporated JV	75%	Pro Rata
Capital Projects			
Pueblo Viejo Project(4)	VIE	60%	Consolidation
Cerro Casale Project(5)	VIE	75%	Consolidation
Donlin Creek Project(6)	VIE	50%	Equity Method
Reko Diq Project(6),(7)	VIE	37.5%	Equity Method
Kabanga Project(6),(8)	VIE	50%	Equity Method

- (1) Unless otherwise noted, all of our joint ventures are funded by contributions made by their partners in proportion to their economic interest.
- (2) In 2010, we completed an initial public offering (IPO) for a non-controlling interest in our African gold mining operations. As a result of this transaction, our economic interest in the North Mara, Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi gold mines was reduced from 100% to 73.9% and our economic interest in the Tulawaka gold mine (an unincorporated JV held through ABG) was reduced from 70% to 51.7% (note 3e).
- (3) We hold an undivided interest in our share of assets and liabilities at the Porgera mine.
- (4) In accordance with the terms of the agreement with our partner, Barrick is responsible for 60% of the funding requirements for the Pueblo Viejo project. We consolidate Pueblo Viejo and record a non-controlling interest for the 40% interest held by our partner. In 2009, we determined that the mineralization at Pueblo Viejo met the definition of proven and probable reserves for United States reporting purposes and began capitalizing development costs attributable to the project. At December 31, 2010, the consolidated carrying amounts (100%) of the Pueblo Viejo project were: assets of \$2,889 million (2009: \$1,385 million) and liabilities of \$1,392 million (2009: \$182 million). The maximum exposure to loss related to this VIE is \$898 million (2009: \$722 million), calculated as 60% of the shareholder s equity of the entity.
- (5) On March 31, 2010, we obtained control over the Cerro Casale project by acquiring an additional 25% interest, which increased our ownership interest to 75%. As a result, we began to consolidate Cerro Casale and record a non-controlling interest for the 25% interest held by our partner, prospectively from March 31, 2010. Previously, we had joint control over Cerro Casale and accounted for our ownership interest using the equity method of accounting. At December 31, 2010, the consolidated carrying amounts (100%) of the Cerro Casale project were: assets of \$1,883 million (2009: \$861 million) and of liabilities \$22 million (2009: \$nil). The maximum exposure to loss related to this VIE is \$1,396 million (2009: \$861 million), calculated as 75% of the shareholder s equity of the entity.
- (6) Our Donlin Creek, Reko Diq and Kabanga projects are VIEs that we account for ownership interests using the equity method of accounting. Our maximum exposure to loss is limited to the carrying amount of the investment (note 12).

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (7) We hold a 50% interest in Atacama Copper, which has a 75% interest in the Reko Diq project. We use the equity method to account for our interest in Atacama Copper (note 12).
- (8) In accordance with an agreement with our partner, from 2006 until the third quarter of 2008, our partner was responsible for funding 100% of exploration and project expenditures and we did not incur any costs attributable to our economic interest in this period. During the third quarter of 2008, our partner reached the \$145 million funding cap for these expenditures, and thereafter we began funding 50% of the exploration and project expenditures (note 12).

c) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of our gold and copper operations is the US dollar. We translate non-US dollar balances for these operations into US dollars as follows:

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and equity method investments using historical rates;

Available-for-sale securities using closing rates with translation gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income;

Asset retirement obligations using historical rates;

Deferred tax assets and liabilities using closing rates with translation gains and losses recorded in income tax expense;

Other assets and liabilities using closing rates with translation gains and losses recorded in other income/expense; and

Income and expenses using average exchange rates, except for expenses that relate to non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical rates, which are translated using the same historical rate as the associated non-monetary assets and liabilities.

The functional currency of our oil and gas operations, (Barrick Energy) is the Canadian dollar. We translate balances related to Barrick Energy into US dollars as follows:

Assets and liabilities using closing exchange rates with translation gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income; and

Income and expense using average exchange rates with translation gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income.

d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions. The most significant ones are: classification of mineralization as either reserves or non-reserves; quantities of proven and probable mineral reserves; fair values of acquired assets and liabilities under business combinations, including the value of mineralized material beyond proven and probable mineral reserves; future costs and expenses to produce proven and probable mineral reserves; future commodity prices for gold, copper, silver and other products; future costs of oil and other consumables; future currency exchange rates; the future cost of asset retirement obligations; amounts and likelihood of contingencies; the fair values of reporting units that include goodwill; uncertain tax positions; and credit risk adjustments to discount rates. Using these and other estimates and assumptions, we make various decisions in preparing the financial statements including:

The treatment of expenditures at mineral properties prior to when production begins as either an asset or an expense (note 15);

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Whether tangible, intangible long-lived assets and equity investments are impaired, and if so, estimates of the fair value of those assets and any corresponding impairment charge (note 15);

Our ability to realize deferred income tax assets and amounts recorded for any corresponding valuation allowances and amounts recorded for uncertain tax positions (note 24);

The useful lives of tangible and intangible long-lived assets and the measurement of amortization (note 15);

The fair value of asset retirement obligations (note 22);

Whether to record a liability for loss contingencies and the amount of any such liability (notes 15 and 30);

The amount of income tax expense (note 9);

Allocations of the purchase price in business combinations to assets and liabilities acquired (notes 3 and 17);

Whether any impairments of goodwill have occurred and if so the amounts of impairment charges (note 17);

Transfers of value beyond proven and probable reserves to assets subject to amortization (note 15); and

Fair value of derivative instruments including credit risk adjustments to the discount rates in determining fair value (notes 20 and 21). As the estimation process is inherently uncertain, actual future outcomes could differ from our present estimates and assumptions, potentially having material future effects on our financial statements.

e) Accounting Changes

Future Accounting Policy Changes

Barrick has made the decision to convert our basis of accounting from US GAAP to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for periods beginning January 1, 2011, preparing its first interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the three-month period ending March 31, 2011. As a result of our transition to reporting under IFRS, new US GAAP pronouncements effective from 2011 onwards will not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Implemented in 2010

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

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As a result of recently issued ASU 2009-17 guidance, we reassessed our VIEs in first quarter 2010, and determined that these changes did not have an impact on our classification of VIEs. We have also increased our disclosures in respect of VIEs (note 2b).

Accounting Pronouncements Implemented in 2009

Measuring Fair Value of Liabilities

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU 2009-05), Measuring Fair Value of Liabilities which is effective prospectively for interim periods beginning after August 1, 2009, with early adoption permitted. Previous guidance required that the fair value of liabilities be measured under the assumption that the liability is transferred to a market participant. ASU 2009-05 provides further clarification that the fair value measurement of a liability should assume transfer to a market participant as of the measurement date without settlement with the counterparty. Therefore, the fair value of the liability shall reflect non-performance risk, including but not limited to a reporting entity's own credit risk. The application of ASU 2009-05 in fourth quarter 2009 did not have a material impact on the measurement of our liabilities.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Business Combinations

In first quarter 2009, we began applying the new FASB guidance for business combinations consummated after December 31, 2008. Under the new guidance, business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method, as opposed to the purchase method.

The more significant changes to our accounting for business combinations resulting from the application of the acquisition method include:

(i) the definition of a business is broadened to include some development stage entities, and therefore more acquisitions may be accounted for as business combinations rather than asset acquisitions; (ii) the measurement date for equity interests issued by the acquirer is the acquisition date instead of a few days before and after terms are agreed to and announced, which may significantly change the amount recorded for the acquired business if share prices differ from the agreement and announcement date to the acquisition date; (iii) all future adjustments to income tax estimates will be recorded as a component of income tax expense, whereas under the previous guidance, certain changes in income tax estimates were recorded to goodwill; (iv) acquisition-related costs of the acquirer, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, valuation fees, and other professional or consulting fees will be expensed as incurred, whereas under the previous guidance these costs were capitalized as part of the cost of the business combination; (v) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of a business combination, whether full, partial or step acquisition, result in the recording of assets and liabilities at 100% of their fair value, whereas under the previous guidance only the controlling interest's portion was recorded at fair value; (vi) recognition of a bargain purchase gain when the fair value of the identifiable assets exceeds the purchase price, whereas under the previous guidance, the net book value of the identifiable assets would have been adjusted downward; and (vii) the non-controlling interest will be recorded at its share of fair value of net assets acquired, including its share of goodwill, whereas under previous guidance the non-controlling interest is recorded at its share of the carrying value of net assets acquired with no goodwill being allocated. See note 3 for our disclosure of the accounting impact of business combinations and asset acquisitions.

Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In first quarter 2009, we adopted the new FASB guidance for non-controlling interests. Under the new guidance, non-controlling interests are measured at 100% of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Prior to the effective date of the new guidance, non-controlling interests were measured at book value. For presentation and disclosure purposes, non-controlling interests are now classified as a separate component of equity. In addition, the new guidance changes the manner in which increases/decreases in ownership percentages are accounted for. Changes in ownership percentages are recorded as equity transactions and no gain or loss is recognized as long as the parent retains control of the subsidiary. When a parent company deconsolidates a subsidiary but retains a non-controlling interest, the non-controlling interest is remeasured at fair value on the date control is lost and a gain or loss is recognized at that time. Further, accumulated losses attributable to the non-controlling interests are no longer limited to the original carrying amount, and therefore non-controlling interests could have a negative carrying balance.

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The new provisions have been applied prospectively with the exception of the presentation and disclosure provisions, which have been applied for all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The presentation and disclosure provisions resulted in the reclassification of non-controlling interests to the Equity section of the Balance Sheet totaling \$484 million as at December 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008: \$182 million).

f) Other Notes to the Financial Statements

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3 Acquisitions and Divestitures

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Cash paid on acquisition(1)		
Cerro Casale	\$ 454	\$
Barrick Energy acquisitions	264	53
Tusker Gold Limited	74	
REN joint venture	36	
Hemlo		50
	\$ 828	\$ 103
Less: cash acquired	(15)	(2)
	\$ 813	\$ 101
Cash proceeds on divestiture(1)		
ABG	\$ 884	\$
Osborne	17	
	\$ 901	\$

(1) All amounts represent gross cash paid or received on acquisition or divestiture.

a) Barrick Energy Acquisitions

In 2010, Barrick Energy completed three acquisitions. On May 17, 2010, Barrick Energy acquired all of the outstanding shares of Bountiful Resources (Bountiful), a privately held corporation, for approximately \$109 million. On June 25, 2010, Barrick Energy acquired the Puskwa property from Galleon Energy Inc. (Puskwa) for approximately \$130 million. On September 17, 2010, Barrick Energy acquired the assets of Dolomite Resources (Dolomite) for approximately \$25 million. We have determined that all of these transactions represent business combinations, with Barrick Energy identified as the acquirer. We have recognized goodwill on these acquisitions due to expected synergies and the deferred tax impact. The tables below present the combined purchase cost and purchase price allocation for these transactions. Barrick Energy began consolidating the operating results, cash flows, and net assets of Bountiful, Puskwa, and Dolomite, from the respective acquisition dates.

Total Costs to Allocate

Purchase cost	\$ 264
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Allocation of Fair Values to Bountiful, Puskwa, and Dolomite s Net Assets

Current assets	\$ 8
Property, plant and equipment	252
Goodwill	64

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Total assets	324
Current liabilities	2
Asset retirement obligations	8
Bank debt	13
Deferred income tax liabilities	37
Total liabilities	60
Net assets acquired	\$ 264

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Barrick Financial Report 2010 | Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Acquisition of Tusker Gold Limited

On April 27, 2010, ABG acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Tusker Gold Limited (Tusker) for aggregate net consideration of approximately \$74 million. As a result of this acquisition, ABG has increased its interest in the Nyanzaga joint venture from 51% to 100%. We have determined that this transaction represents a business combination, with ABG identified as the acquirer. The tables below present the purchase cost and our preliminary purchase price allocation. The purchase price allocation will be finalized upon the determination of the deferred tax impact. Any adjustments to deferred tax impact will have a corresponding impact on goodwill.

ABG began consolidating the operating results, cash flows and net assets of Tusker from the date of acquisition.

Total Costs to Allocate

Purchase cost	\$ 74
Less: cash acquired	(8)
Cash consideration paid	\$ 66

Preliminary Allocation of Fair Values to Tusker's Net Assets

Property, plant and equipment	\$ 80
Goodwill	22
Total assets	102
Current liabilities	10
Other non-current liabilities	4
Deferred income tax liabilities	22
Total liabilities	36
Net assets acquired	\$ 66

c) Disposition of Sedibelo

On February 4, 2011, we entered into agreements to dispose of our 10% interest in the Sedibelo platinum project (Sedibelo) and certain assets to the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela Tribe (BBK), owner of the remaining 90% interest in Sedibelo, as well as the transfer of certain long lead items required for the development of Sedibelo to Newshelf 1101 (Proprietary) Limited, for total consideration of approximately \$44 million; and to settle various outstanding matters between Barrick and the BBK regarding Sedibelo and their respective interests. The agreements are subject to certain customary conditions and the transactions are expected to close by the end of first quarter 2011.

d) Acquisition of 64% Interest in REN Joint Venture

On April 8, 2010, we entered into an agreement to acquire the remaining 64% interest in the REN joint venture from Centerra Gold Inc. for \$36 million. The REN property is located next to the Goldstrike operations in Nevada. The transaction closed on July 2, 2010. The acquisition was accounted for as an asset purchase.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

e) IPO of African Gold Mining Operations

On March 24, 2010, the initial public offering (IPO) for ABG closed and its approximately 404 million ordinary shares were admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities. ABG sold approximately 101 million ordinary shares in the offering, or about 25% of its equity and Barrick retained an interest in approximately 303 million ordinary shares, or about 75% of the equity of ABG. In April 2010, the over-allotment option was partially exercised resulting in a 1.1% dilution of our interest in ABG to 73.9%.

The net proceeds from the IPO and the exercise of the over-allotment option were approximately \$884 million. As Barrick has retained a controlling financial interest in ABG, we will continue to consolidate ABG and we accounted for the disposition of ABG shares as an equity transaction. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds received and the carrying value of \$596 million has been recorded as \$288 million of additional paid-in capital in shareholders' equity, and we set up a non-controlling interest to reflect our ownership interest in ABG.

f) Acquisition of Additional 25% Interest in Cerro Casale

On March 31, 2010, we completed the acquisition of the additional 25% interest in Cerro Casale from Kinross Gold Corporation (Kinross) for cash consideration of \$454 million and the elimination of a \$20 million contingent obligation, which was payable by Kinross to Barrick on a construction decision. Our interest in the project is now 75% and we have obtained control over the project. As a result, we began consolidating 100% of the operating results, cash flows and net assets of Cerro Casale, and we recorded a non-controlling interest for the 25% ownership interest held by Kinross, prospectively from March 31, 2010. We have remeasured our previously held 50% ownership interest to fair value and recorded a corresponding gain of \$29 million.

The tables below present the purchase cost and preliminary purchase price allocation.

Total Costs to Allocate

Purchase cost (25% interest)	\$ 455
Purchase price adjustment	(1)
Less: cash acquired	(7)
Cash consideration paid	447
Equity method investment	879
Non-controlling interest	454
Subtotal	1,780
Fair value of net assets	1,809
Gain on acquisition	\$ 29

Preliminary Allocation of Purchase Price to Cerro Casale's Net Assets (100% basis)

Current assets	\$ 1
Water rights	75
VAT receivables	11
Property, plant and equipment	1,732

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Total assets	1,819
Current liabilities	10
Net assets acquired	\$ 1,809

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g) Acquisition of 50% Interest in Valhalla

On September 17, 2009, Barrick Energy completed the acquisition of 50% interest in the Valhalla oil and gas field, which is close to our existing Sturgeon Lake field, for total cash consideration of \$53 million. This transaction was considered an asset purchase.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

h) Acquisition of 50% Interest in Hemlo

On April 22, 2009, we completed the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the Williams and David Bell gold mines (Hemlo) in Canada from Teck Resources Ltd. for cash consideration of \$50 million, thereby increasing our interest to 100%. We recognized a bargain purchase gain of \$43 million, resulting from the excess fair value of the net assets acquired over the cash consideration paid. Following this transaction, we remeasured our existing 50% interest in the assets and liabilities of Hemlo held prior to this transaction to their fair values, recognizing a gain of approximately \$29 million. The total gain of \$72 million was recorded in other income (note 8c).

The tables below represent the purchase cost, purchase price allocation and the bargain purchase gain recorded in other income in 2009 (note 8c).

Total Costs to Allocate

Purchase cost	\$ 65
Purchase price adjustment	(15)
Less: cash acquired	(2)
	\$ 48

Preliminary Allocation of Fair Values to Hemlo's Net Assets

Current assets	\$ 10
Property, plant and equipment	
Buildings, plant and equipment	25
Capitalized development costs	21
Capitalized reserve acquisition costs	81
Total assets	137
Current liabilities	8
Asset retirement obligations	32
Deferred income tax liabilities	21
Total liabilities	61
Net assets acquired	\$ 76

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

i) Discontinued Operations**Results of Discontinued Operations**

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Gold sales			
Osborne	\$ 43	\$ 31	\$ 27
Henty		25	52
Copper sales			
Osborne	244	212	221
	\$ 287	\$ 268	\$ 300
Income before tax			
Osborne	\$ 173	\$ 129	\$ (85)
Henty		9	(23)
	\$ 173	\$ 138	\$ (108)
Net income			
Osborne	\$ 121	\$ 91	\$ (81)
Henty		6	(23)
	\$ 121	\$ 97	\$ (104)

Osborne

On September 30, 2010, we divested our Osborne copper mine to Ivanhoe Australia Limited (Ivanhoe), for consideration of approximately \$17 million cash and a royalty payable from any future production, capped at approximately \$14 million. Ivanhoe has agreed to assume all site environmental obligations. A loss of approximately \$7 million, primarily due to severance obligations, was recognized in the third quarter of 2010. The results of operations, including the loss on disposition, and the assets and liabilities of Osborne have been presented as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements.

Henty

On July 6, 2009, we finalized an agreement with Bendigo Mining Limited (Bendigo) to divest our Henty mine in our Australia Pacific segment for cash consideration of \$4 million and Bendigo shares with a fair value of \$2 million as at the closing date. We are also entitled to receive a royalty payable on production from future exploration discoveries, capped at approximately \$17 million. A gain of \$4 million was recognized in the third quarter. The results of operations and the assets and liabilities of Henty have been presented as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements.

4 Segment Information

In first quarter 2010 we revised the format of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker to better reflect management's view of the operations. The primary change involves the presentation of Exploration and Project Development, RBU Costs and Other Expenses (Income) as a component of Segment Income. Previously, these expenditures were monitored separately. Accordingly, we have revised our operating segment disclosure to be consistent with the reporting changes, with adjustments to comparative information to conform to the current period presentation.

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Income Statement Information

For the year ended December 31, 2010	Sales	Cost of Sales	Exploration & Project Development	RBU Costs	Other Expenses (Income)(1)	Amortization	Segment Income (Loss)(2)
Gold							
North America	\$ 3,823	\$ 1,511	\$ 106	\$ 39	\$ 53	\$ 444	\$ 1,670
South America	2,523	515	17	41	36	165	1,749
Australia Pacific	2,434	1,276	61	51	36	251	759
African Barrick Gold	919	487	23	38	26	119	226
Copper							
South America	1,102	345		5	20	84	648
Capital Projects(3)			134	3	(49)	4	(92)
Barrick Energy	123	67		7	4	60	(15)
	\$ 10,924	\$ 4,201	\$ 341	\$ 184	\$ 126	\$ 1,127	\$ 4,945

Income Statement Information

For the year ended December 31, 2009	Sales	Cost of Sales	Exploration & Project Development	RBU Costs	Other Expenses (Income)(1)	Amortization	Segment Income (Loss)(2)
Gold							
North America	\$ 2,780	\$ 1,421	\$ 66	\$ 43	\$ (9)	\$ 362	\$ 897
South America	1,831	499	30	24	33	134	1,111
Australia Pacific	1,836	1,110	38	50	56	282	300
African Barrick Gold	688	377	8	32	35	93	143
Copper							
South America	943	361	1	3	14	76	488
Capital Projects(3)			107	5	(6)	3	(109)
Barrick Energy	58	39		6	4	30	(21)
	\$ 8,136	\$ 3,807	\$ 250	\$ 163	\$ 127	\$ 980	\$ 2,809

Income Statement Information

For the year ended December 31, 2008	Sales	Cost of Sales	Exploration & Project Development	RBU Costs	Other Expenses (Income)(1)	Amortization	Segment Income (Loss)(2)
Gold							
North America	\$ 2,627	\$ 1,517	\$ 108	\$ 46	\$ (16)	\$ 354	\$ 618
South America	1,833	531	55	20	33	163	1,031
Australia Pacific	1,579	1,002	47	48		240	242
African Barrick Gold	538	327	16	24	14	63	94
Copper							
South America	1,007	315	11	4	4	66	607

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Capital Projects(3)			162	5	9		(176)
Barrick Energy	29	14	1	2		13	(1)
	\$ 7,613	\$ 3,706	\$ 400	\$ 149	\$ 44	\$ 899	\$ 2,415

- (1) Other expenses include accretion expense. For the year ended December 31, 2010, accretion expense was \$47 million (2009: \$57 million; 2008: \$45 million). See note 15 for further details.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (2) We manage the performance of our regional business units using a measure of income before interest and taxes, consequently interest income, interest expense and income taxes are not allocated to our regional business units.
- (3) Segment loss for the Capital Projects segment includes project development expense and losses from equity investees that hold capital projects. See notes 7 and 12 for further details. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Capital Projects other expenses (income) includes a \$29 million pre-tax gain on the acquisition of the 25% interest in Cerro Casale (note 3f).

Reconciliation of Segment Income to Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes and Other Items

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Segment income	\$ 4,945	\$ 2,809	\$ 2,415
Amortization of corporate assets	(22)	(36)	(13)
Exploration not attributable to segments	(9)	(11)	(12)
Project development not attributable to segments	(36)	(58)	(97)
Corporate administration	(154)	(171)	(155)
Other expense not attributable to segments	(76)	2	137
Elimination of gold sales contracts		(5,933)	
Impairment charges	(7)	(277)	(598)
Interest income	14	10	39
Interest expense	(121)	(57)	(21)
Write-down of investments		(1)	(205)
Loss from capital projects held through equity investees	53	93	69
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and other items	\$ 4,587	\$ (3,630)	\$ 1,559

Geographic Information

For the years ended December 31	Long-lived assets(1)			Sales(2)		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
North America						
United States	\$ 4,746	\$ 4,618	\$ 4,322	\$ 3,520	\$ 2,552	\$ 2,501
Canada	1,528	1,040	643	426	286	155
Dominican Republic	2,550	1,352	446			
South America						
Peru	415	283	318	1,200	1,291	1,367
Chile	4,395	2,181	1,930	1,102	943	1,007
Argentina	1,758	1,214	1,104	1,323	540	466
Australia Pacific						
Australia	1,680	1,646	1,536	1,823	1,306	1,040
Papua New Guinea	868	682	677	611	530	539
Africa						
Tanzania	1,864	1,628	1,645	919	688	538
Other	17	12	17			
Segment total	\$ 19,821	\$ 14,656	\$ 12,638	\$ 10,924	\$ 8,136	\$ 7,613

- (1) Long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment and other assets.

- (2) Presented based on the location in which the sale originated.

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Asset Information

For the years ended December 31	Segment assets			Segment capital expenditures(1)		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Gold						
North America	\$ 4,877	\$ 4,779	\$ 4,304	\$ 523	\$ 553	\$ 434
South America	1,311	1,166	1,183	202	161	84
Australia Pacific	2,548	2,328	2,212	295	221	207
African Barrick Gold	1,855	1,621	1,024	137	126	138
Copper						
South America	1,231	1,242	1,267	63	37	57
Capital projects	6,643	2,686	1,904	2,187	1,317	919
Barrick Energy	808	501	382	86	31	15
Segment total	19,273	14,323	12,276	3,493	2,446	1,854
Cash and equivalents	3,968	2,564	1,437			
Other current assets	3,145	2,315	2,642			
Equity in investees	291	1,136	1,085			
Other investments	203	92	60			
Intangible assets	140	66	74			
Deferred income tax assets	467	949	869			
Assets of discontinued operations		100	76			
Goodwill	5,287	5,197	5,280			
Other items not allocated to segments	548	333	362	67	21	62
Enterprise total	\$ 33,322	\$ 27,075	\$ 24,161	\$ 3,560	\$ 2,467	\$ 1,916

- (1) Segment capital expenditures are presented for internal management reporting purposes on an accrual basis. Capital expenditures in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow are presented on a cash basis. In 2010, cash expenditures were \$3,323 million (2009: \$2,351 million; 2008: \$1,749 million) and the increase in accrued expenditures was \$237 million in 2010 (2009: \$116 million increase; 2008: \$167 million increase).

5 Sales

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Gold bullion sales(1),(2)			
Spot market sales	\$ 9,374	\$ 6,991	\$ 6,455
Concentrate sales(3)	325	144	122
	9,699	7,135	6,577
Copper sales(1),(4)			
Copper cathode sales	1,098	943	1,007
Concentrate sales	4		
	1,102	943	1,007

Oil and gas sales	123	58	29
	\$ 10,924	\$ 8,136	\$ 7,613

- (1) Revenues include amounts transferred from OCI to earnings for commodity cash flow hedges (see notes 20e and 26).

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- (2) Gold sales include gains and losses on non-hedge derivative contracts: For the year ended December 31, 2010: \$26 million gain (2009: \$56 million gain; 2008: \$19 million gain).
- (3) Concentrate sales include gains and losses on the mark-to-market receivable balances arising from smelting contracts, which are accounted for as embedded derivatives: For the year ended December 31, 2010: \$3 million gain (2009: \$1 million gain; 2008: \$3 million loss).
- (4) Copper sales include gains and losses on economic copper hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment: For the year ended December 31, 2010: \$40 million gain (2009: \$55 million loss; 2008: \$67 million gain). Sales also include gains and losses on the mark-to-market receivable balances arising from copper smelting contracts, which are accounted for as embedded derivatives: For the year ended December 31, 2010: \$10 million gain (2009: \$4 million gain; 2008: \$nil).

Principal Products

All of our gold mining operations produce gold in doré form, except Bulyanhulu and Buzwagi which produce both gold doré and gold concentrate. Gold doré is unrefined gold bullion bars usually consisting of 90% gold that is refined to pure gold bullion prior to sale to our customers. Gold concentrate is a processing product containing the valuable ore mineral (gold) from which most of the waste mineral has been eliminated. This concentrate undergoes a smelting process to convert it into gold bullion. Gold bullion is sold primarily in the London spot market. Gold concentrate is sold to third-party smelters. At our Zaldívar mine we produce copper cathode, which consists of 99.9% copper. Copper cathodes are sold directly under copper cathode sales contracts with various third-party buyers.

Revenue Recognition

We record revenue when the following conditions are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery and transfer of title (gold revenue only) have occurred under the terms of the arrangement; the price is fixed or determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is presented net of direct sales taxes of \$68 million (2009: \$30 million; 2008: \$23 million). Incidental revenues from the sale of by-products, primarily copper and silver, are classified within cost of sales.

Bullion Sales

We record revenue from gold and silver bullion sales at the time of physical delivery, which is also the date that title to the gold or silver passes. The sales price is fixed at the delivery date based on either the terms of gold sales contracts or the gold spot price.

Concentrate Sales

Under the terms of concentrate sales contracts with independent smelting companies, gold and copper sales prices are provisionally set on a specified future date after shipment based on market prices. We record revenues under these contracts at the time of shipment, which is also when title passes to the smelting companies, using forward market gold and copper prices on the expected date that final sales prices will be determined. Variations between the price recorded at the shipment date and the actual final price set under the smelting contracts are caused by changes in market gold and copper prices and result in an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable. The embedded derivative is recorded at fair value each period until final settlement occurs, with changes in fair value included as a component of revenue.

Copper Cathode Sales

Under the terms of copper cathode sales contracts, copper sales prices are provisionally set on a specified future date based upon market commodity prices plus certain price adjustments. Revenue is recognized at the time of shipment when risk of loss passes to the customer, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is

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provisionally measured using forward market prices on the expected date that final selling prices will be determined. Variations occur between the price recorded on the date of revenue recognition and the actual final price under the terms of the contracts due to changes in market copper prices and result in an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable. The embedded derivative is recorded at fair value each period until final settlement occurs, with changes in fair value included as a component of revenue.

Provisional Copper and Gold Sales

Revenues before treatment and refining charges subject to final price adjustments as at December 31 and final provisional price adjustments recorded within the year were as follows:

At December 31	2010	2009	2008
Copper	\$ 143	\$ 88	\$ 45
Gold	66	8	15

Final price adjustments recorded during the year:

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Gain (loss)			
Copper	\$ 21	\$ 45	\$ (36)
Gold			

Oil and Gas Sales

Revenue from the sale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids is recorded at the time it enters the pipeline system, which is also when title transfers and there is reasonable assurance of collectability. At the time of delivery of oil and gas, prices are fixed and determinable based upon contracts referenced to monthly market commodity prices plus certain price adjustments. Price adjustments include product quality and transportation adjustments and market differentials.

6 Cost of Sales

For the years ended December 31	2010	Gold 2009	2008	2010	Copper 2009	2008	2010	Oil & Gas 2009	2008
Cost of goods sold(1)	\$ 3,542	\$ 3,230	\$ 3,211	\$ 349	\$ 362	\$ 315	\$ 39	\$ 29	\$ 8
Unrealized (gains) losses on non-hedge contracts	(6)	(7)	14						
By-product revenues	(124)	(73)	(92)	(4)	(1)				
Royalty expense	287	218	202				28	10	6
Mining production taxes	90	39	42						
	\$ 3,789	\$ 3,407	\$ 3,377	\$ 345	\$ 361	\$ 315	\$ 67	\$ 39	\$ 14

- (1) Cost of goods sold includes charges to reduce the cost of inventory to net realizable value as follows: \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 (2009: \$6 million; 2008: \$62 million). The cost of inventory sold in the period reflects all components capitalized to inventory, except that, for presentation purposes, the component of inventory cost relating to amortization of property, plant and equipment is classified in the income statement under amortization. Some companies present this amount under cost of sales. The amount presented in

amortization rather than cost of sales was \$1,097 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 (2009: \$964 million; 2008: \$893 million).

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Royalties

Certain of our properties are subject to royalty arrangements based on mineral production at the properties. The primary type of royalty is a net smelter return (NSR) royalty. Under this type of royalty we pay the holder an amount calculated as the royalty percentage multiplied by the value of gold production at market gold prices less third-party smelting, refining and transportation costs. Other types of royalties include:

Net profits interest (NPI) royalty,

Modified net smelter return (NSR) royalty,

Net smelter return sliding scale (NSRSS) royalty,

Gross proceeds sliding scale (GPSS) royalty,

Gross smelter return (GSR) royalty,

Net value (NV) royalty, and a

Land tenement (LT) royalty.

Royalty expense is recorded on completion of the production process.

Royalties applicable to our oil and gas properties include:

Crown royalties,

Net profits interest (NPI) royalty, and

Overriding royalty (ORR).

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Producing mines &**development projects****North America**

Goldstrike

0% 5% NSR, 0% 6% NPI

Williams

1.5% NSR, 0.75% NV,
1% NV

David Bell

3% 3.5% NSR

Round Mountain

3.53% 6.35% NSRSS

Bald Mountain

3.5% 7% NSRSS,

2.9% 4% NSR,

10% NPI

Ruby Hill

3% modified NSR

Cortez

1.5% GSR

Cortez Pipeline/South Pipeline deposit

0.4% 9% GSR

Cortez portion of Pipeline/South Pipeline deposit

5% NV

South America

Veladero

3.75% modified NSR

Lagunas Norte

2.51% NSR

Australia Pacific

Porgera

2% NSR, 0.25% other

Queensland & Western Australia production(1)

2.5% 2.7% of gold revenue

Cowal

4% of net gold revenue

Africa

Bulyanhulu

3% NSR

Tulawaka

3% NSR

North Mara Nyabirama and Nyabigena pit

3% NSR, 1% LT

North Mara Gokona pit

3% NSR, 1.1% LT

Buzwagi

3% NSR, 30% NPI(2)

Capital Projects

Donlin Creek Project

1.5% NSR (first 5 years),

4.5% NSR (thereafter),

8.0% NPI(3)

Pascua-Lama Project Chile gold production

1.5% 9.8% GPSS

Pascua-Lama Project Chile copper production

2% NSR

Pascua-Lama Project Argentina production

3% modified NSR

Pueblo Viejo

3.2% NSR (for gold & silver),

28.75% NPI(3)

Cerro Casale

3% NSR (capped at

\$3 million cumulative)

Reko Diq

2% NSR

Kabanga

3% NSR

Other

Barrick Energy

0.40% NPI, 0.54% ORR,

22.1% Crown royalty, net

(1) Includes the Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Granny Smith, Plutonic, Darlot and Lawlers mines.

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- (2) The NPI is calculated as a percentage of profits realized from the Buzwagi mine after all capital, exploration, and development costs and interest incurred in relation to the Buzwagi mine have been recouped and all operating costs relating to the Buzwagi mine have been paid. No amount is currently payable.
- (3) The NPI is calculated as a percentage of profits realized from the mine until all funds invested to date with interest at an agreed upon rate are recovered. No amount is currently payable.

7 Exploration and Project Development Expense

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Exploration:			
Minesite exploration	\$ 66	\$ 42	\$ 62
Projects	114	99	136
	\$ 180	\$ 141	\$ 198
Project development expense:			
Pueblo Viejo(1)	\$ 3	\$ (3)	\$ 62
Sedibelo	2	8	17
Fedorova	1	2	24
Pascua-Lama	12	17	21
Kainantu	3	10	28
Cerro Casale	63		
Other	19	27	33
	103	61	185
Other project expenses(2)	50	24	57
	\$ 153	\$ 85	\$ 242

- (1) We record a non-controlling interest balance for our partner's share of expenditures within non-controlling interests in the income statement. In 2009, the costs include a reimbursement of historical remediation expenditures.
- (2) Includes costs related to corporate development activities, research and development costs, and other corporate project expenditures.

Accounting Policy for Exploration and Project Expenditures**Exploration Expenditures**

Exploration activities relate to the initial search for deposits with economic potential and the evaluation and assessment of deposits that have been identified as having economic potential. Exploration activity is undertaken at both greenfield sites (sites where we do not have any mineral deposits that are already being mined or developed) and brownfield sites (sites that are adjacent or in close proximity to a mineral deposit that is classified within proven and probable reserves as defined by United States reporting standards and is already being mined or developed). Exploration expenditures reflect the costs of such activities, including exploratory drilling costs.

Expenditures on exploration activity conducted at greenfield sites are expensed as incurred. Exploration expenditures are capitalized when incurred at brownfield sites where the activities are directed at obtaining additional information on an ore body that is classified within proven and probable reserves or for the purpose of converting a mineral resource into a proven and probable reserve and, prior to the commencement of the exploration program, we can conclude that it is probable that such a conversion will take place. Our assessment

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of probability is based on the following factors: results from previous exploration programs; results from geological models; results from a mine scoping study confirming economic viability of the resource; and preliminary estimates of mine inventory, ore grade, cash flow and mine life. Costs incurred at brownfield sites that meet the above criteria are capitalized as mine development costs. All other exploration expenditures incurred at these sites are expensed as mine site exploration.

Project Expenditures

Project expenditures reflect costs incurred at development projects related to establishing the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral deposits identified through exploration or acquired through a business combination or asset acquisition. Project expenditures include the cost of: i) establishing the volume and grade of deposits through drilling of core samples, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body that is classified as either a mineral resource or a proven and probable reserve; ii) determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes; iii) studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements; iv) permitting activities; and v) economic evaluations to determine whether development of the mineralized material is commercially justified, including scoping, prefeasibility and final feasibility studies.

We capitalize the costs of activities at projects after mineralization is classified as proven and probable reserves. Before classifying mineralization as proven and probable reserves, the costs of project activities are expensed as incurred, except for costs incurred to construct tangible assets that are capitalized within property, plant and equipment. The costs of start-up activities at mines and projects, such as recruiting and training costs, are also expensed as incurred within project development expense.

The Cerro Casale, Donlin Creek, Reko Diq and Kabanga projects are in various stages of development; however, none of these projects had met the criteria for cost capitalization at December 31, 2010. We account for our interests in the Reko Diq and Kabanga projects using the equity method of accounting and project expenses are included in equity investees in the Consolidated Income Statement (see note 12). Effective January 1, 2009, we determined that mineralization of Pueblo Viejo met the definition of proven and probable reserves for United States reporting purposes. Following this determination, we began capitalizing the cost of project activities at Pueblo Viejo.

8 Other Expense and Income**a) Other Expense**

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Regional business unit costs(1)	\$ 184	\$ 163	\$ 149
Severance costs(2)	16	41	1
Currency translation losses(3)	26	8	37
Changes in estimate of AROs at closed mines	14	8	9
Finance charges(4)	22		
Community relations(5)	35	14	21
Environmental costs	8	13	7
World Gold Council fees	16	14	11
Non-hedge derivative losses		1	17
Provision for supply contract restructuring costs(6)	46		
Pension and other post-retirement benefit expense	6	9	5
Other items	90	72	45
	\$ 463	\$ 343	\$ 302

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- (1) Relates to costs incurred at regional business unit offices.
- (2) In 2009, includes \$21 million in restructuring costs related to an organizational review, and other termination and restructuring costs.
- (3) Amounts attributable to currency translation losses on working capital balances.
- (4) Represents financing charges on the settlement obligation to close out gold sales contracts. Those contracts were settled in fourth quarter 2010 (note 23).
- (5) Amounts mainly related to community programs and other related expenses.
- (6) Amount relates to the present value of required payments to restructure a tire supply contract.

Environmental Costs

During the production phases of a mine, we incur and expense the cost of various activities connected with environmental aspects of normal operations, including compliance with and monitoring of environmental regulations; disposal of hazardous waste produced from normal operations; and operation of equipment designed to reduce or eliminate environmental effects. In limited circumstances, costs to acquire and install plant and equipment are capitalized during the production phase of a mine if the costs are expected to mitigate risk or prevent future environmental contamination from normal operations.

When a contingent loss arises from the improper use of an asset, a loss accrual is recorded if the loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Amounts recorded are adjusted as further information develops or if circumstances change. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recorded as assets when receipt is deemed probable.

b) Impairment Charges

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Impairment of goodwill (note 17)(1)	\$ 7	\$ 63	\$ 584
Impairment of long-lived assets(2)	7	214	14
	7	277	598
Write-down of investments (note 12)(3)		1	205
	\$ 7	\$ 278	\$ 803

- (1) In 2009, we recorded an impairment charge of \$63 million for Plutonic. Impairment charges for Osborne (\$64 million) and Henty (\$30 million) in 2008 are reflected in the results of discontinued operations. Impairment charges recorded in 2008 related to Kanowna (\$272 million), North Mara (\$216 million), Barrick Energy (\$88 million) and Marigold (\$8 million).
- (2) In 2010, an impairment charge of \$7 million was recorded to write off the remaining carrying amount of an intangible asset relating to a tire supply contract. In 2009, impairment charges of \$43 million and \$158 million were recorded to reduce the carrying amount of long-lived assets for Plutonic and Sedibelo to their estimated fair values, respectively. In 2008, impairment charges primarily relate to a \$12 million charge recorded to reduce the carrying amount of long-lived assets at Marigold to their estimated fair value.
- (3) In 2008, we recorded impairment charges on our investments in Highland Gold (\$140 million), on Asset-Backed Commercial Paper (\$39 million) and various other investments in junior gold mining companies (\$26 million).

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c) Other Income

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Gains on sale of assets(1)	\$ 21	\$ 13	\$ 187
Gain on sale of investments(2)	12	6	59
Gain on acquisition of assets(3)	29	72	
Royalty income	7	5	25
Sale of water rights	3	4	4
Non-hedge derivative gains	24		
Other	28	12	16
	\$ 124	\$ 112	\$ 291

- (1) In 2008, we recorded a gain of \$167 million on the disposition of royalties to Royal Gold and a gain of \$9 million on the sale of the Doyon royalty.
- (2) In 2008, we recorded a gain of \$12 million on the sale of available-for-sale investments. We also sold Asset-Backed Commercial Paper for cash proceeds of \$49 million and recorded a gain on sale of \$42 million.
- (3) Relates to a \$29 million gain recorded on gaining control of Cerro Casale following the acquisition of an additional 25% interest (note 3f). In 2009, we recorded a gain of \$72 million on the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in Hemlo (note 3h).

9 Income Tax Expense

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Current			
Canada	\$ 15	\$ (21)	\$ 22
International	1,180	562	613
	\$ 1,195	\$ 541	\$ 635
Deferred			
Canada	\$ 54	\$ (11)	\$ 3
International	179	210	(146)
	\$ 233	\$ 199	\$ (143)
Income tax expense before elements below	\$ 1,428	\$ 740	\$ 492
Net currency translation (gains) losses on deferred tax balances	(2)	(40)	98
Impact of legislative amendments in Australia	(78)		
Dividend withholding tax	74		
Canadian functional currency election		(70)	
Canadian tax rate changes		59	
Total expense	1,422	689	590
Current (2010) and deferred income tax (expense) recovery (2009 and 2008) discontinued operations	(52)	(41)	4

Income tax expense continuing operations	\$ 1,370	\$ 648	\$ 594
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Currency Translation

Deferred tax balances are subject to remeasurement for changes in currency exchange rates each period. The most significant balances are Canadian deferred tax liabilities with a carrying amount of approximately \$25 million, Argentinean deferred tax liabilities with a carrying amount of approximately \$106 million, and Australian and Papua New Guinea deferred tax liabilities with a carrying amount of approximately \$144 million.

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In 2010 and 2009, the appreciation of the Canadian and Australian dollar against the US dollar, and the weakening of the Argentine peso against the US dollar resulted in net translation gains totaling \$2 million and \$40 million, respectively. These gains are included within deferred tax expense/recovery.

Impact of Legislative Amendments in Australia

In Australia, we elected to enter into the consolidated tax regime in 2004 (in 2002 for the former Placer Dome Inc. subsidiaries). At the time the elections were made, there were certain accrued gains that were required to be included in taxable income upon subsequent realization. In second quarter 2010, clarifying legislative amendments to the Australian consolidation tax rules were enacted. These amendments enable us to reduce the inclusion of certain of these accrued gains, resulting in a permanent decrease in taxable income. The impact of the amendment is a current tax recovery of \$78 million recorded in second quarter 2010.

Dividend Withholding Tax

In fourth quarter 2010, we recorded a \$74 million dollar dividend withholding current tax expense in respect of funds available to be repatriated from a foreign subsidiary.

Canadian Functional Currency Election

In fourth quarter 2008, we filed an election under Canadian draft legislation to prepare some of our Canadian tax returns using US dollar functional currency effective January 1, 2008. The legislation was enacted in first quarter 2009 which resulted in a one-time benefit of \$70 million.

Canadian Tax Rate Changes

In fourth quarter 2009, a provincial rate change was enacted in Canada that lowered the applicable tax rate. The impact of this tax rate change was to reduce net deferred tax assets in Canada by \$59 million, recorded as a component of deferred tax expense.

Reconciliation to Canadian Statutory Rate

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
At 31% (2009: 33%; 2008: 33.50%) statutory rate	\$ 1,422	\$ (1,198)	\$ 522
Increase (decrease) due to:			
Allowances and special tax deductions(1)	(168)	(110)	(100)
Impact of foreign tax rates(2)	73	1,786	(86)
Expenses not tax deductible	25	16	13
Impairment charges not tax deductible		21	199
Gain on acquisition of assets not taxable		(18)	
Net currency translation (gains)/losses on deferred tax balances	(2)	(40)	98
Canadian functional currency election		(70)	
Impact of legislative amendments in Australia	(78)		
Release of valuation allowances	(129)		(175)
Valuation allowances set up against current year tax losses	73	163	74
Canadian tax rate changes		59	
Dividend withholding tax	74		
Other withholding taxes	21	16	21
Mining taxes(3)	48	21	19
Other items	11	2	9

Income tax expense

\$ 1,370

\$ 648

\$ 594

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- (1) We are able to claim certain allowances and tax deductions unique to extractive industries that result in a lower effective tax rate.
- (2) We operate in multiple foreign tax jurisdictions that have tax rates different than the Canadian statutory rate. Additionally, we have reinvested earnings and cash flow generated by the Zaldívar mine in Chile to fund a portion of the construction cost of Pascua-Lama. The reinvestment of these earnings and cash flow resulted in a lower tax rate applied for the period. Amounts in 2009 include the impact of the elimination of gold sales contracts in a low tax jurisdiction.
- (3) For 2010, this includes the impact of adopting the new Chilean specific mining tax (royalty).

10 Earnings (loss) per share

For the years ended December 31 (\$ millions, except shares in millions)	2010		2009		2008	
and per share amounts in dollars)	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3,153	\$ 3,153	\$ (4,371)	\$ (4,371)	\$ 889	\$ 889
Plus: interest on convertible debentures						3
Income (loss) available to common shareholders and after assumed conversions	3,153	3,153	(4,371)	(4,371)	889	892
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	121	121	97	97	(104)	(104)
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,274	\$ 3,274	\$ (4,274)	\$ (4,274)	\$ 785	\$ 788
Weighted average shares outstanding	987	987	903	903	872	872
Effect of dilutive securities						
Stock options		2				4
Convertible debentures		8				9
	987	997	903	903	872	885
Earnings (loss) per share						
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.16	\$ (4.84)	\$ (4.84)	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.01
Net income (loss)	\$ 3.32	\$ 3.28	\$ (4.73)	\$ (4.73)	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.89

Earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if additional common shares are assumed to be issued under securities that entitle their holders to obtain common shares in the future. For stock options, the number of additional shares for inclusion in diluted earnings per share calculations is determined using the treasury stock method. Under this method, stock options, whose exercise price is less than the average market price of our common shares, are assumed to be exercised and the proceeds are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. The incremental number of common shares issued under stock options and repurchased from proceeds is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. For convertible debentures, the number of additional shares for inclusion in diluted earnings per share calculations is determined using the as if converted method. The incremental number of common shares issued is included in the number of weighted average shares outstanding and interest on the convertible debentures is excluded from the calculation of income.

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11 Cash Flow Other Items**a) Operating Cash Flows Other Items**

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Adjustments for non-cash income statement items:			
Currency translation losses (note 8a)	\$ 26	\$ 8	\$ 37
Amortization of premium on debt securities (note 20b)	(6)	(6)	(7)
Amortization of debt issue costs (note 20b)	4	6	7
Stock option expense (note 28a)	14	20	25
Loss from equity in investees (note 12)	41	87	64
Gain on sale of investments (note 8c)	(12)	(6)	(59)
Losses on write-down of inventory (note 13)	3	6	62
Non-controlling interests (notes 2b and 27)	23	6	12
Net change in current operating assets and liabilities, excluding inventory	195	148	7
Revisions to AROs (note 22)	8	10	9
Settlement of AROs (note 22)	(44)	(39)	(38)
Amortization of hedge gains/losses on acquired gold hedge position	(2)	(10)	(2)
Other net operating activities	\$ 250	\$ 230	\$ 117
Operating cash flow includes payments for:			
Pension plan contributions (note 29a)	\$ 56	\$ 50	\$ 47
Cash interest paid	400	311	213

b) Investing Cash Flows Other Items

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Funding for equity investees (note 12)	\$ (51)	\$ (80)	\$ (107)
Loans to joint venture partners			(4)
Purchase of land and water rights			(16)
Purchases of royalties			(42)
Long-term supply contract			(35)
Other		(7)	(27)
Other net investing activities	\$ (51)	\$ (87)	\$ (231)

c) Financing Cash Flows Other Items

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Financing fees on long-term debt	\$ (37)	\$ (16)	\$ (11)
Derivative settlements	12	(10)	(23)
Other net financing activities	\$ (25)	\$ (26)	\$ (34)

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12 Equity in Investees and Other Investments**a) Equity Method Investment Continuity**

	Highland	Atacama(1)	Cerro Casale	Donlin Creek	Kabanga	Total
At January 1, 2008	\$ 169	\$ 118	\$ 734	\$ 64	\$	\$ 1,085
Purchases	1		41			42
Equity pick-up (loss) from equity investees	5	(32)	(11)	(17)	(9)	(64)
Capitalized interest		9	42	4		55
Funding		62	9	27	9	107
Impairment charges	(140)					(140)
At January 1, 2009	35	157	815	78		1,085
Equity pick-up (loss) from equity investees	6	(39)	(21)	(18)	(15)	(87)
Capitalized interest		8	46	4		58
Funding		31	21	11	17	80
At January 1, 2010	41	157	861	75	2	1,136
Equity pick-up (loss) from equity investees	12	(19)	(6)	(22)	(6)	(41)
Capitalized interest		8	12	4		24
Funding		12	12	22	5	51
Transfer to property, plant and equipment(2)			(879)			(879)
At December 31, 2010	\$ 53	\$ 158	\$	\$ 79	\$ 1	\$ 291
Publicly traded	Yes	No	No	No	No	

(1) Represents our investment in Reko Diq.

(2) The carrying amount of the Cerro Casale investment has been transferred to property, plant and equipment as a result of our obtaining control over the entity due to the acquisition of an additional 25% interest. See note 3f for further details.

Accounting Policy for Equity Method Investments

Under the equity method, we record our equity share of the income or loss of equity investees each period. On acquisition of an equity investment, the underlying identifiable assets and liabilities of an equity investee are recorded at fair value and the income or loss of equity investees is based on these fair values. For an investment in a company that represents a business, if the cost of any equity investment exceeds the total amount of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities, any excess is accounted for in a manner similar to goodwill, with the exception that an annual goodwill impairment test is not required. Additional funding into an investee is recorded as an increase in the carrying value of the investment. The carrying amount of each investment in a publicly traded equity investee is evaluated for impairment using the same method as an available-for-sale security.

Our investments in non-publicly traded equity investees are exploration and development projects; therefore, we assess if there has been a potential impairment triggering event for an other-than-temporary impairment by: testing the underlying assets of the equity investee for recoverability; and assessing if there has been a change in the mining plan or strategy for the project. If we determine underlying assets are recoverable and no other potential impairment conditions were identified, then our investment in the non-publicly traded equity investee is carried at cost. If the other underlying assets are not recoverable, we record an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the investee and its fair value. Where reliable information is available, we determine fair value based on the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by the investee. Where reliable cash flow information is not available, we determine fair value using a market comparable approach.

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b) Other Investments

At December 31	2010	2009
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 171	\$ 61
Other investments	32	31
	\$ 203	\$ 92

Available-for-sale Securities

At December 31	Fair value(1)	2010 Gains in OCI	Fair value	2009 Gains in OCI
Securities in an unrealized gain position				
Equity securities	\$ 169	\$ 85	\$ 54	\$ 27
Benefit plans(2)				
Fixed-income			1	
Equity			5	
	169	85	60	27
Securities in an unrealized loss position				
Other equity securities(3)	2		1	
	171	85	61	27
Other investments				
Long-term loan receivable(4)	32		31	
	\$ 203	\$ 85	\$ 92	\$ 27

(1) Refer to note 21 for further information on the measurement of fair value.

(2) Under various benefit plans for certain former Homestake executives, a portfolio of marketable fixed-income and equity securities are held in a rabbi trust that is used to fund obligations under the plans.

(3) Other equity securities in a loss position consist of investments in various junior mining companies.

(4) The long-term loan receivable is measured at amortized cost. The principal amount is \$35 million.

Gains on Investments Recorded in Earnings

	2010	2009	2008
Gains realized on sales	\$ 12	\$ 6	\$ 59
Cash proceeds from sales	\$ 15	\$ 7	\$ 76

Accounting Policy for Available-for-Sale Securities

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Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI). Realized gains and losses are recorded in earnings when investments mature or on sale, calculated using the average cost of securities sold. If the fair value of an investment declines below its carrying amount, we undertake an assessment of whether the impairment is other than temporary. We consider all relevant facts and circumstances in this assessment, particularly: the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than the carrying amount; the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, including any specific events that have impacted its fair value; both positive and negative evidence that the carrying amount is recoverable within a reasonable period of time; and our ability and intent to hold the

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investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient for an expected recovery of the fair value up to or beyond the carrying amount. We record in earnings any unrealized declines in fair value judged to be other than temporary.

13 Inventories

	Gold		Copper	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
At December 31				
Raw materials				
Ore in stockpiles	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,052	\$ 110	\$ 77
Ore on leach pads	242	215	156	172
Mine operating supplies	563	488	25	19
Work in process	265	215	48	5
Finished products				
Gold doré	75	69		
Copper cathode			15	4
Gold concentrate	19	20		
	2,604	2,059	354	277
Non-current ore in stockpiles(1)	(958)	(679)	(148)	(117)
	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,380	\$ 206	\$ 160

(1) Ore that we do not expect to process in the next 12 months is classified within other assets.

Accounting Policy for Inventory

Material extracted from our mines is classified as either ore or waste. Ore represents material that, at the time of extraction, we expect to process into a saleable form, and sell at a profit. Ore is recorded as an asset that is classified within inventory as material is extracted from the open pit or underground mine. Ore is accumulated in stockpiles that are subsequently processed into gold/copper in a saleable form under a mine plan that takes into consideration optimal scheduling of production of our reserves, present plant capacity, and the market price of gold/copper. Gold/copper work in process represents gold/copper in the processing circuit that we count as production but is not yet in a saleable form.

Gold and copper ore contained in stockpiles is measured by estimating the number of tons added and removed from the stockpile, and the associated estimate of gold and copper contained therein (based on assay data) and applying estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Stockpile ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys. Costs are allocated to ore stockpiles based on quantities of material stockpiled using current mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore and including allocations of waste mining costs, overheads, depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations. As ore is processed, costs are removed based on recoverable quantities of gold and/or copper and each stockpile's average cost per unit. Ore stockpiles are reduced by provisions required to reduce inventory to net realizable value.

We record gold in process, gold doré and gold in concentrate form at average cost, less provisions required to reduce inventory to market value. Average cost is calculated based on the cost of inventory at the beginning of a period, plus the cost of inventory produced in a period. Costs capitalized to in process and finished goods inventory include the cost of stockpiles processed; direct and indirect materials and consumables; direct labor; repairs and maintenance; utilities; amortization of property, plant and equipment; and local mine administrative expenses. Costs are removed from inventory and recorded in cost of sales and amortization expense based on the average cost per ounce of gold in inventory. Mine operating supplies are recorded at the lower of purchase cost and market value.

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We record provisions to reduce inventory to net realizable value, to reflect changes in economic factors that impact inventory value or to reflect present intentions for the use of slow moving and obsolete supplies inventory.

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Inventory impairment charges	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 62

Ore on leach pads

The recovery of gold and copper from certain oxide ores is achieved through the heap leaching process. Our Pierina, Lagunas Norte, Veladero, Cortez, Bald Mountain, Round Mountain, Ruby Hill and Marigold mines all use a heap leaching process for gold and our Zaldívar mine uses a heap leaching process for copper. Under this method, ore is placed on leach pads where it is treated with a chemical solution, which dissolves the gold or copper contained in the ore. The resulting pregnant solution is further processed in a plant where the gold or copper is recovered. For accounting purposes, costs are added to ore on leach pads based on current mining and leaching costs, including applicable depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations. Costs are removed from ore on leach pads as ounces or pounds are recovered based on the average cost per recoverable ounce of gold or pound of copper on the leach pad.

Estimates of recoverable gold or copper on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured tons added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data) and a recovery percentage (based on ore type).

Although the quantities of recoverable gold or copper placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on pads to the quantities of gold or copper actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is regularly monitored and estimates are refined based on actual results over time. Historically, our operating results have not been materially impacted by variations between the estimated and actual recoverable quantities of gold or copper on our leach pads. At December 31, 2010, the weighted average cost per recoverable ounce of gold and recoverable pound of copper on leach pads was \$547 per ounce and \$1.10 per pound, respectively (2009: \$383 per ounce of gold and \$1.01 per pound of copper). Variations between actual and estimated quantities resulting from changes in assumptions and estimates that do not result in write-downs to net realizable value are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The ultimate recovery of gold or copper from a leach pad will not be known until the leaching process is concluded. Based on current mine plans, we expect to place the last ton of ore on our current leach pads at dates for gold ranging from 2011 to 2027 and for copper ranging from 2011 to 2027. Including the estimated time required for residual leaching, rinsing and reclamation activities, we expect that our leaching operations will terminate within a period of up to six years following the date that the last ton of ore is placed on the leach pad.

The current portion of ore inventory on leach pads is determined based on estimates of the quantities of gold or copper at each balance sheet date that we expect to recover during the next 12 months.

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Ore in Stockpiles

At December 31	2010	2009	Year(1)
Gold			
Goldstrike			
Ore that requires roasting	\$ 499	\$ 452	2025
Ore that requires autoclaving	42	46	2024
Kalgoorlie	89	80	2021
Porgera	140	117	2024
Cowal	93	88	2019
Veladero	21	26	2024
Cortez	365	98	2027
Turquoise Ridge	14	15	2036
Other	177	130	
Copper			
Zaldívar	110	77	2026
	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,129	

(1) Year in which we expect to complete full processing of the ore in stockpiles.

Ore on Leachpads

At December 31	2010	2009	Year(1)
Gold			
Veladero	\$ 87	\$ 75	2011
Cortez	16	25	2011
Ruby Hill	10	24	2011
Bald Mountain	15	24	2011
Lagunas Norte	17	22	2011
Round Mountain	25	18	2011
Pierina	53	14	2011
Marigold	19	13	2011
Copper			
Zaldívar	156	172	2011
	\$ 398	\$ 387	

(1) Year in which we expect to complete full processing of the ore on leachpads.

Purchase Commitments

At December 31, 2010, we had purchase obligations for supplies and consumables of approximately \$1,449 million.

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14 Accounts Receivable and Other Current Assets

At December 31	2010	2009
Accounts receivable		
Amounts due from concentrate sales	\$ 22	\$ 9
Amounts due from copper cathode sales	159	109
Other receivables	165	133
	\$ 346	\$ 251
Other current assets		
Derivative assets (note 20e)	\$ 615	\$ 214
Goods and services taxes recoverable(1)	211	201
Deferred share-based compensation (note 28b)	13	7
Prepaid expenses	95	92
Other	13	10
	\$ 947	\$ 524

(1) 2010 includes \$59 million and \$132 million in VAT and fuel tax receivables in Africa and South America, respectively (2009: \$50 million and \$111 million, respectively).

15 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Assets subject to amortization(1),(2)	Accumulated amortization	Capital Projects(6)	Exploration properties & VBPP	Construction in progress(3)	Total
At January 1, 2008	\$ 14,073	\$ (7,598)	\$ 1,089	\$ 474	\$ 397	\$ 8,435
Additions	584	(155)	756		626	1,811
Acquisitions	1,609			409		2,018
Capitalized interest(5)	57		102	8		167
Amortization		(912)				(912)
Impairments	(14)					(14)
Transfers between categories(4)	481		(31)	(178)	(272)	
At January 1, 2009	16,790	(8,665)	1,916	713	751	11,505
Additions	445	21	1,207	3	608	2,284
Acquisitions	276					276
Capitalized interest(5)	71		132	8		211
Amortization		(1,033)				(1,033)
Impairments	(56)		(122)			(178)
Currency translation adjustment	60					60
Transfers between categories(4)	1,130		(616)	(92)	(422)	
At January 1, 2010	18,716	(9,677)	2,517	632	937	13,125
Additions	533	43	1,957	(1)	1,032	3,564

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Acquisitions	252		1,732	116		2,100
Capitalized interest(5)	14		241	10		265
Amortization		(1,331)				(1,331)
Currency translation adjustment	28					28
Transfers between categories(4)	1,263		5	(64)	(1,204)	
At December 31, 2010	\$ 20,806	\$ (10,965)	\$ 6,452	\$ 693	\$ 765	\$ 17,751

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- (1) Represents capitalized reserve acquisition and development costs and buildings, plant and equipment.
- (2) Includes assets under capital leases, leach pads and tailings dams.
- (3) Includes construction in process for tangible assets at operating mines, as well as deposits on long lead capital items. Once an asset is available for use, it is transferred to assets subject to amortization and amortized over its estimated useful life.
- (4) Includes construction in process that is transferred to buildings, plant and equipment as the asset is available for use and value beyond proven and probable reserves (VBPP) that is transferred to capitalized reserve acquisition and development costs, once mineralized material is converted into proven and probable reserves. In 2009, Buzwagi transitioned from a development project to an operating mine and its property, plant, and equipment balance was transferred from exploration properties, capital projects & VBPP to assets subject to amortization and construction in progress.
- (5) Capitalized interest for assets subject to amortization primarily reflects capitalized interest at Cortez Hills.
- (6) Includes construction in process for tangible assets at capital projects.

a) Accounting Policy for Property, Plant and Equipment**Capitalized Reserve Acquisition Costs**

We capitalize the cost of acquisition of land and mineral rights. On acquiring a mineral or petroleum and natural gas property, we estimate the fair value of proven and probable reserves, and we record these amounts as assets at the date of acquisition. When production begins, capitalized reserve acquisition costs are amortized using the units-of-production (UOP) method, whereby the numerator is the number of ounces of gold/pounds of copper/barrels of oil equivalent (boe) produced and the denominator is the estimated recoverable ounces of gold/pounds of copper/boe contained in proven and probable reserves.

Value Beyond Proven and Probable Reserves (VBPP)

On acquisition of mineral property, we prepare an estimate of the fair value of the resources and exploration potential of that property and record this amount as an asset (VBPP) as at the date of acquisition. As part of our annual business cycle, we prepare estimates of proven and probable gold and copper mineral reserves for each mineral property. The change in reserves, net of production is used to determine the amount to be converted from VBPP to proven and probable reserves subject to amortization. For 2010 the effect on amortization expense of transfers from VBPP to proven and probable reserves is an increase of \$3 million (2009: \$3 million increase; 2008: \$5 million increase).

	VBPP
At January 1, 2008	\$ 313
VBPP conversion to reserves	(178)
Acquisitions(1)	381
At January 1, 2009	516
VBPP conversion to reserves	(93)
At January 1, 2010	\$ 423
VBPP conversion to reserves	(64)
At December 31, 2010	\$ 359

- (1) Represents VBPP acquired on acquisition of the additional 40% interest in Cortez.

Capitalized Development Costs

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Capitalized development costs include the costs of removing overburden and waste materials at our open pit mining operations prior to the commencement of production; costs incurred to access reserves at our

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underground mining operations; exploration expenditures incurred that meet the definition of an asset (refer to note 7 for capitalization criteria for drilling and related costs), and qualifying development costs incurred at our petroleum and natural gas properties.

The costs of removing overburden and waste materials to access the ore body at an open pit mine prior to the production phase are referred to as pre-stripping costs. Pre-stripping costs are capitalized during the development of an open pit mine. Where a mine operates several open pits that utilize common processing facilities, we capitalize the pre-stripping costs associated with each pit. The production phase of an open pit mine commences when saleable materials, beyond a de minimus amount, are produced. Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are variable production costs that are included as a component of inventory to be recognized as a component of cost of sales in the same period as the revenue from the sale of inventory. Capitalized pre-stripping costs are amortized using the UOP method, whereby the denominator is the estimated recoverable ounces of gold/pounds of copper in proven and probable reserves in the associated open pit.

At our underground mines, we incur development costs to build new shafts, drifts and ramps that will enable us to physically access ore underground. The time over which we will continue to incur these costs depends on the mine life, which could in some cases be greater than 25 years. These underground development costs are capitalized as incurred. Costs incurred and capitalized to enable access to specific ore blocks or areas of the mine, and which only provide an economic benefit over the period of mining that ore block or area, are amortized using the UOP method, whereby the denominator is estimated recoverable ounces of gold/pounds of copper contained in proven and probable reserves within that ore block or area. If capitalized underground development costs provide an economic benefit over the entire mine life, the costs are amortized using the UOP method, whereby the denominator is the estimated recoverable ounces of gold/pounds of copper contained in total accessible proven and probable reserves.

For our petroleum and natural gas properties, we follow the successful efforts method of accounting, whereby exploration expenditures which are either general in nature or related to an unsuccessful drilling program are expensed. Only costs which relate directly to the discovery and development of specific commercial oil and gas reserves are capitalized as development costs and amortized using the UOP method, whereby the denominator is the estimated recoverable amount of boe in proven developed reserves.

Buildings, Plant and Equipment

We record buildings, plant and equipment at cost, which includes all expenditures incurred to prepare an asset for its intended use. Cost includes the purchase price; brokers' commissions; and installation costs including architectural, design and engineering fees, legal fees, survey costs, site preparation costs, freight charges, transportation insurance costs, duties, testing and preparation charges. In addition, if the cost of an asset acquired other than through a business combination is different from its tax basis on acquisition, the cost is adjusted to reflect the related future income tax consequences.

We capitalize costs that extend the productive capacity or useful economic life of an asset. Costs incurred that do not extend the productive capacity or useful economic life of an asset are considered repairs and maintenance and expensed as incurred. We amortize the capitalized cost of assets less any estimated residual value, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful economic life of the asset based on their expected use in our business. The longest estimated useful economic life for buildings and equipment at ore processing facilities is 25 years and for mining equipment is 15 years. Depreciation of oil and gas plants and related facilities is calculated using the UOP method.

In the normal course of our business, we have entered into certain leasing arrangements whose conditions meet the criteria for the leases to be classified as capital leases. For capital leases, we record an asset and an

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obligation at an amount equal to the present value at the beginning of the lease term of minimum lease payments over the lease term. In the case of our capital leasing arrangements, there is transfer of ownership of the leased assets to us at the end of the lease term and therefore we amortize these assets on a basis consistent with our other owned assets. As at December 31, 2010, the carrying value of our capital leases is \$72 million.

Exploration Properties and Development Projects

The amounts capitalized to exploration and development projects comprise the cost of mineral interests acquired either as individual asset purchases or as part of a business combination. The amount capitalized to development projects with proven and probable reserves also includes the capitalization cost associated with developing and constructing the mine. The value of such assets is primarily driven by the nature and amount of mineralized material contained in such properties. Exploration and development stage mineral interests represent interests in properties that contain proven and probable reserves or are believed to potentially contain mineralized material consisting of (i) other mineralized material such as measured, indicated and inferred material; (ii) other mine exploration potential such as inferred material not immediately adjacent to existing reserves and mineralization but located within the immediate mine area; (iii) other mine-related exploration potential that is not part of measured, indicated or inferred material greenfield exploration potential; and (iv) any acquired right to explore and develop a potential mineral deposit.

Amounts capitalized to capital projects include costs associated with the construction of tangible assets, such as processing plants, permanent housing facilities and other tangible infrastructure associated with the project.

Exploration Properties, Capital Projects and VBPP

	Carrying amount at December 31, 2010	Carrying amount at December 31, 2009
Exploration projects and other land positions		
Papua New Guinea land positions	\$ 194	\$ 187
Tanzanian exploration properties(1)	82	
REN joint venture	36	
Other	22	22
Value beyond proven and probable reserves at producing mines	359	423
Capital projects(2)		
Pascua-Lama	2,164	1,196
Pueblo Viejo	2,502	1,321
Cerro Casale(3)	1,786	
	\$ 7,145	\$ 3,149

- (1) Represents amounts allocated to exploration properties as a result of the Tusker acquisition. See note 3b for further details.
- (2) The carrying amounts for the Donlin Creek, Reko Diq, and Kabanga projects are reflected in the carrying amounts of the equity investments through which they are owned. Refer to note 12.
- (3) The carrying amount for the Cerro Casale investment has been transferred to property, plant and equipment in 2010 as a result of our obtaining control of the entity due to the acquisition of an additional 25% interest. Refer to note 3f.

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Capitalized Interest

Interest cost is considered an element of the historical cost of an asset when a period of time is necessary to prepare it for its intended use. We capitalize interest costs to exploration properties and development projects prior to when production begins while exploration, development or construction activities are in progress. We also capitalize interest costs on the cost of certain equity method investments, wherein the only significant assets are exploration properties or capital projects, and while exploration, development or construction activities are in progress. For 2010, we capitalized \$289 million of interest costs (2009: \$269 million).

Gold and Copper Mineral Reserves

At the end of each fiscal year, as part of our annual business cycle, we prepare estimates of proven and probable gold and copper mineral reserves for each mineral property. We prospectively revise calculations of amortization expense for property, plant and equipment amortized using the UOP method, whereby the denominator is estimated recoverable ounces of gold/pounds of copper. The effect of changes in reserve estimates on amortization expense for 2010 was \$nil (2009: \$70 million decrease; 2008: \$57 million decrease).

b) Amortization and Accretion

	2010	2009	2008
Amortization	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,016	\$ 912
Accretion (note 22)	47	57	45
	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,073	\$ 957

c) Impairment Evaluations**Producing Mines, Development Projects and Petroleum & Natural Gas Properties**

We review and test the carrying amounts of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We group assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. For operating mines, capital projects and petroleum and natural gas properties, the individual mine/project/property is a single reporting unit for impairment testing purposes. A potential impairment is identified if the sum of the reporting unit's undiscounted cash flows is less than its carrying amount. When a potential long-lived asset impairment is identified, the amount of impairment is calculated by comparing its fair value to its carrying amount.

Long-lived assets subject to potential impairment at mine sites/capital projects/petroleum and natural gas properties include buildings, plant and equipment, capitalized reserve acquisition and development costs and VBPP. For impairment assessment purposes, the estimated fair value of buildings, plant and equipment is based on a combination of current depreciated replacement cost and current market value. The estimated fair value of capitalized reserve acquisition, development costs and VBPP is determined using an income approach which measures the present value of the related cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.

Exploration Properties

After acquisition, various factors can affect the recoverability of the capitalized cost of land and mineral rights, particularly the results of exploration drilling. The length of time between the acquisition of land and mineral rights and when we undertake exploration work varies based on the prioritization of our exploration projects and the size of our exploration budget. If we determine that a potential impairment condition may exist, we compare the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated from the project to its carrying amount. If the

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sum of undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount, an impairment charge is recognized if the carrying amount of the individual long-lived assets within the group exceeds their fair value. For projects that do not have reliable cash flow projections, a market approach is applied.

In 2010, we did not record any impairment charge related to our exploration properties. In 2008, we completed a bankable feasibility study (BFS) for our Sedibelo platinum project in South Africa meeting the conditions for a 10% interest in the property. We also held the right to increase our interest to 65% in return for a decision to develop Sedibelo and payment of approximately \$106 million in fourth quarter 2009. In third quarter 2009, after conducting a thorough review of development alternatives to maximize the project's potential, we decided not to proceed with this payment to increase our ownership interest in Sedibelo. As a consequence of this decision, we recorded an impairment charge of \$158 million in third quarter 2009, reducing the carrying amount of our investment in the project and related assets to their estimated fair values.

d) Capital Commitments

In addition to entering into various operational commitments in the normal course of business, we had commitments of approximately \$1,254 million at December 31, 2010 for construction activities at our capital projects.

e) Insurance

We purchase insurance coverage for certain insurable losses, subject to varying deductibles, at our mineral properties and corporate locations including losses such as property damage and business interruption. We record losses relating to insurable events as they occur. Proceeds receivable from insurance coverage are recorded at such time as receipt is probable and the amount receivable is fixed or determinable.

Insurance Proceeds	2010	2009	2008
Cost of sales	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ 30
Other income	6	26	2
	\$ 8	\$ 44	\$ 32

16 Intangible Assets

For the years ended December 31	2010			2009		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Water rights(1)	\$ 116	\$	\$ 116	\$ 40	\$	\$ 40
Technology(2)	17		17	17		17
Supply contracts(3)	23	16	7	24	15	9
	\$ 156	\$ 16	\$ 140	\$ 81	\$ 15	\$ 66
Aggregate period amortization expense		\$ 1			\$	

For the years ended December 31	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Estimated aggregate amortization expense	\$	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2

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- (1) Water rights in South America (\$116 million) are subject to annual impairment testing and will be amortized when used in the future. In 2010, we recorded a \$75 million increase as a result of gaining control

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of Cerro Casale. Refer to note 3f. In 2009, we increased our investment in water rights for our Sedibelo project by \$26 million. We subsequently recorded an impairment charge for water rights related to Sedibelo (\$34 million) in third quarter 2009 (note 15c).

- (2) The amount will be amortized using the UOP method over the estimated proven and probable reserves of the Pueblo Viejo mine, with no assumed residual value.
- (3) Relates to a supply agreement with Michelin North America Inc. to secure a supply of tires and will be amortized upon the commencement of the supply of tires in the future.

Accounting Policy for Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are recognized separately from goodwill if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or legal rights. Intangible assets are also recognized when acquired individually or with a group of other assets.

Intangible assets are initially recorded at their estimated fair value. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over their useful economic lives on a straight-line or UOP basis, as appropriate. Intangible assets having indefinite lives and intangible assets that are not yet ready for use are not amortized and are reviewed annually for impairment. We also review and test the carrying amounts of all intangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

In second quarter 2010, after restructuring a tire supply agreement, we recorded an impairment charge of \$7 million. In third quarter 2009, after making a decision not to continue developing the Sedibelo project, we recorded an impairment charge of \$34 million related to water rights at the project.

17 Goodwill

	North America	Gold Australia	South America	Africa	Copper South America	Other Barrick Energy	Total
At January 1, 2008	\$ 2,381	\$ 1,815	\$ 441	\$ 373	\$ 743	\$	\$ 5,753
Additions(1)	23					96	119
Other(2)						(8)	(8)
Impairments(3)	(8)	(272)		(216)		(88)	(584)
At December 31, 2008	2,396	1,543	441	157	743		5,280
Other(4)	(20)						(20)
Impairments(5)		(63)					(63)
At December 31, 2009	2,376	1,480	441	157	743		5,197
Additions(6)				22		64	86
Other(2)						4	4
At December 31, 2010	\$ 2,376	\$ 1,480	\$ 441	\$ 179	\$ 743	\$ 68	\$ 5,287

- (1) Represents goodwill acquired as a result of the acquisitions of an additional 40% interest in Cortez (\$20 million), an additional 40% interest in Storm (\$3 million) and Barrick Energy (\$96 million).
- (2) Represents the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the translation of Barrick Energy from C\$ to US\$.
- (3) Impairment charges recorded in 2008 related to Kanowna (\$272 million), North Mara (\$216 million), Barrick Energy (\$88 million), and Marigold (\$8 million).
- (4) Represents a reduction of goodwill as a result of the acquisition of an additional 50% interest in the Hemlo mine (note 3h).

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- (5) Impairment charge recorded in 2009 related to Plutonic (\$63 million).
- (6) Represents goodwill acquired as a result of the acquisition of Tusker (\$22 million) (note 3b) and Bountiful, Puskwa and Dolomite (\$64 million) (note 3a).

Accounting Policy for Goodwill and Goodwill Impairment

Under the purchase method, the costs of business acquisitions are allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. The excess of purchase cost over the net fair value of identified tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired represents goodwill that is allocated to reporting units. We believe that goodwill arises principally because of the following factors: 1) The going concern value implicit in our ability to sustain and/or grow our business by increasing reserves and resources through new discoveries; 2) The ability to capture unique synergies that can be realized from managing a portfolio of both acquired and existing mines and mineral properties in our regional business units; and 3) the requirement to record a deferred tax liability for the difference between the assigned values and the tax bases of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination at amounts that do not reflect fair value.

Each individual mineral property that is an operating mine is a reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing purposes. On an annual basis, as at October 1, and at any other time if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit has been reduced below its carrying amount, we evaluate the carrying amount of goodwill for potential impairment.

There is no active market for our reporting units. Consequently, when assessing a reporting unit for potential goodwill impairment, we use an income approach (being the net present value of expected future cash flows or net asset value (NAV) of the relevant reporting unit) to determine the fair value we could receive for the reporting unit in an arm's length transaction at the measurement date. Expected future cash flows are based on a probability-weighted approach applied to potential outcomes. Estimates of expected future cash flows reflect estimates of projected future revenues, cash costs of production and capital expenditures contained in our long-term life of mine (LOM) plans, which are updated for each reporting unit in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

Our LOM plans are based on detailed research, analysis and modeling to optimize the internal rate of return generated from each reporting unit. As such, these plans consider the optimal level of investment, overall production levels and sequence of extraction taking into account all relevant characteristics of the ore body, including waste to ore ratios, ore grades, haul distances, chemical and metallurgical properties impacting process recoveries and capacities of available extraction, haulage and processing equipment. Therefore, the LOM plan is the appropriate basis for forecasting production output in each future year and the related production costs and capital expenditures.

Projected future revenues reflect the forecasted future production levels at each of our reporting units as detailed in our LOM plans. Included in these forecasts is the production of mineral resources that do not currently qualify for inclusion in proven and probable ore reserves where there is a high degree of confidence in its economic extraction. This is consistent with the methodology we use to measure value beyond proven and probable reserves when allocating the purchase price of a business combination to acquired mining assets.

Projected future revenues also reflect our estimated long-term metals prices, which are determined based on current prices, an analysis of the expected total production costs of the producers, forward pricing curves of the particular metal and forecasts of expected long-term metals prices prepared by analysts. These estimates often differ from current price levels, but our methodology is consistent with how a market participant would assess future long-term metals prices. In 2010, we have used estimated 2011, 2012 and long-term gold prices of \$1,250, \$1,250 and \$1,150 per ounce, respectively (2009: short-term \$1,050, long-term \$950), and estimated 2011, 2012 and long-term copper prices of \$3.25, \$3.25 and \$2.75 per pound, respectively (2009: short-term \$2.50, long-term \$2.25).

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Our estimates of future cash costs of production and capital expenditures are based on the LOM plans for each reporting unit. Costs incurred in currencies other than the US dollar are translated to US dollars using expected long-term exchange rates based on the relevant forward pricing curve. Oil prices are a significant component, both directly and indirectly, of our expected cash costs of production. We have used an estimated average oil price of \$75 per barrel (2009: \$75), which is based on the spot price, forward pricing curve, and long-term oil price forecasts prepared by analysts.

The discount rate applied to present value the net future cash flows is based upon our real weighted average cost of capital with an appropriate adjustment for the remaining life of a mine and risks associated with the relevant cash flows based on the geographic location of the reporting unit. These risk adjustments were based on observed historical country risk premiums and the average credit default swap spreads for the period. In 2010, we used the following real discount rates for our gold mines with goodwill: United States 2.31% 3.87% (2009: 3.03% 4.61%); Australia 3.05% 3.83% (2009: 3.53% 4.45%); Argentina 10.25% (2009: 12.52%); Tanzania 7.12% 8.67% (2009: 8.79% 10.37%); Papua New Guinea 8.67% (2009: 8.46%); and Peru 3.76% 4.53% (2009: 4.87% 5.78%). The decrease in discount rates compared to the prior year primarily reflects lower risk free borrowing rates. Discount rates for Papua New Guinea increased due to higher country risk premiums. For our copper mine, we used the following real discount rate in 2010: Chile 8.94% (2009: 8.82%). The increase in discount rates compared to the prior year primarily reflects a higher country risk premium.

For our gold reporting units, we apply a market multiple to the NAV computed using the present value of future cash flows approach in order to assess their estimated fair value. Gold companies typically trade at a market capitalization that is based on a multiple of their underlying NAV. Consequently, a market participant would generally apply a NAV multiple when estimating the fair value of an operating gold mine.

When selecting NAV multiples to arrive at fair value, we considered trading prices of comparable gold mining companies on October 1, 2010. The selected ranges of multiples for all operating gold mines were also based on mine life. The range of selected multiples in respect of operating gold mines with lives of five years or less were based on the lower end of the observed multiples. Mines with lives greater than five years were generally based on median and/or average observation. Mines with lives of twenty years or greater were based on a 20% increase on the median and/or average observations. In 2010, we have used the following multiples in our assessment of the fair value of our gold reporting units: North America 1.0 1.9 (2009: 1.2 2.2); Australia 1.0 1.6 (2009: 1.3 1.8); South America 1.0 1.5 (2009: 1.1 1.6); and Africa 1.0 1.7 (2009: 1.2 2.0).

In 2010 there were no goodwill impairment charges (2009: \$63 million Plutonic; 2008: Kanowna \$272 million; North Mara \$216 million; Osborne, included in discontinued operations, \$64 million; Henty, included in discontinued operations, \$30 million; Marigold \$8 million; and Barrick Energy \$88 million). In second quarter 2009, we acquired the remaining 50% interest in our Hemlo mine, which resulted in a \$20 million reduction of goodwill.

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18 Other Assets

At December 31	2010	2009
Non-current ore in stockpiles (note 13)	\$ 1,106	\$ 796
Derivative assets (note 20e)	511	290
Goods and services taxes recoverable(1)	138	124
Debt issue costs	54	42
Unamortized share-based compensation (note 28b)	70	67
Notes receivable	90	94
Deposits receivable		11
Other	101	107
	\$ 2,070	\$ 1,531

(1) Includes \$75 million and \$63 in VAT and fuel tax receivables in South America and Africa, respectively (2009: \$94 million and \$30 million, respectively).

Debt Issue Costs

In 2010, a total of \$9 million of debt issue costs arose from the non-recourse project financing for Pueblo Viejo.

Amortization of debt issue costs is calculated using the interest method over the term of each debt obligation, and classified as a component of interest cost (see note 20b).

In 2009, a total of \$16 million of debt issue costs arose on debenture issuances of \$1.25 billion and \$750 million.

19 Other Current Liabilities

At December 31	2010	2009
Asset retirement obligations (note 22)	\$ 88	\$ 85
Derivative liabilities (note 20e)	173	180
Post-retirement benefits (note 29)	10	16
Income taxes payable (note 9)	535	94
Restricted stock units (note 28b)	64	33
Other	94	67
	\$ 964	\$ 475

20 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include cash; evidence of ownership in an entity; or a contract that imposes an obligation on one party and conveys a right to a second entity to deliver/receive cash or another financial instrument. Information on certain types of financial instruments is included elsewhere in these financial statements as follows: accounts receivable note 14; investments note 12; restricted share units note 28b.

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a) Cash and Equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash, term deposits, treasury bills and money markets with original maturities of less than 90 days.

At December 31	2010	2009
Cash deposits	\$ 1,345	\$ 509
Term deposits	1,236	298
Treasury bills		125
Money market investments	1,387	1,632
	\$ 3,968	\$ 2,564

b) Long-Term Debt(1)

	2010				2009				2008				
	At Dec. 31	Proceeds	Repay-ments/Redemp-tions(7)	Amorti-zation and Other(2)	At Dec. 31	Proceeds	Repay-ments/Redemp-tions	Amorti-zation and Other(2)	At Dec. 31	Proceeds	Repay-ments/Redemp-tions	Amorti-zation and Other(2)	At Jan. 1
Fixed rate notes	\$ 3,217	\$	\$	\$ 3	\$ 3,214	\$ 1,964	\$	\$	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,250	\$	\$	\$
5.80%/4.875% notes(3)	752			4	748			1	747			2	745
Copper-linked notes							190		190		325		515
US dollar notes(8)	996				996	190		1	805	325			480
Convertible senior debentures			281	(4)	285			(4)	289			(4)	293
Project financing	754	754	62		62		53		115		99		214
Capital leases	72		24	34	62		25	17	70		21	6	85
Other debt obligations(4)	901		63	(4)	968		16	7	977	152	150	52	923
First credit facility(5)										990	990		
	6,692	754	430	33	6,335	2,154	284	22	4,443	2,717	1,585	56	3,255
Less: current portion(6)	(14)				(54)				(93)				(102)
	\$ 6,678	\$ 754	\$ 430	\$ 33	\$ 6,281	\$ 2,154	\$ 284	\$ 22	\$ 4,350	\$ 2,717	\$ 1,585	\$ 56	\$ 3,153
Short-term debt													
Demand financing facility							113		113		18		131
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 113	\$	\$ 113	\$	\$ 18	\$	\$ 131

- (1) The agreements that govern our long-term debt each contain various provisions which are not summarized herein. In certain cases, these provisions allow Barrick to, at its option, redeem indebtedness prior to maturity at specified prices and also may permit redemption of debt by Barrick upon the occurrence of certain specified changes in tax legislation.
- (2) Amortization of debt premium/discount.
- (3) During third quarter 2004, we issued \$400 million of debentures at a \$3 million discount that mature on November 15, 2034 and \$350 million of debentures at a \$2 million discount that mature on November 15, 2014.
- (4) The obligations have an aggregate amount of \$901 million, of which \$100 million is subject to floating interest rates and \$801 million is subject to fixed interest rates ranging from 4.75% to 8.05%. The obligations mature at various times between 2012 and 2035.

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- (5) We have a credit and guarantee agreement with a group of banks (the Lenders), which requires the Lenders to make available to us a credit facility of up to \$1.5 billion or the equivalent amount in Canadian currency. The credit facility, which is unsecured, has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.25% to 0.35% on drawn down amounts, and a commitment rate of 0.07% to 0.08% on undrawn amounts. \$50 million matures in 2012 and the remaining \$1.45 billion matures in 2013.
- (6) The current portion of long-term debt consists of capital leases (\$14 million).
- (7) On October 20, 2010 we redeemed all of our entire outstanding Placer Dome 2.75% Convertible Senior Debentures due 2023.
- (8) \$400 million of US dollar notes with a coupon of 5.75% mature in 2016 and \$600 million of US dollar notes with a coupon of 6.35% mature in 2036.

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Redemption of Convertible Senior Debentures

On October 20, 2010 (the Redemption Date) we redeemed our entire outstanding Placer Dome 2.75% Convertible Senior Debentures due 2023 (the Debentures). The registered holders of the Debentures were to receive a redemption price of 100.825% of the principal amount outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the Redemption Date, for a total of \$1,008.63 per \$1,000.00 principal amount of Debentures if the conversion option was not exercised.

Effective September 1, 2010 to October 19, 2010, the conversion rate per each \$1,000 principal amount of Securities was 40.9378 common shares. Substantially all the holders of these debentures exercised their right to convert these Securities into common shares. No gain or loss was recognized in the income statement on conversion.

Pueblo Viejo Project Financing Agreement

In April 2010, Barrick and Goldcorp finalized terms for \$1.035 billion (100% basis) in non-recourse project financing for Pueblo Viejo. The lending syndicate is comprised of international financial institutions including export development agencies and commercial banks. The amount is divided into three tranches of \$400 million, \$375 million and \$260 million with tenors of 15, 15 and 12 years, respectively. The \$400 million tranche bears a coupon of LIBOR+3.25% pre-completion and scales gradually to LIBOR+5.10% (inclusive of political risk insurance premium) for years 13-15. The \$375 million tranche bears a fixed coupon of 4.02% for the entire 15 years. The \$260 million tranche bears a coupon of LIBOR+3.25% pre-completion and scales gradually to LIBOR+4.85% (inclusive of political risk insurance premium) for years 11-12. Barrick and Goldcorp each provided a guarantee for their proportionate share which will terminate upon Pueblo Viejo meeting certain operating completion tests and are subject to an exclusion for certain political risk events. In June 2010 we received \$782 million (100% basis), less financing fees of \$28 million on this financing agreement by fully drawing on the \$400 million and \$260 million tranches and a portion of the \$375 million tranche.

Fixed Rate Notes

On October 16, 2009, we issued two tranches of debentures totaling \$1.25 billion through our wholly-owned indirect subsidiary Barrick (PD) Australia Finance Pty Ltd. (BPDFAF) consisting of \$850 million of 30-year notes with a coupon rate of 5.95%, and \$400 million of 10-year notes with a coupon rate of 4.95% (collectively the Notes). BPDFAF used the proceeds to provide loans to us for settling the Gold Hedges and some of the Floating Contracts. In exchange, we provide sufficient funds to BPDFAF to meet the principal and interest obligations on the notes. We also provided an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of these payments, which will rank equally with our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

On March 19, 2009, we issued an aggregate of \$750 million of 10-year notes with a coupon rate of 6.95% for general corporate purposes. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally with our other unsecured, unsubordinated obligations.

In September, 2008, we issued an aggregate of \$1,250 million of notes through our wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries Barrick North America Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Financeco LLC (collectively the LLCs) consisting of \$500 million of 5-year notes with a coupon rate of 6.125%, \$500 million of 10-year notes with a coupon rate of 6.8%, and \$250 million of 30-year notes with a coupon rate of 7.5% (collectively the Notes). The LLCs used the proceeds to provide loans to us. We provide sufficient funds to the LLCs to meet the principal and interest obligations on the notes. We also provided an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of these payments, which will rank equally with our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

We provide an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee on debentures totaling \$1.25 billion through our wholly-owned indirect subsidiary Barrick (PD) Australia Finance Pty Ltd. and \$1.25 billion of notes through our

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wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries Barrick North America Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Financeco LLC. These payments will rank equally with our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

Project Financing

One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Minera Argentina Gold S.A. in Argentina, had a limited recourse amortizing loan of \$62 million outstanding at December 31, 2009, the majority of which had a variable interest rate. During the year this loan was fully repaid.

	For the years ended December 31					
	2010		2009		2008	
Interest	Interest cost	Effective rate(1)	Interest cost	Effective rate(1)	Interest cost	Effective rate(1)
Fixed rate notes	\$ 211	6.49%	\$ 142	6.40%	\$ 26	7.00%
5.80%/4.875% notes	41	5.48%	44	5.80%	42	5.70%
US dollar notes	62	6.22%	62	6.20%	62	6.20%
Convertible senior debentures	2	0.80%	3	0.80%	4	1.50%
Project financing	16	3.65%	8	8.20%	19	11.00%
Capital leases	3	4.30%	2	5.60%	4	5.00%
Other debt obligations	47	4.94%	49	5.10%	50	5.30%
Deposit on silver sale agreement (note 23)	21	8.59%	6	8.59%		
First credit facility					17	3.30%
Demand financing facility			5	8.70%	11	8.90%
Other interest	7		5		8	
	410		326		243	
Less: interest capitalized	(289)		(269)		(222)	
	\$ 121		\$ 57		\$ 21	
Cash interest paid	\$ 400		\$ 311		\$ 213	
Amortization of debt issue costs	4		6		7	
Amortization of premium	(6)		(6)		(7)	
Losses on interest rate hedges	2		3		1	
Increase in interest accruals	10		12		29	
Interest cost	\$ 410		\$ 326		\$ 243	

- (1) The effective rate includes the stated interest rate under the debt agreement, amortization of debt issue costs and debt discount/premium and the impact of interest rate contracts designated in a hedging relationship with long-term debt.

Scheduled Debt Repayments	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 and thereafter
Fixed rate notes	\$	\$	\$ 500	\$	\$	\$ 2,750
5.80%/4.875% notes				350		400
Project financing			38	76	76	592
US dollar notes					1,000	

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Other debt obligations	120	65	100	566
	\$ 120	\$ 603	\$ 426	\$ 1,176
Minimum annual payments under capital leases	\$ 14	\$ 17	\$ 16	\$ 10
	\$ 8	\$ 7		

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c) Use of Derivative Instruments (Derivatives) in Risk Management

In the normal course of business, our assets, liabilities and forecasted transactions, as reported in US dollars, are impacted by various market risks including, but not limited to:

Item	Impacted by
Sales	Prices of gold, copper, oil and natural gas
Cost of sales	
Consumption of diesel fuel, propane, natural gas and electricity	Prices of diesel fuel, propane, natural gas and electricity
Non-US dollar expenditures	Currency exchange rates US dollar versus A\$, ARS, C\$, CLP, JPY, PGK, TZS and ZAR
By-product credits	Prices of silver and copper
Corporate and regional administration, exploration and business development costs	Currency exchange rates US dollar versus A\$, ARS, C\$, CLP, JPY, PGK, TZS and ZAR
Capital expenditures	
Non-US dollar capital expenditures	Currency exchange rates US dollar versus A\$, ARS, C\$, CLP, EUR and PGK
Consumption of steel	Price of steel
Interest earned on cash and equivalents	US dollar interest rates
Interest paid on fixed-rate borrowings	US dollar interest rates

The timeframe and manner in which we manage risks varies for each item based upon our assessment of the risk and available alternatives for mitigating risk. For these particular risks, we believe that derivatives are an appropriate way of managing the risk.

The primary objective of our risk management program is to mitigate variability associated with changing market values related to the hedged item. Many of the derivatives we use meet the hedge effectiveness criteria and are designated in a hedge accounting relationship. Some of the derivative instruments are effective in achieving our risk management objectives, but they do not meet the strict hedge effectiveness criteria, and they are classified as economic hedges. The change in fair value of these economic hedges is recorded in current period earnings, classified with the income statement line item that is consistent with the derivative instruments' intended risk objective.

d) Other Use of Derivative Instruments

We also enter into derivative instruments with the objective of realizing trading gains to increase our reported net income.

During the year, we wrote \$100 million net USD pay-fixed swaptions giving the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap at a specific date in the future, at a particular fixed rate, for a specified term. Changes in the fair value of the swaptions and the premiums earned were recognized in current period earnings through interest expense. For the year, we recognized a gain on premiums of \$2 million and a loss on position value of \$1 million in current period earnings. There were \$200 million USD pay-fixed swaptions outstanding at December 31, 2010.

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We enter into purchased and written contracts with the primary objective of increasing the realized price on our gold and copper sales. During 2010, we wrote gold put and call options with an average outstanding notional volume of 0.3 million and 0.3 million ounces, respectively, on a net basis. We also held other net purchased gold long positions during the year with an average outstanding notional of 0.1 million ounces. During the year, we wrote copper call options averaging 5 million pounds and purchased other net long copper positions averaging 7 million pounds.

As a result of these activities, we recorded realized gains in revenue of \$26 million on gold contracts and realized gains of \$7 million on copper contracts in 2010. There are no outstanding gold or copper positions at December 31, 2010.

e) Summary of Derivatives at December 31, 2010

	Notional amount by term to maturity				Accounting classification by notional amount			
	Within 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	Total	Cash flow hedge	Fair value hedge	Non-hedge	Fair value (USD)
US dollar interest rate contracts								
Total receive fixed swap positions	\$	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 200	\$	\$ 200	\$	\$ 6
Total pay fixed swap positions			(100)	(100)			(100)	(3)
Total pay fixed swaption positions			(200)	(200)			(200)	(2)
Currency contracts								
A\$:US\$ contracts (A\$ millions)	1,638	2,064	515	4,217	4,217			804
C\$:US\$ contracts (C\$ millions)	353	19		372	372			12
CLP:US\$ contracts (CLP millions)(1)	172,595	71,800		244,395	98,295		146,100	37
EUR:US\$ contracts (EUR millions)	10	10		20	20			(1)
PGK:US\$ contracts (PGK millions)	54			54			54	1
Commodity contracts								
Copper collar sell contracts (millions of pounds)	278	8		286	185		101	(128)
Copper net call spread contracts (millions of pounds)	132			132			132	23
Copper net collar buy contracts (millions of pounds)	79			79			79	56
Silver collar sell contracts (millions of ozs)			15	15	15			(15)
Diesel contracts (thousands of barrels)(2)	2,316	2,341	50	4,707	4,707			55
Propane contracts (millions of gallons)	13	6		19	19			3
Electricity contracts (thousands of megawatt hours)	53	35		88			88	

(1) Non-hedge contracts economically hedge pre-production capital expenditures at our Pascua-Lama project.

(2) Diesel commodity contracts represent a combination of WTI, ULSD and ULSD/WTI Crack spread swaps, WTB, MOPS and JET hedge contracts. These derivatives hedge physical supply contracts based on the price of ULSD, WTB, MOPS and JET respectively, plus a spread. WTI represents West Texas Intermediate, WTB represents Waterborne, MOPS represents Mean of Platts Singapore, JET represents Jet Fuel, ULSD represents Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel US Gulf Coast.

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Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

	Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives			
	At Dec. 31, 2010		At Dec. 31, 2009		At Dec. 31, 2010		At Dec. 31, 2009	
	Balance sheet classification	Fair value	Balance sheet classification	Fair value	Balance sheet classification	Fair value	Balance sheet classification	Fair value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments								
US dollar interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$ 6	Other assets	\$	Other liabilities	\$	Other liabilities	\$
Currency contracts	Other assets	831	Other assets	374	Other liabilities	1	Other liabilities	9
Commodity contracts	Other assets	112	Other assets	53	Other liabilities	192	Other liabilities	131
Total derivatives classified as hedging instruments		\$ 949		\$ 427		\$ 193		\$ 140
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments								
US dollar interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$	Other assets	\$ 1	Other liabilities	\$ 5	Other liabilities	\$ 7
Currency contracts	Other assets	30	Other assets	15	Other liabilities	7	Other liabilities	9
Commodity contracts	Other assets	147	Other assets	61	Other liabilities	73	Other liabilities	43
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$ 177		\$ 77		\$ 85		\$ 59
Total derivatives		\$ 1,126		\$ 504		\$ 278		\$ 199

US Dollar Interest Rate Contracts*Non-hedge Contracts*

We have a \$300 million US dollar receive-fixed interest rate swap outstanding that is used to economically hedge US dollar interest rate risk on our outstanding cash balance.

Currency Contracts*Cash Flow Hedges*

During the year, currency contracts totaling A\$1,449 million, C\$370 million, EUR 13 million, PGK 42 million, and CLP 145,885 million have been designated against forecasted non-US dollar denominated expenditures, some of which are hedges that matured within the year. The outstanding contracts hedge the variability of the US dollar amount of those expenditures caused by changes in currency exchange rates over the next four years.

Hedged items that relate to operating and/or sustaining capital expense are identified as the first stated quantity of dollars of forecasted expenditures in a future month. For A\$110 million, C\$295 million, and CLP 30,780 million of collar contracts, we have concluded that the hedges are 100% effective because the critical

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terms (including notional amount and maturity date) of the hedged items and the currency contracts are the same. For all remaining currency hedges, prospective and retrospective hedge effectiveness is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method. The prospective test is based on regression analysis of the month-on-month change in fair value of both the actual derivative and a hypothetical derivative caused by actual historic changes in forward exchange rates over the last three years. The retrospective test involves comparing the effect of historic changes in exchange rates each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative, and ineffectiveness is measured using a dollar offset approach. The effective portion of changes in fair value of the currency contracts is recorded in OCI until the forecasted expenditure impacts earnings.

Hedged items that relate to pre-production expenditures at our development projects are identified as the stated quantity of dollars of the forecasted expenditures associated with a specific transaction in a pre-defined time period. For AUD 55 million, EUR 20 million and CLP 54,900 million, hedge effectiveness is assessed using the dual spot method, where changes in fair value attributable to changes in spot prices are calculated on a discounted basis for the actual derivative and an undiscounted basis for the hypothetical derivative. The effectiveness testing excludes time value of the hedging instrument. Prospective and retrospective hedge effectiveness uses a dollar offset method.

Non-hedge Contracts

We concluded that CLP 146,100 million of collar contracts do not meet the effectiveness criteria of the dual spot method. These contracts represent an economic hedge of pre-production capital expenditures at our Pascua-Lama and Cerro Casale projects. Although not qualifying as an accounting hedge, the contracts protect us against variability of the CLP to the US dollar on pre-production expenditures at our Pascua-Lama and Cerro Casale projects. Changes in the fair value of the non-hedge CLP contracts are recorded in current period project expense. In 2010, we recorded an unrealized gain of \$24 million on the outstanding collar contracts. Non-hedge currency contracts are used to mitigate the variability of the US dollar amount of non-US dollar denominated exposures that do not meet the strict hedge effectiveness criteria. Changes in the fair value of non-hedge currency contracts are recorded in current period cost of sales, corporate administration, other income, other expense or income tax expense according to the intention of the hedging instrument.

Commodity Contracts*Diesel/Propane/Electricity/Natural Gas**Cash Flow Hedges*

During the year, we entered into 480 thousand barrels of WTI/ ULSD crack spread swaps, 1,222 thousand barrels of MOPS forwards, 228 thousand barrels of WTB forwards, 228 thousand barrels of JET forwards, and 19 million gallons of propane designated against forecasted fuel purchases for expected consumption at our mines. The designated contracts act as a hedge against variability in market prices on the cost of future fuel purchases over the next four years. Hedged items are identified as the first stated quantity of forecasted consumption purchased in a future month. Prospective and retrospective hedge effectiveness is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method. The prospective test is based on regression analysis of the month-on-month change in fair value of both the actual derivative and a hypothetical derivative caused by actual historic changes in commodity prices over the last three years. The retrospective test involves comparing the effect of historic changes in commodity prices each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative, and ineffectiveness is measured using a dollar offset approach. The effective portion of changes in fair value of the commodity contracts is recorded in OCI until the forecasted transaction impacts earnings.

In 2009, we entered into a diesel fuel supply contract. Under the terms of the contract, fuel purchased for consumption at our Nevada based mines is priced based on the ULSD index. We have continued to hedge our

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exposure to diesel using our existing WTI forward contracts. Retrospective hedge effectiveness testing shows a strong correlation between ULSD and WTI and thus we expect that these hedges will continue to be effective. The prospective and retrospective testing is assessed using the hypothetical derivative method.

Non-hedge Contracts

Non-hedge electricity contracts of 88 thousand megawatt hours are used to mitigate the risk of price changes on electricity consumption at Barrick Energy. Although not qualifying as an accounting hedge, the contracts protect the Company to a significant extent from the effects of changes in electricity prices. Changes in the fair value of non-hedge electricity contracts are recorded in current period cost of sales.

*Copper**Cash Flow Hedges*

Copper collar contracts totaling 185 million pounds have been designated as hedges against copper cathode sales at our Zaldívar mine. The contracts contain purchased put and sold call options with weighted average strike prices of \$3.00/lb and \$4.35/lb, respectively.

For collars designated against copper cathode production, the hedged items are identified as the first stated quantity of pounds of forecasted sales in a future month. Prospective hedge effectiveness is assessed on these hedges using a dollar offset method. The dollar offset assessment involves comparing the effect of theoretical shifts in forward copper prices on the fair value of both the actual hedging derivative and a hypothetical hedging derivative. The retrospective assessment involves comparing the effect of historic changes in copper prices each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative using a dollar offset approach. The effective portion of changes in fair value of the copper contracts is recorded in OCI until the forecasted copper sale impacts earnings.

Non-hedge Contracts

Copper sell collar contracts totaling 22 million pounds were entered into during the year containing purchased puts and sold calls with an average strike price of \$3.25/lb and \$4.77/lb, respectively. The options mature over a period of two years, with 14 million pounds maturing in 2011 and the remaining 8 million pounds maturing in 2012. During 2010, we also de-designated collar sell contracts for 79 million pounds and crystallized \$12 million of losses in OCI. These hedges were originally designated against future copper production at our Zaldívar mine. The exposure is still expected to occur and therefore amounts crystallized in OCI will be recorded in copper revenue when the sales occur. We continue to hold these collars as non-hedge contracts. The contracts contain purchased put and sold call options with an average strike of \$3.00/lb and \$4.02/lb, respectively.

During 2010, we purchased 79 million pounds of collar buy contracts containing sold put and purchased call options with an average strike of \$3.00/lb and \$3.99/lb, respectively, for a net premium of \$11 million. Premiums paid have been recorded as a reduction of current period revenue. The options mature evenly throughout 2011.

During 2010, we purchased 132 million pounds of call options at an average strike of \$4.26/lb and sold 132 million pounds of call options at \$4.72/lb for a net premium of \$13 million. Premiums paid have been recorded as a reduction of current period revenue. The options mature evenly throughout 2011. These contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of these copper options are recorded in current period revenue.

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*Silver**Cash Flow Hedges*

During the year we designated silver collar contracts totaling 15 million ounces as hedges against silver bullion sales from our silver producing mines. The contracts contain purchased put and sold call options with weighted average strike prices of \$20/oz and \$55/oz respectively. For collars designated against silver bullion sales, the hedged items are identified as the first stated quantity of ounces of forecasted sales in a future month. Prospective hedge effectiveness is assessed using a regression method. The regression method involves comparing week-by-week changes in the fair value of both the actual hedging derivative and a hypothetical derivative caused by actual historical changes in commodity prices over the last fifty-two weeks. The retrospective assessment involves comparing the effect of historic changes in silver prices each period on the fair value of both the actual and hypothetical derivative using a regression approach. The effective portion of changes in fair value of the silver contracts is recorded in OCI until the forecasted silver sale impacts earnings.

Non-hedge Gains (Losses)

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008	Income statement classification
Risk management activities				
Commodity contracts				
Copper	\$ 33	\$ (53)	\$ 73	Revenue/cost of sales
Fuel		1	(30)	Cost of sales
Steel			(3)	Project development expense
Currency contracts				Cost of sales/corporate administration/ other income/expense/
	30	(4)	(8)	
Interest rate contracts	(2)	(7)	(4)	Interest income/expense
	61	(63)	28	
Other use of derivative instruments				
Commodity contracts				
Gold	26	56	19	Revenue
Copper	7	(2)		Revenue
Interest rate swaptions		3		Interest income/expense
	33	57	19	
Other gains (losses)				
Embedded derivatives(1)	13	5	(3)	Revenue
Hedge ineffectiveness	11	(3)	(6)	Cost of sales/revenue/other income
Ineffective portion of fair value hedge	3			Other income/expense
	\$ 27	\$ 2	\$ (9)	
	\$ 121	\$ (4)	\$ 38	

(1) Includes embedded derivatives on gold concentrate sales and copper cathode sales.

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Derivative Assets and Liabilities

	2010	2009
At January 1	\$ 305	\$ (43)
Derivatives cash (inflow) outflow		
Operating activities	(168)	(328)
Financing activities	(12)	10
Change in fair value of:		
Non-hedge derivatives	103	(39)
Cash flow hedges		
Effective portion	601	708
Ineffective portion	11	(3)
Fair value hedges	5	
Ineffective portion of fair value hedge	3	
At December 31	\$ 848	\$ 305
Classification:		
Other current assets	\$ 615	\$ 214
Other long-term assets	511	290
Other current liabilities	(173)	(180)
Other long-term obligations	(105)	(19)
	\$ 848	\$ 305

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Cash Flow Hedge Gains (Losses) in OCI

	Commodity price hedges			Operating costs	Currency hedges		Capital expenditures	Interest rate hedges Long-term debt	Total
	Silver(1)	Copper	Fuel		Administration/ other costs				
At January 1, 2008	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 79	\$ 238	\$ 27	\$ (1)	\$ (17)	\$ 355	
Effective portion of change in fair value of hedging instruments		582	(215)	(610)	(46)	5	(17)	(301)	
Transfers to earnings:									
On recording hedged items in earnings	(2)	(112)	(33)	(106)	(11)	(4)	1	(267)	
At December 31, 2008	13	484	(169)	(478)	(30)		(33)	(213)	
Effective portion of change in fair value of hedging instruments		(273)	68	820	42	48		705	
Transfers to earnings:									
On recording hedged items in earnings	(10)	(283)	95	(22)	7	(3)	3	(213)	
Hedge ineffectiveness due to changes in original forecasted transaction			2	(5)				(3)	
At December 31, 2009	3	(72)	(4)	315	19	45	(30)	276	
Effective portion of change in fair value of hedging instruments	(15)	(60)	29	549	56	53		612	
Transfers to earnings:									
On recording hedged items in earnings	(2)	54	26	(146)	(33)	(6)	3	(104)	
At December 31, 2010	\$ (14)	\$ (78)	\$ 51	\$ 718	\$ 42	\$ 92	\$ (27)	\$ 784	

Hedge gains/losses classified within	Cost of sales	Copper sales	Cost of sales	Cost of sales	Administration/ Other expense	Amortization	Interest expense	
Portion of hedge gain (loss) expected to affect 2011 earnings(2)	\$ 2	\$ (78)	\$ 22	\$ 273	\$ 39	\$	\$ (3)	\$ 255

- (1) Amounts prior to 2010 reflect amortization of crystallized gold positions.
(2) Based on the fair value of hedge contracts at December 31, 2010.

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Cash Flow Hedge Gains (Losses) at December 31

Derivatives in cash	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in OCI		Location of gain (loss) transferred from OCI into income (effective portion)	Amount of gain (loss) transferred from OCI into income (effective portion)		Location of gain (loss) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	Amount of gain (loss) recognized in income (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	2010	2009		2010	2009		2010	2009
Interest rate contracts	\$	\$	Interest income/expense	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	Interest income/expense	\$	\$
Foreign exchange contracts	658	910	Cost of sales/corporate administration/amortization	185	21	Cost of sales/corporate administration/amortization	14	2
Commodity contracts	(46)	(205)	Revenue/cost of sales	(78)	198	Revenue/cost of sales		(2)
Total	\$ 612	\$ 705		\$ 104	\$ 216		\$ 14	\$

Fair Value Hedge Gains at December 31

Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships	Location of gain recognized in income on derivative	Amount of gain recognized in income on derivative	
		2010	2009
Interest rate contracts	Interest income/expense	\$ 8	\$

f) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to us by failing to discharge its obligations. Credit risk arises and is associated with our overall position in cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets and accounts receivables. To mitigate our exposure to credit risk we maintain policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, review counterparty creditworthiness on a monthly basis, and ensure liquidity of available funds.

Specifically, we invest our cash and cash equivalents in highly rated financial institutions primarily within the United States and other investment grade countries.(1)

We sell our gold and copper production into the world market and to private customers with strong credit ratings. Historically the level of customer defaults has not had a significant impact on our operating results or financial position.

The fair value of our derivative contracts is adjusted for credit risk based on observed credit default swap spreads. In cases where we have a legally enforceable master netting agreement with a counterparty, credit risk exposure represents the net amount of the positive and negative fair values by counterparty. For derivatives in a net asset position, credit risk is measured using credit default swap spreads for each particular counterparty, as appropriate. For derivatives in a net liability position, credit risk is measured using Barrick's credit default swap spreads. We specifically mitigate credit risk on derivatives in a net asset position by:

entering into derivatives with high credit-quality counterparties (investment grade);

limiting the amount of exposure to each counterparty; and

monitoring the financial condition of counterparties on a regular basis.

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The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

At December 31	2010	2009
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3,968	\$ 2,564
Accounts receivable	346	251
Net derivative assets by counterparty	901	235
	\$ 5,215	\$ 3,050

- (1) Investment grade countries include Canada, Chile, Australia, and Peru. Investment grade countries are defined as being rated BBB- or higher by S&P.

g) Risks Relating to the Use of Derivatives

By using derivatives, in addition to credit risk, we are affected by market risk. Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in commodity prices, interest rates, or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects our financial condition. We manage market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

21 Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

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

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Aggregate fair value
Cash equivalents	\$ 2,781	\$	\$	\$ 2,781
Available-for-sale securities	171			171
Derivatives		848		848
Receivables from provisional copper and gold sales		159		159
	\$ 2,952	\$ 1,007	\$	\$ 3,959

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b) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

At December 31	2010		2009	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and equivalents(1)	\$ 3,968	\$ 3,968	\$ 2,564	\$ 2,564
Accounts receivable(1)	346	346	251	251
Available-for-sale securities(2)	171	171	61	61
Derivative assets	1,126	1,126	504	504
	\$ 5,611	\$ 5,611	\$ 3,380	\$ 3,380
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable(1)	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,221	\$ 1,221
Long-term debt(3)	6,692	7,070	6,335	6,723
Settlement obligation to close out gold sales contracts			647	647
Derivative liabilities	278	278	199	199
Restricted share units(4)	153	153	124	124
Deferred share units(4)	9	9	6	6
	\$ 8,643	\$ 9,021	\$ 8,532	\$ 8,920

- (1) Fair value approximates the carrying amounts due to the short-term nature and historically negligible credit losses.
- (2) Recorded at fair value. Quoted market prices are used to determine fair value.
- (3) Long-term debt is generally recorded at cost except for obligations that are designated in a fair-value hedge relationship, which are recorded at fair value in periods when a hedge relationship exists. The fair value of long-term debt is primarily determined using quoted market prices. Balance includes current portion of long-term debt.
- (4) Recorded at fair value based on our period-end closing market share price.

c) Valuation Techniques**Cash Equivalents**

The fair value of our cash equivalents is classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices in active markets. Our cash equivalents are comprised of U.S. Treasury bills and money market securities that are invested primarily in U.S. Treasury bills.

Available-for-Sale Securities

The fair value of available-for-sale securities is determined based on a market approach reflecting the closing price of each particular security at the balance sheet date. The closing price is a quoted market price obtained from the exchange that is the principal active market for the particular security, and therefore available-for-sale securities are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative Instruments

The fair value of derivative instruments is determined using either present value techniques or option pricing models that utilize a variety of inputs that are a combination of quoted prices and market-corroborated inputs. The fair values of all our derivative contracts include an

adjustment for credit risk. For counterparties in a net

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asset position credit risk is based upon the observed credit default swap spread for each particular counterparty, as appropriate. For counterparties in a net liability position credit risk is based upon Barrick's observed credit default swap spread. The fair value of US dollar interest rate and currency swap contracts is determined by discounting contracted cash flows using a discount rate derived from observed LIBOR and swap rate curves and CDS rates. In the case of currency contracts, we convert non-US dollar cash flows into US dollars using an exchange rate derived from currency swap curves and CDS rates. The fair value of commodity forward contracts is determined by discounting contractual cash flows using a discount rate derived from observed LIBOR and swap rate curves and CDS rates. Contractual cash flows are calculated using a forward pricing curve derived from observed forward prices for each commodity. Derivative instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Receivables from Provisional Copper and Gold Sales

The fair value of receivables arising from copper and gold sales contracts that contain provisional pricing mechanisms is determined using the appropriate quoted forward price from the exchange that is the principal active market for the particular metal. As such, these receivables are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

22 Asset Retirement Obligations**Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs)**

	2010	2009
At January 1	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,036
AROs acquired during the year	9	30
AROs arising in the year	305	119
Impact of revisions to expected cash flows recorded in earnings	8	10
Settlements		
Cash payments	(44)	(39)
Settlement gains	(5)	(6)
Accretion	47	57
At December 31	1,527	1,207
Current portion (note 19)	(88)	(85)
	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,122

Each period we assess cost estimates and other assumptions used in the valuation of AROs at each of our mineral properties to reflect events, changes in circumstances and new information available. Changes in these cost estimates and assumptions have a corresponding impact on the fair value of the ARO. For closed mines, any change in the fair value of AROs results in a corresponding charge or credit within other expense, whereas at operating mines the charge is recorded as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the corresponding asset. In 2010, adjustments of \$27 million were recorded to reflect changes in cost estimates for AROs at closed mines and Barrick Energy (2009: \$10 million; 2008: \$9 million).

At December 31	2010	2009
Operating mines and development properties		
ARO increase(1)	\$ 301	\$ 119
ARO decrease(2)	(8)	(1)
Closed mines		
ARO increase(3)	14	8

Barrick Energy
ARO increase(1)

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- (1) These adjustments were recorded with a corresponding adjustment to property, plant and equipment. 2010 balance includes revisions to mine closure plans at Porgera (\$118 million) and Pierina (\$90 million).
- (2) Represents a decrease in AROs at a mine where the corresponding ARO asset had been fully amortized and was therefore recorded as a recovery in other income.
- (3) For closed mines, any change in the fair value of AROs results in a corresponding charge or credit to other expense or other income, respectively.

AROs arise from the acquisition, development, construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations that protect the environment on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. The major parts of the carrying amount of AROs relate to tailings and heap leach pad closure/rehabilitation; demolition of buildings/mine facilities; ongoing water treatment; and ongoing care and maintenance of closed mines. The fair values of AROs are measured by discounting the expected cash flows using a discount factor that reflects the credit-adjusted risk-free rate of interest. We prepare estimates of the timing and amount of expected cash flows when an ARO is incurred. We update expected cash flows to reflect changes in facts and circumstances. The principal factors that can cause expected cash flows to change are: the construction of new processing facilities; changes in the quantities of material in reserves and a corresponding change in the life-of-mine plan; changing ore characteristics that impact required environmental protection measures and related costs; changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required; and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. When expected cash flows increase, the revised cash flows are discounted using a current discount factor whereas when expected cash flows decrease the reduced cash flows are discounted using a historic discount factor, and then in both cases any change in the fair value of the ARO is recorded. We record the fair value of an ARO when it is incurred. At producing mines AROs incurred and changes in the fair value of AROs are recorded as an adjustment to the corresponding asset carrying amounts. At closed mines, any adjustment to the fair value of an ARO is charged directly to earnings. AROs are adjusted to reflect the passage of time (accretion) calculated by applying the discount factor implicit in the initial fair-value measurement to the beginning-of-period carrying amount of the AROs. For producing mines, development projects and closed mines, accretion is recorded in amortization and accretion. Upon settlement of an ARO, we record a gain or loss if the actual cost differs from the carrying amount of the ARO. Settlement gains/losses are recorded in other (income) expense. Other environmental remediation costs that are not AROs are expensed as incurred (see note 8a).

23 Other Non-current Liabilities

At December 31	2010	2009
Deposit on silver sale agreement	\$ 312	\$ 196
Settlement obligation to close out gold sales contracts		647
Pension benefits (note 29c)	103	96
Other post-retirement benefits (note 29e)	25	26
Derivative liabilities (note 20e)	105	19
Restricted share units (note 28b)	89	91
Provision for supply contract restructuring costs	31	
Provision for offsite remediation	61	
Other	142	70
	\$ 868	\$ 1,145

Silver Sale Agreement

On September 22, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Silver Wheaton Corp. to sell the equivalent of 25% of the life-of-mine silver production from the Pascua-Lama project and 100% of silver production from the

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Lagunas Norte, Pierina and Veladero mines until project completion at Pascua-Lama. In return, we were entitled to an upfront cash payment of \$625 million payable over three years from the date of the agreement, as well as ongoing payments in cash of the lesser of \$3.90 (subject to an annual inflation adjustment of 1% starting three years after project completion at Pascua-Lama) and the prevailing market price for each ounce of silver delivered under the agreement.

During 2010 we received cash payments of \$137.5 million (2009: \$213 million). Providing that construction continues to progress at Pascua-Lama, we are entitled to receive additional cash payments totaling \$275 million in aggregate over the next two anniversary dates of the agreement. An imputed interest expense is being recorded on the liability at the rate implicit in the agreement. The liability plus imputed interest will be amortized based on the difference between the effective contract price for silver and the amount of the ongoing cash payment per ounce of silver delivered under the agreement.

Settlement Obligation to Close Out Gold Sales Contracts

In September 2009, we announced a plan to eliminate our Gold Hedges and a significant portion of our Floating Contracts. Our Gold Hedges were fixed price contracts which did not participate in gold price movements. Our Floating Contracts were essentially Gold Hedges that had been offset against future movements in the gold price but not yet settled. As at December 31, 2009, the obligation relating to the Floating Contracts had been reduced to \$0.6 billion. During 2010 the \$0.6 billion obligation relating to the Floating Contracts was repaid.

24 Deferred Income Taxes

Recognition and Measurement

We record deferred income tax assets and liabilities where temporary differences exist between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in our balance sheet and their tax bases. The measurement and recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities takes into account: enacted rates that will apply when temporary differences reverse; interpretations of relevant tax legislation; tax planning strategies; estimates of the tax bases of assets and liabilities; and the deductibility of expenditures for income tax purposes. We recognize the effect of changes in our assessment of these estimates and factors when they occur. Changes in deferred income tax assets, liabilities and valuation allowances are allocated between net income and other comprehensive income based on the source of the change.

Current income taxes of \$74 million and deferred income taxes of \$48 million have been provided on the undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries. Deferred income taxes have not been provided on the undistributed earnings of all other foreign subsidiaries which are considered to be reinvested indefinitely outside Canada. The determination of the unrecorded deferred income tax liability is not considered practicable.

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Sources of Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

At December 31	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets		
Tax loss carry forwards	\$ 553	\$ 659
Capital tax loss carry forwards	101	
Alternative minimum tax (AMT) credits	318	287
Asset retirement obligations	494	413
Property, plant and equipment	177	268
Post-retirement benefit obligations	14	16
Accrued interest payable	63	108
Other	53	
	1,773	1,751
Valuation allowances	(425)	(481)
	1,348	1,270
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(1,725)	(1,328)
Derivative instruments	(168)	(81)
Inventory	(102)	(70)
Other		(26)
	\$ (647)	\$ (235)
Classification:		
Non-current assets	\$ 467	\$ 949
Non-current liabilities	(1,114)	(1,184)
	\$ (647)	\$ (235)

Expiry Dates of Tax Losses and AMT Credits

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015+	No expiry date	Total
Tax losses(1)							
Canada	\$ 7	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$ 1,290	\$	\$ 1,299
Barbados					7,280		\$ 7,280
Chile						202	\$ 202
Tanzania						97	\$ 97
Dominican Republic						247	\$ 247
Other					6	100	\$ 106
	\$ 7	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$ 8,576	\$ 646	\$ 9,231
AMT credits(2)						\$ 318	\$ 318

- (1) Represents the gross amount of tax loss carry forwards translated at closing exchange rates at December 31, 2010.
- (2) Represents the amounts deductible against future taxes payable in years when taxes payable exceed minimum tax as defined by United States tax legislation.

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Net Deferred Tax Assets

	2010	2009
Gross deferred tax assets		
Canada	\$ 350	\$ 366
Chile	20	44
Argentina	97	119
Australia	104	109
Tanzania	56	122
United States	136	542
Barbados	73	69
Other	56	59
	892	1,430
Valuation allowances		
Canada	(52)	(45)
Chile	(20)	(22)
Argentina	(97)	(119)
Australia	(104)	(11)
Tanzania	(30)	(30)
United States	(7)	(136)
Barbados	(73)	(69)
Other	(42)	(49)
	(425)	(481)
Net	\$ 467	\$ 949

Valuation Allowances

We consider the need to record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets, taking into account the effects of local tax law. A valuation allowance is not recorded when we conclude that sufficient positive evidence exists to demonstrate that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized.

The main factors considered are:

Historic and expected future levels of taxable income;

Tax plans that affect whether tax assets can be realized; and

The nature, amount and expected timing of reversal of taxable temporary differences.

Levels of future taxable income are mainly affected by: market gold and silver prices; forecasted future costs and expenses to produce gold reserves; quantities of proven and probable gold reserves; market interest rates; and foreign currency exchange rates. If these factors or other

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circumstances change, we record an adjustment to valuation allowances to reflect our latest assessment of the amount of deferred tax assets that will more likely than not be realized.

A deferred income tax asset totaling \$298 million has been recorded in Canada. This deferred tax asset primarily arose due to mark-to-market losses realized for acquired Placer Dome derivative instruments. Projections of various sources of income support the conclusion that the realizability of this deferred tax asset is more likely than not, and consequently no valuation allowance has been set up for this deferred tax asset.

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Due to the impact of higher market gold prices in third quarter 2010 the remaining valuation allowance relating to AMT credits in the United States was released.

Source of Changes in Deferred Tax Balances

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Temporary differences			
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (402)	\$ (279)	\$ (3)
Asset retirement obligations	81	47	24
Tax loss carry forwards	(106)	2	(72)
Capital tax loss carry forwards	101		
Derivatives	(86)	(171)	212
Other	(1)	8	(2)
	(413)	(393)	159
Net currency translation gains/ (losses) on deferred tax balances	2	40	(98)
Canadian tax rate changes		(59)	
Canadian functional currency election		70	
Release of other valuation allowances			175
	\$ (411)	\$ (342)	\$ 236
Intraperiod allocation to:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (231)	\$ (107)	\$ 41
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		(41)	4
Tusker acquisition	(22)		
Acquisition of Hemlo		(56)	
Share issue costs		40	
Redemption of convertible senior debentures	(12)		
Cortez acquisition			11
Barrick Energy Inc. acquisitions	(37)		(22)
Kainantu acquisition			(19)
Other acquisition			2
OCI (note 26)	(109)	(178)	219
Other	(1)	(8)	(2)
	\$ (412)	\$ (350)	\$ 234

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

	2010	2009
At January 1	\$ 67	\$ 46
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year		
Additions for tax positions of prior years		38
Reductions for tax positions of prior years		
Settlements	(3)	(17)

At December 31(1)

\$ 64

\$ 67

- (1) If recognized, the total amount of \$64 million would be recognized as a benefit to income taxes on the income statement, and therefore would impact the reported effective tax rate.

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We anticipate the amount of unrecognized tax benefits to decrease within 12 months of the reporting date by approximately \$2 million to \$3 million, related primarily to the expected settlement of income tax and mining tax assessments.

We further anticipate that it is reasonably possible for the amount of unrecognized tax benefits to decrease within 12 months of the reporting date by approximately \$37 million through a potential settlement with tax authorities that may result in a reduction of available tax pools.

Tax Years Still Under Examination

Canada	2006	2010
United States		2010
Peru	2007	2010
Chile(1)	2007	2010
Argentina	2004	2010
Australia		All years open
Papua New Guinea	2004	2010
Tanzania		All years open

(1) In addition, operating loss carry forwards from earlier periods are still open for examination.

Peruvian Tax Assessment

On September 30, 2004, the Tax Court of Peru issued a decision in our favor in the matter of our appeal of a 2002 income tax assessment for an amount of \$32 million, excluding interest and penalties. The assessment mainly related to the validity of a revaluation of the Pierina mining concession, which affected its tax basis for the years 1999 and 2000. The full life-of-mine effect on current and deferred income tax liabilities totaling \$141 million was fully recorded at December 31, 2002, as well as other related costs of about \$21 million.

In January 2005, we received written confirmation that there would be no appeal of the September 30, 2004 Tax Court of Peru decision. In December 2004, we recorded a \$141 million reduction in current and deferred income tax liabilities and a \$21 million reduction in other accrued costs. The confirmation concluded the administrative and judicial appeals process with resolution in Barrick's favor.

Notwithstanding the favorable Tax Court decision we received in 2004 on the 1999 to 2000 revaluation matter, in an audit concluded in 2005, SUNAT has reassessed us on the same issue for tax years 2001 to 2003. On October 19, 2007, SUNAT confirmed their reassessment. The tax assessment is for \$53 million of tax, plus interest and penalties of \$209 million updated as of December 31, 2010. We filed an appeal to the Tax Court of Peru within the statutory period. We believe that the audit reassessment has no merit, that we will prevail in court again, and accordingly no liability has been recorded for this reassessment.

25 Capital Stock**a) Common Shares**

Our authorized capital stock includes an unlimited number of common shares (issued 998,499,673 common shares); 9,764,929 First preferred shares Series A (issued nil); 9,047,619 Series B (issued nil); and 14,726,854 Second preferred shares Series A (issued nil).

Common Share Offering

On September 23, 2009, we issued 109 million common shares of Barrick at a price of \$36.95 per share, for net proceeds of \$3,885 million.

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In 2010, we declared and paid dividends in US dollars totaling \$0.44 per share (\$436 million) (2009: \$0.40 per share, \$369 million; 2008: \$0.40 per share, \$349 million).

b) Exchangeable Shares

In connection with a 1998 acquisition, Barrick Gold Inc. (BGI) issued 11.1 million BGI exchangeable shares, which were each exchangeable for 0.53 of a Barrick common share at any time at the option of the holder, and had essentially the same voting, dividend (payable in Canadian dollars), and other rights as 0.53 of a Barrick common share. BGI is a subsidiary that holds our interest in the Hemlo and Eskay Creek Mines. We had the right to require the exchange of each outstanding BGI exchangeable share for 0.53 of a Barrick common share. In first quarter 2009, the remaining 0.5 million BGI exchangeable shares were redeemed for 0.3 million Barrick common shares.

26 Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (OCI)

	2010	2009	2008
Accumulated OCI at beginning of period			
Cash flow hedge gains, net of tax of \$81, \$89, \$105	\$ 195	\$ (124)	\$ 250
Investments, net of tax of \$3, \$nil, \$4	24	(2)	37
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax of \$nil, \$nil, \$nil	(141)	(197)	(143)
Pension plans and other post-retirement benefits, net of tax of \$14, \$19, \$2	(23)	(33)	7
	55	(356)	151
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period:			
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	612	705	(301)
Changes in fair value of investments	69	34	(52)
Currency translation adjustments(1)	22	56	(54)
Pension plan and other post-retirement benefit adjustments (note 29):			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(2)	15	(62)
Transition obligation (asset)			1
Less: reclassification adjustments for (gains) losses recorded in earnings:			
Transfers of cash flow hedge gains to earnings on recording hedged items in earnings	(104)	(216)	(267)
Investments:			
Other than temporary impairment charges		1	26
Gains realized on sale	(12)	(6)	(17)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	585	589	(726)
Income tax recovery (expense) related to OCI	(109)	(178)	219
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ 476	\$ 411	\$ (507)
Accumulated OCI at December 31			
Cash flow hedge gains, net of tax of \$186, \$81, \$89	\$ 598	\$ 195	\$ (124)
Investment, net of tax of \$7, \$3, \$nil	77	24	(2)
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax of \$nil, \$nil, \$nil	(119)	(141)	(197)
Pension plans and other post-retirement benefits, net of tax of \$14, \$14, \$19	(25)	(23)	(33)
	\$ 531	\$ 55	\$ (356)

- (1) Represents currency translation adjustments for Barrick Energy.

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27 Non-controlling Interests

	Pueblo Viejo project	African Barrick Gold(1)	Cerro Casale(2)	Other	Total
At January 1, 2008	\$ 60	\$ 17	\$	\$ 5	\$ 82
Share of net earnings (loss)	(26)	38			12
Cash contributed	120	(30)			90
Other increase in non-controlling interest				(2)	(2)
At December 31, 2008	154	25		3	182
Share of net earnings (loss)	1	5			6
Cash contributed	307	(8)			299
Other increase in non-controlling interest				(3)	(3)
At December 31, 2009	462	22			484
Share of net earnings (loss)	(3)	41	(15)		23
Cash contributed	101		13		114
Other increase in non-controlling interest		594	454		1,048
At December 31, 2010	\$ 560	\$ 657	\$ 452	\$	\$ 1,669

- (1) Represents non-controlling interest in ABG. The balance at January 1, 2010 includes the non-controlling interest of 30% in our Tulawaka mine.
- (2) Represents non-controlling interest in Cerro Casale. Refer to note 3f.

28 Stock-based Compensation**a) Stock Options**

Under Barrick's stock option plan, certain officers and key employees of the Corporation may purchase common shares at an exercise price that is equal to the closing share price on the day before the grant of the option. The grant date is the date when the details of the award, including the number of options granted by individual and the exercise price, are approved. Stock options vest evenly over four years, beginning in the year after granting. Options granted in July 2004 and prior are exercisable over 10 years, whereas options granted since December 2004 are exercisable over seven years. At December 31, 2010, 6.7 million (2009: 6.9 million; 2008: 7.4 million) common shares, in addition to those currently outstanding, were available for granting options. Stock options when exercised result in an increase to the number of common shares issued by Barrick.

Compensation expense for stock options was \$14 million in 2010 (2009: \$20 million; 2008: \$25 million), and is presented as a component of corporate administration and other expense, consistent with the classification of other elements of compensation expense for those employees who had stock options. In 2009, we recognized an additional \$7 million of stock option expense as a result of accelerating the vesting conditions of certain plan participants on their departure from the Company. The recognition of compensation expense for stock options reduced earnings per share for 2010 by \$0.01 per share (2009: \$0.03 per share; 2008: \$0.03 per share).

Total intrinsic value relating to options exercised in 2010 was \$96 million (2009: \$38 million; 2008: \$61 million).

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Employee Stock Option Activity (Number of Shares in Millions)

	2010		2009		2008	
	Shares	Average price	Shares	Average price	Shares	Average price
C\$ options						
At January 1	3.3	\$ 27	4.8	\$ 27	7.1	\$ 27
Exercised	(1.9)	27	(1.4)	26	(2.1)	28
Forfeited						
Cancelled/expired			(0.1)	23	(0.2)	28
At December 31	1.4	\$ 26	3.3	\$ 27	4.8	\$ 27
US\$ options						
At January 1	9.1	\$ 33	8.9	\$ 28	7	\$ 28
Granted	0.9	55	1.6	41	2.8	34
Exercised	(2.9)	28	(1.3)	24	(0.8)	24
Forfeited	(0.1)	38	(0.1)	35	(0.1)	31
Cancelled/expired						
At December 31	7.0	\$ 38	9.1	\$ 33	8.9	\$ 28

Stock Options Outstanding (Number of Shares in Millions)

Range of exercise prices	Outstanding			Exercisable			
	Shares	Average price	Average life (years)	Intrinsic value(1) (\$ millions)	Shares	Average price	Intrinsic value(1) (\$ millions)
C\$ options							
\$ 22 \$ 27	0.8	\$ 24	2	\$ 24	0.8	\$ 24	\$ 24
\$ 28 \$ 31	0.6	29	3	15	0.6	29	15
	1.4	\$ 26	2	\$ 39	1.4	\$ 26	\$ 39
US\$ options							
\$ 9 \$ 19	0.1	\$ 13	2	\$ 3	0.1	\$ 13	\$ 3
\$ 20 \$ 27	1.9	26	3	53	1.4	25	40
\$ 28 \$ 41	1.4	37	5	32	1.3	37	22
\$ 42 \$ 55	3.6	46	6	21	0.8	43	9
	7.0	\$ 38	5	\$ 109	3.6	\$ 33	\$ 74

(1) Based on the closing market share price on December 31, 2010 of C\$53.12 and US\$53.18.

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Option Information

For the years ended December 31

(per share and per option amounts in dollars)	2010		2009		2008	
	Lattice ^{(1),(2)}		Lattice ^{(1),(2)}		Lattice ^{(1),(2)}	
Valuation assumptions						
Expected term (years)	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.5	5.2
Expected volatility ⁽²⁾	33%	60%	35%	60%	30%	70%
Weighted average expected volatility ⁽²⁾	36%		51%		43%	
Expected dividend yield	1%	1.13%	1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%
Risk-free interest rate ⁽²⁾	0.19%	2.88%	0.16%	3.44%	0.25%	5.1%
Options granted (in millions)	0.9		1.6		2.8	
Weighted average fair value per option	\$	16	\$	13	\$	12

(1) Different assumptions were used for the multiple stock option grants during the year.

(2) The volatility and risk-free interest rate assumption varied over the expected term of these stock option grants.

The expected volatility assumptions have been developed taking into consideration both historical and implied volatility of our US dollar share price. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the US Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant.

We use the straight-line method for attributing stock option expense over the vesting period. Stock option expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate. The expected forfeiture rate is estimated based on historical forfeiture rates and expectations of future forfeiture rates. We make adjustments if the actual forfeiture rate differs from the expected rate.

The expected term assumption is derived from the option valuation model and is in part based on historical data regarding the exercise behavior of option holders based on multiple share-price paths. The Lattice model also takes into consideration employee turnover and voluntary exercise patterns of option holders.

As at December 31, 2010, there was \$37 million (2009: \$58 million; 2008: \$42 million) of total unrecognized compensation cost relating to unvested stock options. We expect to recognize this cost over a weighted average period of 2 years (2009: 2 years; 2008: 2 years).

b) Restricted Share Units (RSUs) and Deferred Share Units (DSUs)

Under our RSU plan, selected employees are granted RSUs where each RSU has a value equal to one Barrick common share. RSUs vest at the end of a two-and-a-half or three-year period and are settled in cash on the third anniversary of the grant date. Additional RSUs are credited to reflect dividends paid on Barrick common shares over the vesting period.

A liability for RSUs is recorded at fair value on the grant date, with a corresponding amount recorded as a deferred compensation asset that is amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Changes in the fair value of the RSU liability are recorded each period, with a corresponding adjustment to the deferred compensation asset.

Compensation expense for RSUs incorporates an expected forfeiture rate. The expected forfeiture rate is estimated based on historical forfeiture rates and expectations of future forfeiture rates. We make adjustments if the actual forfeiture rate differs from the expected rate. At December 31, 2010, the weighted average remaining contractual life of RSUs was 1.22 years.

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Compensation expense for RSUs was \$48 million in 2010 (2009: \$40 million; 2008: \$33 million) and is presented as a component of corporate administration and other expense, consistent with the classification of other elements of compensation expense for those employees who had RSUs. As at December 31, 2010 there was \$83 million of total unamortized compensation cost relating to unvested RSUs (2009: \$74 million; 2008: \$84 million).

Under our DSU plan, Directors must receive a specified portion of their basic annual retainer in the form of DSUs, with the option to elect to receive 100% of such retainer in DSUs. Each DSU has the same value as one Barrick common share. DSUs must be retained until the Director leaves the Board, at which time the cash value of the DSUs will be paid out. Additional DSUs are credited to reflect dividends paid on Barrick common shares. DSUs are recorded at fair value on the grant date and are adjusted for changes in fair value. The fair value of amounts granted each period together with changes in fair value are expensed.

DSU and RSU Activity

	DSUs (thousands)	Fair value (\$ millions)	RSUs (thousands)	Fair value (\$ millions)
At January 1, 2008	100	\$ 4	2,383	\$ 100
Settled for cash	(4)	(0.1)	(348)	(10.3)
Forfeited			(262)	(10.6)
Granted	34	1.2	1,493	42
Credits for dividends			20	0.7
Change in value		(0.5)		(1.7)
At December 31, 2008	130	\$ 5	3,286	\$ 120
Settled for cash			(897)	(35.7)
Forfeited			(279)	(11.1)
Granted	37	1.2	1,013	42.1
Credits for dividends			27	1
Change in value		0.7		7.4
At December 31, 2009	167	\$ 7	3,150	\$ 124
Settled for cash	(20)	(0.6)	(824)	(42.8)
Forfeited			(326)	(17.0)
Granted	33	1.5	918	49.3
Credits for dividends			30	1.3
Change in value		1.9		37.9
At December 31, 2010	180	\$ 9	2,948	\$ 153

c) Performance Restricted Share Units (PRSUs)

In 2008, Barrick launched a PRSU plan. Under this plan, selected employees are granted PRSUs, where each PRSU has a value equal to one Barrick common share. PRSUs vest at the end of a three-year period and are settled in cash on the third anniversary of the grant date. Additional PRSUs are credited to reflect dividends paid on Barrick common shares over the vesting period. Vesting, and therefore, the liability is based on the achievement of performance goals and the target settlement will range from 0% to 200% of the value. At December 31, 2010, 335 thousand units were outstanding (2009: 250 thousand units).

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d) Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP)

In 2008, Barrick launched an Employee Share Purchase Plan. This plan enables Barrick employees to purchase Company shares through payroll deduction. Each year, employees may contribute 1% - 6% of their combined base salary and annual bonus, and Barrick will match 50% of the contribution, up to a maximum of \$5,000 per year. During 2010, Barrick contributed \$0.6 million to this plan (2009: \$0.8 million).

e) ABG Stock Options

African Barrick Gold has a stock option plan for its directors and selected employees. The exercise price of the granted options is determined by the ABG Remuneration Committee before the grant of an option provided that this price cannot be less than the average of the middle-market quotation of ABG's shares (as derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List) for the three dealing days immediately preceding the date of grant. All options outstanding at the end of the year expire in 2017. None of the ABG options granted were exercisable at December 31, 2010. Stock option expense of \$1 million (2009: \$nil; 2008: \$nil) is included as a component of other expense.

29 Post-retirement Benefits**a) Defined Contribution Pension Plans**

Certain employees take part in defined contribution employee benefit plans. We also have a retirement plan for certain officers of the Company, under which we contribute 15% of the officer's annual salary and bonus. Our share of contributions to these plans, which is expensed in the year it is earned by the employee, was \$56 million in 2010, \$50 million in 2009 and \$47 million in 2008.

b) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

We have qualified defined benefit pension plans that cover certain of our United States and Canadian employees and provide benefits based on employees' years of service. Our policy is to fund the amounts necessary on an actuarial basis to provide enough assets to meet the benefits payable to plan members. Independent trustees administer assets of the plans, which are invested mainly in fixed income and equity securities. In 2009, two of our qualified defined benefit plans in Canada were wound up. No curtailment gain or loss resulted and the obligations of the plans were settled in 2009. In 2007, one of our qualified defined benefit plans in Canada was wound up. No curtailment gain or loss resulted and the obligations of the plans were settled in 2009.

As well as the qualified plans, we have non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering certain employees and former directors of the Company. An irrevocable trust (rabbi trust) was set up to fund these plans. The fair value of assets held in this trust was \$nil in 2010 (2009: \$6 million).

Actuarial gains and losses arise when the actual return on plan assets differs from the expected return on plan assets for a period, or when the expected and actuarial accrued benefit obligations differ at the end of the year. We amortize actuarial gains and losses over the average remaining life expectancy of plan participants, in excess of a 10% corridor.

Pension Expense (Credit)

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Expected return on plan assets	\$ (14)	\$ (14)	\$ (19)
Service cost			
Interest cost	17	19	21
Actuarial losses	2	2	1
	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 3

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c) Pension Plan Information**Fair Value of Plan Assets**

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Balance at January 1	\$ 215	\$ 237	\$ 293
Increase for plans assumed on acquisitions ⁽¹⁾		8	9
Actual return on plan assets	25	36	(41)
Company contributions	12	9	12
Settlements		(24)	
Benefits paid	(25)	(52)	(33)
Foreign currency adjustments		1	(3)
Balance at December 31	\$ 227	\$ 215	\$ 237

(1) In 2009, represents plan acquired on acquisition of additional 50% in Hemlo.
In 2008, represents plan acquired on acquisition of additional 40% in Cortez.

At December 31	Target⁽¹⁾	2010 Actual	2010 Actual
Composition of plan assets ⁽²⁾			
Equity securities	54%	54%	\$ 122
Fixed income securities	46%	46%	105
	100%	100%	\$ 227

(1) Based on the weighted average target for all defined benefit plans

(2) Holdings in Equity and Fixed income securities consist of Level 1 and Level 2 assets within the fair value hierarchy.

Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO)

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Balance at January 1	\$ 321	\$ 357
Increase for plans assumed on acquisitions		6
Amendments	1	
Service cost		
Interest cost	17	19
Actuarial losses	20	6
Benefits paid	(25)	(52)
Foreign currency adjustments	2	8
Settlements		(23)

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Balance at December 31	\$ 336	\$ 321
Funded status ⁽¹⁾	\$ (109)	\$ (106)
ABO ⁽²⁾	\$ 335	\$ 321

- (1) Represents the fair value of plan assets less projected benefit obligations.
- (2) Represents the accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) for all plans. The ABO for plans where the PBO exceeds the fair value of plan assets was \$326 million (2009: \$314 million). Based on actuarial reports at December 31, 2010, our funding requirements for 2011 are \$nil.

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Pension Plan Assets/Liabilities

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Non-current assets	\$ 2	\$ 3
Current liabilities	(8)	(13)
Non-current liabilities	(103)	(96)
Other comprehensive loss	43	34
	\$ (66)	\$ (72)

The projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 328	\$ 314
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 217	\$ 206

The projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 328	\$ 314
Accumulated benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 326	\$ 314
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 217	\$ 206

Expected Future Benefit Payments

For the years ending December 31		
2011		\$ 24
2012		23
2013		31
2014		23
2015		23
2016	2020	\$ 114

d) Actuarial Assumptions

For the years ended December 31	2010		2009		2008	
Discount rate ⁽¹⁾						
Benefit obligation	4.95%	5.77%	5.55	6.87%	4.50	6.25%
Pension cost	4.82%	6.87%	6.00	6.25%	4.50	6.25%
Return on plan assets ⁽¹⁾	4.50%	7.00%	4.50	7.00%	3.75	7.00%
Wage increases		5.00%		5.00%		3.50 5.00%

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- (1) Effect of a one-percent change: Discount rate: \$32 million increase in ABO and \$1.5 million decrease in pension cost; Return on plan assets: \$2 million decrease in pension cost.

Pension plan assets, which consist primarily of fixed-income and equity securities, are valued using current market quotations. Plan obligations and the annual pension expense are determined on an actuarial basis and are

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affected by numerous assumptions and estimates including the market value of plan assets, estimates of the expected return on plan assets, discount rates, future wage increases and other assumptions. The discount rate, assumed rate of return on plan assets and wage increases are the assumptions that generally have the most significant impact on our pension cost and obligation.

The discount rate used to calculate the benefit obligation and pension cost is the rate at which the pension obligation could be effectively settled. This rate was developed by matching the cash flows underlying the pension obligation with a spot rate curve based on the actual returns available on high-grade (Moody's Aa) US corporate bonds. Bonds included in this analysis were restricted to those with a minimum outstanding balance of \$50 million. Only non-callable bonds, or bonds with a make-whole provision, were included. Finally, outlying bonds (highest and lowest 10%) were discarded as being non-representative and likely to be subject to a change in investment grade. The procedure was applied separately for pension and post-retirement plan purposes, and produced the same rate in each case.

The assumed rate of return on assets for pension cost purposes is the weighted average of expected long-term asset return assumptions. In estimating the long-term rate of return for plan assets, historical markets are studied and long-term historical returns on equities and fixed-income investments reflect the widely accepted capital market principle that assets with higher volatility generate a greater return over the long run. Current market factors such as inflation and interest rates are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are finalized.

Wage increases reflect the best estimate of merit increases to be provided, consistent with assumed inflation rates.

e) Other Post-retirement Benefits

We provide post-retirement medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to certain employees. We use the corridor approach in the accounting for post-retirement benefits. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from variances between actual results and economic estimates or actuarial assumptions are deferred and amortized over the average remaining life expectancy of participants when the net gains or losses exceed 10% of the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation.

Other Post-retirement Benefits Expense

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Interest cost	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2

Fair Value of Plan Assets

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Balance at January 1	\$	\$	\$
Contributions	2	1	2
Benefits paid	(2)	(1)	(2)
Balance at December 31	\$	\$	\$

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Accumulated Post-retirement Benefit Obligation (APBO)

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009	2008
Balance at January 1	\$ 29	\$ 32	\$ 30
Interest cost	1	2	2
Actuarial (gains) losses	(1)	(3)	2
Benefits paid	(2)	(2)	(2)
Balance at December 31	\$ 27	\$ 29	\$ 32
Funded status	(27)	(29)	(32)
Unrecognized net transition obligation	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unrecognized actuarial losses	n/a	n/a	n/a
Net benefit liability recorded	n/a	n/a	n/a

Other Post-retirement Liabilities

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Current liability	\$ 2	\$ 3
Non-current liability	25	26
	\$ 27	\$ 29

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:⁽¹⁾

For the years ended December 31	2010	2009
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ (4)	\$ (4)
Transition obligation (asset)		1
	\$ (4)	\$ (3)

(1) The estimated amounts that will be amortized into net periodic benefit cost in 2011.

We have assumed a health care cost trend of 8% in 2011, decreasing ratably to 4.75% in 2019 and thereafter. The assumed health care cost trend had a minimal effect on the amounts reported. A one percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate at December 31, 2010 would have had no significant effect on the post-retirement obligation and would have had no significant effect on the benefit expense for 2010.

Expected Future Benefit Payments

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For the years ending December 31

2011	\$ 2
2012	2
2013	3
2014	3
2015	2
2016 - 2020	\$ 5

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30 Litigation and Claims

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against us or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company and its legal counsel evaluate the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

If the assessment of a contingency suggests that a loss is probable, and the amount can be reliably estimated, then a loss is recorded. When a contingent loss is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but the amount of loss cannot be reliably estimated, then details of the contingent loss are disclosed. Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case we disclose the nature of the guarantee. Legal fees incurred in connection with pending legal proceedings are expensed as incurred.

Cortez Hills Complaint

On November 12, 2008, the United States Bureau of Land Management issued a Record of Decision approving the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. On November 20, 2008, the TeMoak Shoshone Tribe, the East Fork Band Council of the TeMoak Shoshone Tribe and the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, the Western Shoshone Defense Project, and Great Basin Resource Watch filed a lawsuit against the United States seeking to enjoin the majority of the activities comprising the Project on grounds that it violated the Western Shoshone rights under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA), that it violated the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) prohibition on unnecessary and undue degradation, and that the Project's Environment Impact Statement (EIS) did not meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Plaintiffs subsequently dismissed their RFRA claim, with prejudice, conceding that it was without merit, in light of a decision in another case.

On November 24, 2008, the Plaintiffs filed a Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary Injunction barring work on the Project until after a trial on the merits. In January 2009, the Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, concluding that the Plaintiffs had failed to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits and that the Plaintiffs had otherwise failed to satisfy the necessary elements for a preliminary injunction. The Plaintiffs appealed that decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In December 2009, the Ninth Circuit issued an opinion in which it held that the Plaintiffs had failed to show that they were likely to succeed on the merits of their FLPMA claims, and thus were not entitled to an injunction based on those claims. The Ninth Circuit, however, held that Plaintiffs were likely to succeed on two of their NEPA claims and ordered that a supplemental EIS be prepared by Barrick that specifically provided more information on (i) the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures for seeps and springs that might be affected by groundwater pumping, and (ii) the air quality impact of the shipment of refractory ore to Goldstrike for processing and that additional air quality modeling for fine particulate matter using updated EPA procedures should be performed and included in the supplemental EIS. The Ninth Circuit decision directed the District Court to enter an injunction consistent with the decision. In April 2010, the District Court granted Barrick's motion seeking a tailored preliminary injunction, which allows mining operations to continue while the supplemental EIS is being completed.

In August 2010, the District Court issued an order granting summary judgment for Cortez except, generally for those issues covered by the supplemental EIS, on which it reserved ruling until the completion of that document. The final supplemental EIS was published on January 14, 2011. BLM's record of decision on the final supplemental EIS is expected sometime after February 14, 2011.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Marinduque Complaint

Placer Dome Inc. was named the sole defendant in a Complaint filed in October 2005, by the Provincial Government of Marinduque, an island province of the Philippines (Province), with the District Court in Clark County, Nevada. The Complaint asserted that Placer Dome Inc. was responsible for alleged environmental degradation with consequent economic damages and impacts to the environment in the vicinity of the Marcopper mine that was owned and operated by Marcopper Mining Corporation (Marcopper). Placer Dome Inc. indirectly owned a minority shareholding of 39.9% in Marcopper until the divestiture of its shareholding in 1997. The Province sought to recover damages for injuries to the natural, ecological and wildlife resources within its territory . In addition, the Province sought compensation for the costs of restoring the environment, an order directing Placer Dome Inc. to undertake and complete the remediation, environmental cleanup, and balancing of the ecology of the affected areas, and payment of the costs of environmental monitoring. The Complaint addressed the discharge of mine tailings into Calancan Bay, the

1993 Maguila-guila dam breach, the 1996 Boac river tailings spill, and alleged past and continuing damage from acid rock drainage.

The action was removed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada on motion of Placer Dome Inc. After the amalgamation of Placer Dome Inc. and the Company, the Court granted the Province s motion to join the Company as an additional named Defendant. In June 2007, the Court issued an order granting the Company s motion to dismiss on grounds of *forum non conveniens* (improper choice of forum). In September 2009, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed the decision of the District Court on the ground that the U.S. District Court lacked subject matter jurisdiction over the case and removal from the Nevada state court was improper.

In April 2010, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the claims in the Nevada state court on the grounds of *forum non conveniens* and on October 12, 2010, the court issued an order granting the Company s motion to dismiss the action. On February 11, 2011, the Court issued its written reasons for the dismissal order and the Province now has 30 days in which to determine whether or not to appeal the order.

No amounts have been accrued for any potential loss under this complaint.

Calancan Bay (Philippines) Complaint

In July 2004, a complaint was filed against Marcopper and Placer Dome Inc. in the Regional Trial Court of Boac, on the Philippine island of Marinduque, on behalf of a putative class of fishermen who reside in the communities around Calancan Bay, in northern Marinduque. The complaint alleges injuries to health and economic damages to the local fisheries resulting from the disposal of mine tailings from the Marcopper mine. The total amount of damages claimed is approximately US\$1 billion.

In October 2006, the court granted the plaintiffs application for indigent status, allowing the case to proceed without payment of filing fees. In March 2008, an attempt was made to serve Placer Dome Inc. by serving the summons and complaint on Placer Dome Technical Services (Philippines) Inc. (PDTS). PDTS has returned the summons and complaint stating that PDTS is not an agent of Placer Dome Inc. for any purpose and is not authorized to accept service or to take any other action on behalf of Placer Dome Inc. In April 2008, Placer Dome Inc. made a special appearance by counsel to move to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction and on other grounds. The plaintiffs have opposed the motion to dismiss. The motion has been briefed and is currently pending.

In October 2008, the plaintiffs filed a motion challenging Placer Dome Inc. s legal capacity to participate in the proceedings in light of its alleged acquisition by the Company. Placer Dome Inc. opposed this motion. The motion has been briefed and is currently pending.

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The Company intends to defend the action vigorously. No amounts have been accrued for any potential loss under this complaint.

Perilla Complaint

In August 2009, Barrick Gold Inc. was purportedly served in Ontario with a complaint filed in November 2008 in the Regional Trial Court of Boac, on the Philippine island of Marinduque, on behalf of two named individuals and purportedly on behalf of the approximately 200,000 residents of Marinduque. In December 2009, the complaint was also purportedly served in Ontario in the name of Placer Dome Inc. The complaint alleges injury to the economy and the ecology of Marinduque as a result of the discharge of mine tailings from the Marcopper mine into the Calancan Bay, the Boac River, and the Moggog River. The plaintiffs are claiming for abatement of a public nuisance allegedly caused by the tailings discharge and for nominal damages for an alleged violation of their constitutional right to a balanced and healthful ecology. Barrick Gold Inc. has moved to dismiss the complaint on a variety of grounds, which motion is now pending a decision of the Court following the failure of plaintiffs' counsel to appear at the hearing in February 2010 or to timely file any comment or opposition to the motion. Motions to dismiss the complaint on a variety of grounds have also been filed in the name of Placer Dome Inc. In May 2010, the plaintiffs filed a motion for an order to admit an amended complaint in which they are seeking additional remedies including temporary and permanent environmental protection orders. In June 2010, Barrick Gold Inc. and Placer Dome Inc. filed a motion to have the Court resolve their unresolved motions to dismiss before considering the plaintiffs' motion to admit the amended complaint. An opposition to the plaintiffs' motion to admit was also filed by Barrick Gold Inc. and Placer Dome Inc. on the same basis. This motion is now fully briefed and awaiting determination by the Court. It is not known when these motions or the outstanding motions to dismiss will be decided by the Court. The Company intends to defend the action vigorously. No amounts have been accrued for any potential loss under this complaint.

Pakistani Constitutional Litigation

In November 2006, a Constitutional Petition was filed in the High Court of Balochistan by three Pakistani citizens against: Barrick, the governments of Balochistan and Pakistan, the Balochistan Development Authority (BDA), Tethyan Copper Company (TCC), Antofagasta Plc (Antofagasta), Muslim Lakhani and BHP (Pakistan) Pvt Limited (BHP).

The Petition alleged, among other things, that the entry by the BDA into the 1993 Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) with BHP to facilitate the exploration of the Reko Diq area and the grant of related exploration licenses were illegal and that the subsequent transfer of the interests of BHP in the JVA and the licenses to TCC was also illegal and should therefore be set aside. Barrick currently indirectly holds 50% of the shares of TCC, with Antofagasta indirectly holding the other 50%.

In June 2007, the High Court of Balochistan dismissed the Petition against Barrick and the other respondents in its entirety. In August 2007, the petitioners filed a Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. In late 2010, the Supreme Court of Pakistan began hearing this matter, together with several other related petitions filed against TCC or its related parties. The related petitions primarily relate to whether it is in the public interest for TCC to receive a mining lease. On February 3, 2011, the Supreme Court issued an interim order providing, among other things, that the Government of Balochistan may not take any decision in respect of the grant or otherwise of a mining lease to TCC until matters before the Supreme Court are decided. As of February 16, 2011, no decision has been reached by the Supreme Court. Barrick and TCC continue to defend these actions vigorously. No amounts have been accrued for any potential loss under these complaints.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Pueblo Viejo

In April, 2010, Pueblo Viejo Dominicana Corporation (PVDC) received a copy of an action filed in the Dominican Republic by Fundacion Amigo de Maimon Inc., Fundacion Miguel L. de Pena Garcia Inc., and a number of individuals. The action alleges a variety of matters couched as violations of fundamental rights, including taking of private property, violations of mining and environmental and other laws, slavery, human trafficking, and bribery of government officials. The complaint does not describe the relief sought, but the action is styled as an Amparo remedy, which typically includes some form of injunctive relief. PVDC intends to vigorously defend the action.

Argentine Glacier Legislation

On September 30, 2010, the *National Law on Minimum Requirements for the Protection of Glaciers* was enacted in Argentina, and came into force in early November 2010. The federal law bans new mining exploration and exploitation activities on glaciers and in the peri-glacial environment, and subjects ongoing mining activities to an environmental audit. If such audit identifies significant impacts on glaciers and peri-glacial environment, the relevant authority is empowered to take action, which according to the legislation could include the suspension or relocation of the activity. In the case of the Veladero mine and the Pascua-Lama project, the competent authority is the Province of San Juan. The Province of San Juan had previously adopted glacier protection legislation, with which Veladero and Pascua-Lama comply.

In November 2010, in response to legal actions brought against the National State by local unions and San Juan based mining and construction chambers, as well as by Barrick's subsidiaries, Barrick Exploraciones Argentina S.A. and Minera Argentina Gold S.A., which own the Veladero mine and the Argentine portion of the Pascua-Lama project, respectively, the Federal Court in the Province of San Juan, granted injunctions, based on the unconstitutionality of the federal law, suspending its application in the Province and, in particular to Veladero and Pascua-Lama. In December 2010, the Province of San Juan became a party to the actions, joining the challenge to the constitutionality of the new federal legislation. As a result of the intervention of the Province, the actions have been removed to the National Supreme Court of Justice of Argentina to determine the constitutionality of the legislation.

31 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AND FINANCE SUBSIDIARY

Writ of Kalikasan

On February 25, 2011 a Petition for the Issuance of a Writ of Kalikasan with Prayer for Temporary Environmental Protection Order was filed in the Supreme Court of the Republic of the Philippines in Eliza M. Hernandez, Mamerto M. Lanete and Godofredo L. Manoy versus Placer Dome Inc. and Barrick Gold Corporation, SC G.R. No. 195482 (the Petition). On March 8, 2011, the Supreme Court issued an En Banc Resolution and Writ of Kalikasan and directed service of summons on Placer Dome Inc. and the Company, ordered Placer Dome Inc. and the Company to make a verified return of the Writ with ten (10) days of service and referred the case to the Court of Appeal for hearing. The Petition alleges that Placer Dome Inc. violated the petitioners' constitutional right to a balanced and healthful ecology as a result of, amongst other things, the discharge of tailings into Calancan Bay, the 1993 Maguila-Guila dam break, the 1996 Boac river tailings spill and failure of Marcopper Mining Corporation (Marcopper) to properly decommission the Marcopper mine. The petitioners have pleaded that the Company is liable for the alleged actions and omissions of Placer Dome Inc. which was a minority indirect shareholder of Marcopper at all relevant times and is seeking orders requiring the Company to environmentally remediate the areas in and around the mine site that are alleged to have sustained environmental impacts. The petitioners purported to serve the Company on March 25, 2011. On March 31, 2011, the Company filed an Urgent Motion For Ruling on Jurisdiction with the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the Rules of Procedure in Environmental Cases (the Environmental Rules)

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Barrick Financial Report 2010 | Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

pursuant to which the Petition was filed, as well as the jurisdiction of the Court over the Company. As required by the Environmental Rules, by special appearance and without submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, on April 4, 2011 the Company filed its Return Ad Cautelam to the Writ seeking the dismissal of the Petition with prejudice. On April 12, 2011, the Supreme Court issued a Resolution requiring the petitioners to submit a Comment on the Company's Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction within ten days of receiving notice of the Resolution. On or around April 27, 2011, the petitioners purported to make discovery requests of the Company and Placer Dome Inc. (collectively, the Discovery Requests). On May 4, 2011, the Court of Appeals issued a Resolution: (i) directing the petitioners to submit a Comment on the Company's Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction; and (ii) putting the petitioners' Discovery Requests in abeyance pending resolution of the Company's Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction. On May 16, 2011, the Company, appearing specially and without submitting to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, filed with the Supreme Court a Clarificatory Manifestation seeking clarification as to whether the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the matter. On June 2, 2011, the petitioners served an Opposition to the Company's Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction. On June 6, 2011, a mail package addressed to Placer Dome Inc. from the Philippines Office of the Solicitor General purported to serve summons and other materials on Placer Dome Inc. On or about June 6, 2011, the Company, appearing specially and without submitting to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, filed a Manifestation drawing to the Court's attention the fact that each of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court had issued (inconsistent) Resolutions indicating that they would each resolve the Company's Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction. The Company requested that all further proceedings in the case, both before the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, be suspended pending issuance of the clarification sought in the Company's Clarificatory Manifestation. By Manifestation dated June 10, 2011, Placer Dome Inc., by special appearance and without submitting itself to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction: (i) adopted the Company's Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction and reserved the right to file a supplement thereto; and (ii) joined the Company in seeking clarification as to which court has jurisdiction over this matter. By Manifestation dated June 16, 2011, Placer Dome Inc., by special appearance and without submitting itself to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction: (i) adopted as its own the Company's Return Ad Cautelam; and (ii) reserved the right to supplement this Return after the Supreme Court has clarified which court has jurisdiction. It is not known when the outstanding Urgent Motion for Ruling on Jurisdiction, the Clarificatory Manifestation or the request for dismissal of the Petition will be heard.

Acquisition of Equinox

In April 2011, Barrick commenced an offer (the Offer) to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares (the Equinox Shares) of Equinox Minerals Limited at a price of C\$8.15 per Equinox Share. The total acquisition cost was \$7.955 billion, including transaction costs, and was funded using a combination of the debt instruments described below and approximately \$2 billion of existing cash. In May 2011, Barrick borrowed \$1.5 billion under its credit facilities. In June 2011, Barrick borrowed \$1.0 billion under its credit facilities. On June 1, 2011, Barrick and its wholly-owned finance subsidiary, Barrick North America Finance LLC (BNAF) issued \$4.0 billion in debt securities comprised of: \$700 million of 1.75% notes due 2014 and \$1.1 billion of 2.90% notes due 2016 of Barrick (collectively, the Initial Barrick Notes) as well as \$1.35 billion of 4.40% notes due 2021 (the Initial 2021 Notes) and \$850 million of 5.70% notes due 2041 (the Initial 2041 Notes) of BNAF (collectively, the Initial BNAF Notes) and together with the Initial Barrick Notes, the Initial Notes) in a transaction that was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). The Initial Notes were offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A and to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S. Barrick has unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed the Initial BNAF Notes. In June 2011, Barrick acquired an aggregate of 827,330,848 Equinox Shares pursuant to the Offer. Barrick and its affiliates now collectively own approximately 96% of the outstanding Equinox Shares on a fully diluted basis. On June 14, 2011, Barrick announced that it would exercise its rights under the compulsory acquisition provisions of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* to acquire all outstanding Equinox Shares. The following table represents our preliminary allocation of the purchase price of

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

the assets and liabilities acquired. We expect to complete the final purchase price allocation by the end of 2011 and will update all relevant calculations including the resulting tax effects.

	(\$ millions)
Purchase cost	
Cash paid to Equinox shareholders ¹	\$ 7,515
Payout of Equinox RSU on change of control	13
Subtotal	\$ 7,528
Assumption of Equinox existing debt	397
Cash acquired with Equinox	(201)
Total acquisition cost	\$ 7,724

- (1) \$7.3 billion CAD translated to US dollars based on the June 1, 2011 USDCAD exchange rate of 0.9714 and includes payment on all outstanding Equinox stock options.

	(\$ millions)
Summary of Purchase Price Allocation	
Current assets	\$ 444
Property, plant and equipment	4,817
Unallocated purchase price	3,449
Total Assets	\$ 8,710
Liabilities	
Debt	\$ 397
Deferred income tax liabilities	427
Other liabilities	358
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,182
Net Assets	\$ 7,528

Revenues and net income of the combined entity would have been approximately \$11,866 million and approximately \$3,371 million, respectively, had the acquisition and related debt issuances occurred on January 1, 2010. These pro forma disclosures have been determined based on the preliminary assessment of the acquisition and purchase price accounting of Equinox. We expect to complete the final disclosures by the end of 2011.

On June 27, 2011, Barrick filed a registration statement with respect to an offer to exchange the Initial Notes for up to \$4.0 billion of debt securities comprised of: \$700 million of 1.75% notes due 2014 and \$1.1 billion of 2.90% notes due 2016 of Barrick (collectively, the New Barrick Notes) as well as \$1.35 billion of 4.40% notes due 2021 (the New 2021 Notes) and \$850 million of 5.70% notes due 2041 (the New 2041 Notes) of BNAF (collectively, the New BNAF Notes and together with the New Barrick Notes, the New Notes). The terms of the New Notes will be substantially identical to the terms of the Initial Notes, except that the New Notes will be registered under the Securities Act.

Barrick will provide an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of all New BNAF Notes issued by BNAF.

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FORM F-9

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED TO BE DELIVERED TO

OFFEREES OR PURCHASERS

Indemnification

Under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the **OBCA**), Barrick Gold Corporation (**Barrick** or the **Form F-9 Registrant**) may indemnify a director or officer of Barrick, a former director or officer of Barrick or another individual who acts or acted at Barrick's request as a director or officer, or an individual acting in a similar capacity, of another entity, against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by the individual in respect of any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other proceeding in which the individual is involved because of that association with Barrick or the other entity on condition that (i) the individual acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Barrick or, as the case may be, to the best interests of the other entity for which the individual acted as a director or officer or in a similar capacity at Barrick's request, and (ii) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, the individual had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful. Further, Barrick may, with court approval, indemnify an individual described above in respect of an action by or on behalf of Barrick or another entity to obtain a judgment in its favor, to which the individual is made a party by reason of the individual's association with Barrick or such other entity described above, against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by the individual in connection with such action if the individual fulfils condition (i) above. An individual referred to above is entitled to indemnification from Barrick as a matter of right if he or she was not judged by a court or other competent authority to have committed any fault or omitted to do anything he or she ought to have done and fulfils conditions (i) and (ii) above. Barrick has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with each Barrick director and officer under which Barrick has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the individual in substantially the same circumstances as outlined in this paragraph.

In accordance with the provisions of the OBCA described above, the by-laws of Barrick provide that, subject to the relevant provisions of the OBCA, Barrick shall indemnify a director or officer of Barrick, a former director or officer of Barrick, or another individual who acts or acted at Barrick's request as a director or officer, or an individual acting in a similar capacity, of another entity, against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by the individual in respect of any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other proceeding in which the individual is involved because of that association with Barrick or such other entity if the individual acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Barrick or, as the case may be, to the best interests of the other entity for which the individual acted as a director or officer or in a similar capacity at Barrick's request.

Barrick also maintains insurance for the benefit of its directors and officers against liability in their respective capacities as directors and officers. The directors and officers are not required to pay any premium in respect of the insurance. The policy contains standard industry exclusions.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the Form F-9 Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the Form F-9 Registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is therefore unenforceable.

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EXHIBITS TO FORM F-9

The exhibits to this registration statement are listed in the exhibit index, which appears elsewhere herein.

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FORM F-9

PART III

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

Item 1. *Undertaking.*

The Form F-9 Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to the securities registered pursuant to this Form F-9 or to transactions in said securities.

Item 2. *Consent to Service of Process.*

At the time of filing of this Registration Statement on June 27, 2011, the Form F-9 Registrant filed with the Commission a written irrevocable consent and power of attorney on Form F-X.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of the Form F-9 Registrant shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by amendment to the applicable Form F-X referencing the file number of the relevant registration statement.

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FORM F-9

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, the Form F-9 Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-9 and has duly caused this Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, on this 3rd day of August, 2011.

BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

(the Form F-9 Registrant)

by /s/ Sybil E. Veenman
Name: Sybil E. Veenman
Title: Senior Vice President and General Counsel

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title with Form F-9 Registrant	Date
/s/ Aaron W. Regent Aaron W. Regent	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	August 3, 2011
/s/ Jamie C. Sokalsky Jamie C. Sokalsky	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	August 3, 2011
/s/ Richard Ball Richard Ball	Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	August 3, 2011
/s/ Peter Munk Peter Munk	Chairman and Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ C. William D. Birchall C. William D. Birchall	Vice Chairman and Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Howard L. Beck Howard L. Beck	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Donald J. Carty Donald J. Carty	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Gustavo A. Cisneros Gustavo A. Cisneros	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Peter A. Crossgrove Peter A. Crossgrove	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Robert M. Franklin Robert M. Franklin	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ J. Brett Harvey J. Brett Harvey	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Dambisa Moyo Dambisa Moyo	Director	August 3, 2011

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/s/ The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney	Director	August 3, 2011
The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney		
/s/ Anthony Munk	Director	August 3, 2011
Anthony Munk		
/s/ The Honourable Nathaniel P. Rothschild	Director	August 3, 2011
The Honourable Nathaniel P. Rothschild		
/s/ Steven J. Shapiro	Director	August 3, 2011
Steven J. Shapiro		

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AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 6(a) of the Securities Act, the undersigned has signed this Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement, solely in the capacity of the duly authorized representative of Barrick Gold Corporation in the United States, in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada on this 3rd day of August, 2011.

BARRICK GOLDSTRIKE MINES INC.
(Authorized U.S. Representative)

by /s/ Sybil E. Veenman
Name: Sybil E. Veenman
Title: Secretary

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FORM S-4

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 20. *Indemnification of Directors and Officers*

Section 18-108 of the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act (the **DE LLC Act**) provides that, subject to such standards and restrictions, if any, as are set forth in its limited liability company agreement, a limited liability company may, and shall have power to, indemnify and hold harmless any member or manager or other person from and against any and all claims and demands whatsoever. However, to the extent that the limited liability company agreement seeks to restrict or limit the liabilities of such person, Section 18-1101 of the DE LLC Act prohibits it from eliminating liability for any act or omission that constitutes a bad faith violation of the implied contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

Consistent with applicable provisions of the DE LLC Act, the limited liability company agreement of BANF provides that the debts, obligations and liabilities of the company, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise, shall be solely the debts, obligations and liabilities of the company, and neither the members, nor any employee or agent of the company is obligated personally for any such debt, obligation or liability of the company, or for any debt, obligation or liability of any other member, employee or agent of the company, solely by reason of being a member or acting as a manager, employee or agent of the company.

Item 21. *Exhibits*

The exhibits to this registration statement are listed in the exhibit index, which appears elsewhere herein.

Item 22. *Undertakings*

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Form S-4 Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions set forth in Item 20 above, or otherwise, such Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by such Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of such Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, such Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The Form S-4 Registrant hereby undertakes to respond to requests for information that is incorporated by reference into the prospectus pursuant to Item 4, 10(b), 11 or 13 of this form, within one business day of receipt of such request, and to send the incorporated documents by first class mail or other equally prompt means. This includes information contained in documents filed subsequent to the effective date of the registration statement through the date of the responding to the request.

The Form S-4 Registrant hereby undertakes to supply by means of a post-effective amendment all information concerning a transaction, and the company being involved therein, that was not the subject of included in the registration statement when it became effective.

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FORM S-4

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, the registrant has duly caused this Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, on this 3rd day of August, 2011.

BARRICK NORTH AMERICA FINANCE LLC
(Form S-4 Registrant)

by /s/ Sybil E. Veenman
Name: Sybil E. Veenman
Title: Attorney-in-fact

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Amendment No. 1 to the registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title with Form S-4 Registrant	Date
/s/ Gregory A. Lang Gregory A. Lang	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	August 3, 2011
/s/ Blake L. Measom Blake L. Measom	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	August 3, 2011
/s/ Richard Ball Richard Ball	Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	August 3, 2011
/s/ Paul Judd Paul Judd	Director	August 3, 2011
/s/ Jamie Calvin Sokalsky Jamie Calvin Sokalsky	Director	August 3, 2011

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibits to Form F-9

Exhibit No.

- 1.1 Form of Letter of Transmittal (included in Exhibit 99.1 to Form S-4).
- 1.2 Form of Notice of Guaranteed Delivery (included in Exhibit 99.2 to Form S-4).
- 3.1 Purchase Agreement dated as of May 24, 2011 by and among Barrick Gold Corporation, Barrick North America Finance LLC and the initial purchasers named therein. (included in Exhibit 1.1 to Form S-4).
- 3.2 Exchange and Registration Rights Agreement dated as of June 1, 2011 among Barrick Gold Corporation, Barrick North American Finance LLC and the initial purchasers named therein. (included in Exhibit 4.6 to Form S-4).
- 4.1 Annual Information Form of Barrick Gold Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 40-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2011 (the Form 40-F)).
- 4.2 The annual audited consolidated financial statements of Barrick Gold Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2010, including consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the consolidated statements of income, cash flows, equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 and related notes, together with the auditors' report thereon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 of the Form 40-F).
- 4.3 The management's discussion and analysis of Barrick Gold Corporation for the financial year ended December 31, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 of the Form 40-F).
- 4.4 The management information circular of Barrick dated March 11, 2011, in connection with the annual meeting of Barrick's shareholders held on April 27, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on March 22, 2011).
- 4.5 The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements of Barrick for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011, including consolidated balance sheets as at June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010, January 1, 2010 consolidated statements of income, cash flows and comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 and related notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on July 29, 2011).
- 4.6 The management's discussion and analysis of Barrick Gold Corporation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on July 29, 2011).
- 4.7 The material change report of Barrick dated May 4, 2011 regarding its entering into a Support Agreement with Equinox pursuant to which Barrick, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, launched a take-over bid for all of the common shares of Equinox (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on May 4, 2011).
- 4.8 The business acquisition report of Barrick dated August 2, 2011 regarding the acquisition of Equinox (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1, to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on August 3, 2011).

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- 4.9 The material change report of Barrick dated May 30, 2011 regarding the pricing of \$4.0 billion in debt securities comprising of \$700 million of 1.75% notes due 2014 and \$1.1 billion of 2.90% notes due 2016 issued by Barrick Gold Corporation and the \$1.35 billion of 4.40% notes due 2021 and the \$850 million of 5.70% notes due 2041 issued by Barrick North America Finance LLC, guaranteed by Barrick Gold Corporation on May 24, 2011, and the expected closing of the offering on June 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Barrick's Form 6-K, furnished to the Commission on May 31, 2011).
- 5.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. (included as Exhibit 23.1 to Form S-4)
- 5.2 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers (Australia) (included as Exhibit 23.1 to Form S-4).
- 5.3 Consent of Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP, Canadian counsel to Barrick North America Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Corporation (included as Exhibit 23.4 to Form S-4).
- 5.4 Consent of Sullivan and Cromwell LLP counsel to Barrick North America Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Corporation (included as Exhibit 23.3 to Form S-4).
- 7.1 Indenture dated as of June 1, 2011 among Barrick Gold Corporation, Barrick North America Finance LLC, as issuers, Barrick Gold Corporation, as guarantor, Citibank N.A., as indenture agent and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (included as Exhibit 4.5 to Form S-4).

Ex.-2

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Exhibits to Form S-4

Exhibit No.

1.1**	Purchase Agreement dated as of May 24, 2011, by and among Barrick Gold Corporation, Barrick North American Finance LLC and the initial purchasers named therein.
3.1**	Certificate of Formation of Barrick North America Finance LLC.
3.2**	Limited Liability Company Agreement of Barrick North America Finance LLC.
4.1**	Form of 1.75% Notes due 2014 of Barrick Gold Corporation being registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933.
4.2**	Form of 2.90% Notes due 2016 of Barrick Gold Corporation being registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933.
4.3**	Form of 4.40% Notes due 2021 of Barrick North American Finance LLC being registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933.
4.4**	Form of 5.70% Notes due 2041 of Barrick North American Finance LLC being registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933.
4.5**	Indenture dated as of June 1, 2011, among Barrick Gold Corporation, Barrick North America Finance LLC, as issuers, Barrick Gold Corporation, as guarantor, Citibank N.A., as Indenture Agent and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.
4.6**	Exchange and Registration Rights Agreement dated as of June 1, 2011 among Barrick Gold Corporation, Barrick North America Finance LLC and the initial purchasers named therein.
5.1**	Opinion of Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, U.S. counsel to Barrick North American Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Corporation.
5.2**	Opinion of Davies, Ward, Phillips & Vineberg LLP, Canadian counsel to Barrick North America Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Corporation.
12.1*	Statement of Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
23.2*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers (Australia).
23.3	Consent of Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, U.S. counsel to Barrick North American Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Corporation (included in Exhibit 5.1 above).
23.4**	Consent of Davies, Ward, Phillips & Vineberg LLP, Canadian counsel to Barrick North America Finance LLC and Barrick Gold Corporation.
23.5**	Consent of Robert Krcmarov.
23.6**	Consent of Rick Sims.
23.7**	Consent of Chris Woodall.
23.8**	Consent of John Lindsay.
25.1**	Statement of Eligibility and Qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 of Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, on Form T-1.
99.1*	Form of Letter of Transmittal.
99.2**	Form of Notice of Guaranteed Delivery.

** Previously filed

* Filed herewith

