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BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION (NYSE: ABX) (TSX: ABX)

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LATEST FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Barrick Gold Corporation (TSE: ABX)

Barrick Reports Second Quarter 2016 Results

TORONTO, July 27, 2016

- Barrick reported net earnings of $138 million ($0.12 per share), and adjusted net earnings1 of $158 million ($0.14 per share) for the second quarter. Second quarter EBITDA2 was $881 million.

- The company reported revenues of $2.01 billion in the second quarter, and net cash provided by operating activities ("operating cash flow") was $527 million. Barrick generated $274 million in free cash flow3 in the second quarter, marking five consecutive quarters of positive free cash flow.

- Gold production in the second quarter was 1.34 million ounces at a cost of sales applicable to gold of $1.23 billion, and all-in sustaining costs4 of $782 per ounce.

- Compared to the first half of 2015, cost of sales applicable to gold has declined by 14 percent to $2.43 billion. Over the same period, we have reduced our all-in sustaining costs4 by 19 percent.

- For the full year, we expect cost of sales applicable to gold to be in the range of $5.2-$5.5 billion. All-in sustaining cost4 guidance for 2016 has been reduced to $750-$790 per ounce, down from $760-$810 per ounce at the end of the first quarter, and below our original 2016 guidance of $775-$825 per ounce. We continue to expect gold production of 5.0-5.5 million ounces for the year.

- We have reduced total debt by $968 million year-to-date, and remain on track to achieve our $2 billion debt reduction target for the year.

- Commercial production has commenced at the Jabal Sayid copper mine in Saudi Arabia. Reflecting this milestone, we have increased our 2016 copper guidance to 380-430 million pounds, up from our original guidance of 370-410 million pounds.

Barrick Gold Corporation (NYSE: ABX) (TSX: ABX) (Barrick or the company) today reported net earnings of $138 million ($0.12 per share) for the second quarter, and adjusted net earnings1of $158 million ($0.14 per share). Second quarter EBITDA2 was $881 million. Second quarter revenues were $2.01 billion and operating cash flow was $527 million. The company generated $274 million in free cash flow3 in the second quarter, marking five consecutive quarters of positive free cash flow.

Second quarter cost of sales applicable to gold was $1.23 billion, a reduction of 13 percent compared to the prior-year period. Production in the quarter was 1.34 million ounces of gold at all-in sustaining costs4 of $782 per ounce. We continue to expect full-year production of 5.0-5.5 million ounces of gold. We expect cost of sales applicable to gold for 2016 to be in the range of $5.2-$5.5 billion. We have reduced our all-in sustaining cost4guidance to $750-$790 per ounce, down from our most recent range of $760-$810 per ounce.

Our operations continued to deliver robust performance in the second quarter, demonstrating capital discipline, improved operational efficiency and productivity, and stronger cost management as we target Best-in-Class performance. This is driving growing margins and profitability across the entire business, in support of our overriding objective to grow free cash flow per share. At the same time, we continue to strengthen our balance sheet with nearly $1 billion in debt repayments completed so far this year, or roughly half of our $2 billion debt reduction target for 2016. Lower debt levels have better positioned the company to withstand gold price volatility while setting us up to invest in future growth.

Barrick has the industry's largest gold reserves and resources, with an average reserve grade significantly higher than our peer group average.5 This represents an immense source of value and optionality for the company. Our Growth Group is actively advancing a strategy to grow our free cash flow per share by allocating capital to the opportunities with the best returns. We are pursuing a multi-faceted approach that will optimize the development of our existing reserves and resources, invest in exploration to discover the next major deposit, and assess external opportunities for acquisitions, seed financing, earn-ins, and other partnerships and joint ventures. Ultimately, the investments we make will be focused on growing our free cash flow per share while maintaining strict capital discipline, such that we are continuously upgrading the long-term value of our portfolio. Our existing operations will also contribute to growth by achieving step changes in performance that will drive down our cost structure and expand margins. We will do this by leveraging innovation and new technology, which is a core pillar of our Best-in-Class philosophy.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Second quarter net earnings were $138 million ($0.12 per share) compared to a net loss of $9 million ($0.01 per share) in the prior year period. Adjusted net earnings1 for the second quarter were $158 million ($0.14 per share), compared to $60 million ($0.05 per share) in the prior year period. Higher net earnings reflect a decrease in operating costs, particularly lower fuel and energy prices (even when factoring in fuel hedges above spot prices), favorable foreign exchange movements, reduced royalty expense, and the impact of Best-in-Class initiatives, including lower labor, contractor, and consumable costs, and other operating efficiencies. In addition, earnings benefited from lower exploration, evaluation, and project expenses. The company generated $881 million of EBITDA2 in the second quarter compared to $690 million in the prior year period.

Second quarter revenues were $2.01 billion, compared to $2.23 billion in the prior year period. Operating cash flow in the second quarter was $527 million, compared to $525 million in the second quarter of 2015. Despite lower production as a result of non-core asset sales, operating cash flow remained in line with the prior year period. This was driven by higher gold prices and lower operating costs, as a result of lower energy and fuel costs, combined with lower labor, consumable, and contractor costs, and improved operating efficiencies driven by Best-in-Class initiatives. These gains were partially offset by an increase in working capital, combined with the impact of higher income taxes paid, compared to the prior year period.

Free cash flow3 for the second quarter was $274 million, marking five consecutive quarters of positive free cash flow. This reflects our driving focus on maximizing free cash flow per share through capital discipline, improved operational efficiency and productivity, and stronger cost management.

RESTORING A STRONG BALANCE SHEET

Strengthening our balance sheet remains a top priority. In 2016, we intend to reduce our total debt by at least $2 billion by drawing on our existing cash balance, and by maximizing free cash flow from operations, as well as potential non-core asset sales.

So far this year, we have reduced our total debt by $968 million, representing approximately half of our debt reduction target for the year.

We will continue to pursue non-core asset sales with discipline, and will only proceed with transactions that make sense for the business, on terms we consider favorable to our shareholders.

In this regard, we intend to initiate a process to explore the sale of our 50 percent stake in the KCGM operation in Western Australia.

The company's liquidity position is strong and continues to improve, underpinned by free cash flow generation across the business, and modest near-term debt repayment obligations. At the end of the second quarter, Barrick had a consolidated cash balance of approximately $2.4 billion.6 The company now has less than $150 million7 in debt due before 2018, and about $5 billion of our outstanding debt of $9 billion does not mature until after 2032. Over the medium term, we aim to reduce our total debt to below $5 billion.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

Our over-arching objective as a business is to grow our free cash flow per share. In support of this objective, we are focused on driving industry-leading margins by improving the productivity and efficiency of our operations. This means a continuous, relentless cycle of improvement and innovation, underpinned by our Best-in-Class program. Our aspiration is to achieve all-in sustaining costs below $700 per ounce by 2019.

Barrick produced 1.34 million ounces of gold in the second quarter at a cost of sales of $1.23 billion, compared to 1.45 million ounces at a cost of sales of $1.41 billion in the prior year period. All-in sustaining costs4 in the second quarter were $782 per ounce, compared to $895 per ounce in the second quarter of 2015. Excluding the impact of divested mines, production for the second quarter increased by 126,000 ounces.

Compared to the first half of 2015, cost of sales applicable to gold declined by 14 percent to $2.43 billion, primarily due to fewer ounces sold as a result of divestments. Cost of sales at our remaining operations was in line with the prior-year period, with higher grades and sales volumes offset by a decrease in direct mining costs. Compared to the first half of 2015, all-in sustaining costs4 have fallen by 19 percent. These reductions reflect decreased direct mining costs, particularly lower fuel and energy prices, reduced royalty expense, and the impact of Best-in-Class initiatives, including lower labor, contractor, and consumable costs, and more predictive and precise maintenance. Lower mine site sustaining capital expenditures and a higher proportion of production from lower cost operations also contributed to lower all-in sustaining costs.

Please see page 31 of Barrick's Second Quarter 2016 Management Discussion and Analysis for individual operating segment performance details.

We continue to expect full-year gold production of 5.0-5.5 million ounces. For the full year, we expect cost of sales applicable to gold to be in the range of $5.2-$5.5 billion. We have reduced our all-in sustaining cost4 guidance for 2016 to $750-$790 per ounce, down from $760-$810 per ounce at the end of the first quarter, and below our original 2016 guidance of $775-$825 per ounce. All-in sustaining costs are now expected to be highest in the third quarter, reflecting a shift in the timing of certain sustaining capital expenditures to the second half of the year.

Capital expenditures for 2016 are now expected to be $1.25-$1.40 billion, down from $1.35-$1.55 billion at the end of the first quarter, and below our original 2016 guidance range of $1.35-$1.65 billion.

As we continue to embed Best-in-Class across the portfolio, we expect to identify additional savings opportunities over the course of the year.

Gold	Second Quarter 2016	Current 2016 Guidance	Original 2016 Guidance
Production[8] (000s of ounces)	1,340	5,000-5,500	5,000-5,500
Cost of sales applicable to gold ($millions)	1,227	5,200-5,500	N/A
All-in sustaining costs[4] ($per ounce)	782	750-790	775-825
Cash costs[4]($per ounce)	578	540-570	550-590
Copper			
Production[8](millions of pounds)	103	380-430	370-410
Cost of sales applicable to copper ($millions)	79	275-320	N/A
All-in sustaining costs[9]($per pound)	2.14	1.95-2.25	2.05-2.35
C1 cash costs[9]($per pound)	1.52	1.35-1.65	1.45-1.75
Total Capital Expenditures[10]($millions)	284	1,250-1,400	1,350-1,650

Mine Site Guidance Updates

Based on improved operational performance, we now anticipate higher production and lower costs at both Cortez and Turquoise Ridge. Cortez is now expected to produce 980,000-1,050,000 ounces of gold at all-in sustaining costs4 of $520-$550 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of 900,000-1,000,000 ounces at all-in sustaining costs of $580-$640 per ounce. At Turquoise Ridge, our share of production is now anticipated to be in the range of 240,000-260,000 ounces of gold at all-in sustaining costs of $640-$700 per ounce, compared to our previous guidance range of 200,000-220,000 ounces at all-in sustaining costs of $770-$850 per ounce.

Reflecting the impact of severe winter weather conditions in the first half of 2016, we now expect full year gold production at Veladero to be in the range of 580,000-640,000 ounces, down from our previous guidance of 630,000-690,000 ounces. All-in sustaining cost4 guidance remains unchanged at $790-$860 per ounce.

Copper

Copper production in the second quarter was 103 million pounds at a cost of sales of $79 million, and all-in sustaining costs9of $2.14 per pound. The Jabal Sayid project, a 50-50 joint venture with Saudi Arabian Mining Company (Ma'aden), commenced commercial production on July 1. Barrick's share of 2016 copper production from Jabal Sayid is expected to be 10-20 million pounds at all-in sustaining costs of $2.80-$3.10 per pound. The mine is expected to ramp up to a production rate of about 100 million pounds per year in the second half of 2017, as additional underground development is completed.

Reflecting the start of commercial production at Jabal Sayid, we have increased our copper production guidance for 2016 to 380-430 million pounds, up from our original guidance of 370-410 million pounds. For the full year, we expect cost of sales applicable to copper to be in the range of $275-$320 million. Copper all-in sustaining cost9 guidance remains unchanged at $1.95-$2.25 per pound.

In June 2016, the Zambian government passed legislation to amend the royalty tax for mining operations to a variable rate based on the prevailing copper price, effective June 1, 2016. These rates are four percent at copper prices below $2.04; five percent at copper prices between $2.04 and $2.72; and six percent at copper prices of $2.72 and above. Legislation was also passed to remove the 15 percent variable profit tax on income from mining companies. Our 2016 copper guidance takes into consideration the revised royalty rates commencing June 1.

BEST-IN-CLASS IN ACTION

Pueblo Viejo Autoclaves Case Study

Applying Creative Thinking and Knowledge to Unlock Potential

The key to unlocking the massive refractory ore body at Pueblo Viejo rests within four giant autoclaves-the largest ever used in the gold mining industry. Each autoclave weighs 780 tonnes, and is roughly 38 meters long and six meters in diameter-about as wide as a Boeing 747 fuselage. Improving the availability and throughput of the autoclaves has the potential to unlock substantial value for the mine.

Until recently, each autoclave has required, on average, a 22-day maintenance shutdown every six months. Large metal walls that separate the compartments inside each autoclave begin to fail as a result of the forces generated by continuous agitation of the ore slurry. A buckled or failed wall can interfere with normal operation, damaging the agitator blades and shafts, and accelerating the build-up of scale and sand, thereby requiring frequent maintenance.

Challenging and pushing past technical limits is a critical component of our Best-in-Class philosophy. Faced with this challenge, the team at Pueblo Viejo came up with a plan to increase autoclave availability and throughput by extending the period between maintenance shutdowns-from every six months, to every seven or potentially eight months.

To achieve this, the team applied Barrick's extensive autoclave operating experience to propose a number of critical modifications to the autoclaves. High oxidization rates inside the autoclaves implied the number of interior compartments could be reduced, thereby mitigating the build-up of scale, and the associated maintenance requirements. However, the remaining compartment walls would continue to fail at a similar rate, limiting the potential gains. To solve this problem, the team worked with an engineering partner to develop a new design for the interior compartment walls. The design better integrates the walls into the autoclaves using stronger titanium structure sections, improved bracing, and larger bolts.

The new walls have been successfully installed in two of the mine's four autoclaves. Initial results have been positive; indicating that increased run-time between shutdown maintenance is achievable. If successful in all four autoclaves, this initiative has the potential to increase throughput at Pueblo Viejo by 240,000 tonnes per year (100 percent basis), increasing autoclave availability from 84 percent to 86.5 percent-driving increased production, lower unit costs, and additional free cash flow from the operation. Other benefits include reducing materials cost for autoclave maintenance work (spare parts, valves, and ancillary equipment), and reducing contractor costs, due to fewer shutdowns per year.

Goldstrike Open Pit Haulage Case Study

When Challenging Conventional Wisdom Pays Off

Over nearly 30 years of managing one of the largest open pit gold mines in the world, conventional wisdom at Goldstrike suggested that the technical limit for open pit haul truck utilization was 79 percent, taking into account the mine runs two open pits seven miles apart. In simple terms, for every hour of potential operating time, the average truck achieved about 48 minutes of productive work time. At the end of 2015, the mine was operating a fleet of 29 Komatsu 930 haul trucks.

Motivated by a desire to challenge conventional wisdom in pursuit of Best-in-Class performance, the open pit team at Goldstrike evaluated how to increase haul truck availability to a level the mine had never achieved. Drawing on other experiences from across the industry, they came up with a concept that allows some haul trucks to be parked, while significantly increasing utilization of the trucks remaining in service. The secret was breaks-but not the brakes on the trucks. Typically, when haul truck drivers at Goldstrike were scheduled to take a break, they simply pulled over in a safe location and enjoyed a rest, usually spent inside the cab of the truck itself. This had trucks idling, rather than engaging in productive work.

Earlier this year, Goldstrike began testing a new system. The mine is in the process of installing a series of modular break rooms at strategic locations around the open pit where drivers can rest. While drivers are on break, relief drivers take over operation of the trucks. In just six months, the results have been impressive: a six percent improvement in haul truck utilization in the open pit, moving from 79 percent to 85 percent; and six haul trucks taken out of the fleet. Today, the mine is moving the same amount of material in the open pit, with fewer trucks. This initiative, combined with other improvement projects, has helped to reduce open pit mining costs at Goldstrike from $1.40 per tonne at the start of the year to $1.25 per tonne today. The shift to using properly-configured break rooms also increases safety, by promoting a more restful environment for operators.

As often happens, when you remove one bottleneck, other opportunities for improvement present themselves. The open pit team is now evaluating how to further optimize shovel use at the mine, matching the right shovels with the right haulage plans and ore types.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this press release has been reviewed and approved by Steven Haggarty, P. Eng., Senior Director, Metallurgy of Barrick who is a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

APPENDIX 1 - Updated 2016 Operating and Capital Expenditure Guidance

GOLD PRODUCTION AND COSTS

All-in sustaining costs[4] ($ per ounce)	Cash costs[4] ($ per ounce)			
Cortez	0.980-1.050		520-550	430-450
Goldstrike	0.975-1.075		780-850	560-610
Pueblo Viejo (60%)	0.600-0.650		550-590	420-450
Lagunas Norte	0.410-0.450		580-630	410-450
Veladero	0.580-0.640		790-860	520-570
Sub-total	3.500-3.900		650-700	480-510
Porgera (47.5%)	0.230-0.260		850-960	650-730
Acacia (63.9%)	0.480-0.500		950-980	670-700
KCGM (50%)	0.350-0.365		670-700	610-630
Hemlo	0.215-0.230		800-850	650-690
Turquoise Ridge (75%)	0.240-0.260		640-700	480-520
Golden Sunlight	0.030-0.045		1,080-1,130	990-1,100
Total Gold	5.000-5.500[11]	5,200-5,500	750-790	540-570

COPPER PRODUCTION AND COSTS

Production (millions of pounds)	Cost of sales ($ millions)	All-in sustaining costs[9] ($ per pound)	C1 cash costs[9] ($ per pound)	
Zaldívar (50%)	100-120		2.20-2.40	1.70-1.90
Lumwana	270-290		1.80-2.10	1.20-1.50
Jabal Sayid (50%)	10-20		2.80-3.10	1.90-2.20
Total Copper	380-430	275-320	1.95-2.25	1.35-1.65

APPENDIX 2 -2016 Outlook Assumptions and Economic Sensitivity Analysis

Impact on Revenue (millions)	Impact on Cost of sales (millions)	Impact on All-in sustaining costs[4,9]			
Gold revenue, net of royalties	$1,250/oz	+/- $100/oz	+/- $258	n/a	+/- $3/oz
Copper revenue, net of royalties	$2.10/lb	+/- $0.50/lb	+/- $98	n/a	+/- $0.03/lb
Gold all-in sustaining costs[4]					
Gold royalties & production taxes	$1,250/oz	+/- $100/oz	n/a	+/- $8	+/- $3/oz
WTI crude oil price[13]	$50/bbl	+/- $10/bbl	n/a	+/- $3	+/- $1/oz
Australian dollar exchange rate	0.73 : 1	+/- 10%	n/a	+/- $14	+/- $5/oz
Canadian dollar exchange rate	1.30 : 1	+/- 10%	n/a	+/- $16	+/- $6/oz
Copper all-in sustaining costs[9]					
WTI crude oil price[13]	$50/bbl	+/- $10/bbl	n/a	+/- $2	+/- $0.01/lb
Chilean peso exchange rate	690 : 1	+/- 10%	n/a	+/- $4	+/- $0.02/lb

ENDNOTE 1

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

For the three months ended June 30			For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	$138	$(9)	$55	$ 48
Impairment charges related to intangibles, goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and investments	4	35	5	40
Acquisition/disposition (gains)/losses	(11)	(2)	(2)	(26)
Foreign currency translation losses	23	33	162	31
Significant tax adjustments[3]	3	26	54	32
Other expense adjustments[4]	6	2	74	28
Unrealized gains on non-hedge derivative instruments	(5)	3	(11)	4
Tax effect and non-controlling interest	-	(28)	(52)	(35)
Adjusted net earnings	$158	$60	$285	$ 122
Net earnings (loss) per share[2]	0.12	(0.01)	0.05	0.04
Adjusted net earnings per share[2]	0.14	0.05	0.24	0.10

ENDNOTE 2

"EBITDA" and "adjusted EBITDA" are non-GAAP financial performance measures. EBITDA excludes income tax expense, finance costs, finance income and depreciation from net earnings. Barrick believes that EBITDA is a valuable indicator of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow. EBITDA is also frequently used by investors and analysts for valuation purposes. Adjusted EBITDA removes the effect of "impairment charges" which are not reflective of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other companies. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick's financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at http://www.sedar.com/ and on EDGAR at http://www.sec.gov/.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

($ millions, except per share amounts in dollars)

For the three months ended June 30			For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net earnings (loss)	$ 176	$ (9)	$ 104	$ 80
Income tax expense	173	103	359	208
Finance costs, net[1]	150	177	347	355
Depreciation	382	419	767	840
EBITDA	$ 881	$ 690	$ 1,577	$ 1,483
Impairment charges	4	35	5	40
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 885	$ 725	$ 1,582	$ 1,523
Reported as:				
Cortez	$ 190	$ 117	$ 402	$ 178
Goldstrike	160	100	294	218
Pueblo Viejo	193	161	419	367
Lagunas Norte	96	136	179	281
Veladero	87	93	159	192
Turquoise Ridge	46	32	72	61
Acacia	134	70	210	136
Other	(21)	16	(153)	90
Impairment charges	(4)	(35)	(5)	(40)
EBITDA	$ 881	$ 690	$ 1,577	$ 1,483
Impairment charges	4	35	5	40
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 885	$ 725	$ 1,582	$ 1,523

ENDNOTE 3

"Free cash flow" is a non-GAAP financial performance measure which excludes capital expenditures from Net cash provided by operating activities. Barrick believes this to be a useful indicator of our ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash. Free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other companies. Free cash flow should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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

($ millions)	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	$527	$525	$978	$841
Capital expenditures	(253)	(499)	(523)	(1,013)
Free cash flow	$274	$26	$455	$(172)

ENDNOTE 4

"Cash costs" per ounce and "All-in sustaining costs" per ounce are non-GAAP financial performance measures. "Cash costs" per ounce is based on cost of sales but excludes, among other items, the impact of depreciation. "All-in sustaining costs" per ounce begins with "Cash costs" per ounce and adds further costs which reflect the additional costs of operating a mine, primarily sustaining capital expenditures, general & administrative costs and minesite exploration and evaluation costs. Barrick believes that the use of "cash costs" per ounce and "all-in sustaining costs" per ounce will assist investors, analysts and other stakeholders in understanding the costs associated with producing gold, understanding the economics of gold mining, assessing our operating performance and also our ability to generate free cash flow from current operations and to generate free cash flow on an overall company basis. "Cash costs" per ounce and "All-in sustaining costs" per ounce are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. Although a standardized definition of all-in sustaining costs was published in 2013 by the World Gold Council (a market development organization for the gold industry comprised of and funded by 18 gold mining companies from around the world, including Barrick), it is not a regulatory organization, and other companies may calculate this measure differently. These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. Further details on these non-GAAP measures are provided in the MD&A accompanying Barrick's financial statements filed from time to time on SEDAR at http://www.sedar.com/ and on EDGAR at http://www.sec.gov/.

Reconciliation of Gold Cost of Sales to Cash costs per ounce, All-in sustaining costs per ounce and All-in costs per ounce

For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,			
	Footnote	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of sales related to gold production		$1,227	$1,413	$2,430	$2,838
Depreciation		(365)	(378)	(734)	(752)
By-product credits	1	(46)	(53)	(84)	(112)
Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives	2	26	27	57	47
Non-recurring items	3	-	-	(10)	-
Other	4	(6)	7	(15)	15
Non-controlling interests (Pueblo Viejo and Acacia)		(90)	(100)	(175)	(212)
Cash costs		$746	$916	$1,469	$1,824
General & administrative costs		88	70	146	137
Minesite exploration and evaluation costs	6	9	16	16	25
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	7	235	361	410	714
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (operating sites)	5	14	40	25	76
Non-controlling interest, copper operations and other	8	(82)	(90)	(132)	(161)
All-in sustaining costs		$1,010	$1,313	$1,934	$2,615
Project exploration and evaluation and project costs	6	47	81	95	158
Community relations costs not related to current operations		3	4	5	7
Project capital expenditures	7	49	45	89	139
Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization (non-operating sites)	5	3	3	5	6
Non-controlling interest and copper operations	8	(15)	(11)	(31)	(15)
All-in costs		$1,097	$1,435	$2,097	$2,910
Ounces sold - equity basis (000s ounces)	10	1,292	1,466	2,598	2,851
Cash costs per ounce[1]		$578	$624	$565	$640
Cash costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)[1]	9	$605	$648	$591	$666
All-in sustaining costs per ounce[1]		$782	$895	$744	$918
All-in sustaining costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)[1]	9	$809	$919	$770	$944
All-in costs per ounce[1]		$849	$978	$807	$1,021
All-in costs per ounce (on a co-product basis)[1]	9	$876	$1,002	$833	$1,047

Cash costs per ounce, all-in sustaining costs per ounce and all-in costs per ounce may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

1. Other sales
   Revenues include the sale of by-products for our gold and copper mines for the three months ended June 30, 2016 of $32 million (2015: $33 million) and the six months ended June 30, 2016 of $60 million (2015: $74 million) and energy sales from the Monte Rio power plant at our Pueblo Viejo Mine for the three months ended June 30, 2016 of $14 million (2015: $20 million) and the six months ended June 30, 2016 of $24 million (2015: $38 million).

2. Realized (gains)/losses on hedge and non-hedge derivatives
   Includes realized hedge losses of $20 million and $44 million (2015: $21 million and $42 million, respectively) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and realized non-hedge losses of $6 million and $13 million (2015: $6 million and $5 million, respectively) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Refer to Note 5 of the Financial Statements for further information.

3. Non-recurring items
   Non-recurring items consist of $10 million in abnormal costs at Veladero. These costs are not indicative of our cost of production and have been excluded from the calculation of cash costs.

4. Other
   Other adjustments include adding the net margins related to power sales at Pueblo Viejo of $2 million and $4 million, respectively, (2015: $5 million and $10 million, respectively) and adding the cost of treatment and refining charges of $4 million and $9 million, respectively (2015: $3 million and $6 million, respectively). 2016 includes the removal of costs associated with our Pierina mine which is mining incidental ounces as it enters closure of $12 million and $28 million, respectively.

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

6. Exploration and evaluation costs
   Exploration, evaluation and project expenses are presented as minesite sustaining if it supports current mine operations and project if it relates to future projects. Refer to page 27 of Barrick's Second Quarter 2016 MD&A.

7. Capital expenditures
   Capital expenditures are related to our gold sites only and are presented on a 100 percent accrued basis. They are split between minesite sustaining and project capital expenditures. Project capital expenditures are distinct projects designed to increase the net present value of the mine and are not related to current production. Significant projects in the current year are Arturo and Cortez Lower Zone. Refer to page 26 of Barrick's Second Quarter 2016 MD&A.

8. Non-controlling interest and copper operations
   Removes general & administrative costs of $12 million and $22 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 (2015: $14 million and $26 million, respectively), exploration, evaluation and project costs of $4 million and $10 million, respectively (2015: $3 million and $7 million, respectively), rehabilitation costs of $2 million and $3 million, respectively (2015: $3 million and $5 million, respectively) and capital expenditures of $78 million and $129 million, respectively (2015: $79 million and $137 million, respectively) that are related to our copper sites and the non-controlling interest of our Acacia and Pueblo Viejo operating segment and Arturo. In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina.

9. Costs per ounce
   Amounts presented on a co-product basis remove from cost per ounce calculations the impact of other metal sales (net of non-controlling interest) that are produced as a by-product of our gold production.

10. Ounces sold - equity basis
    In 2016, figures remove the impact of Pierina as the mine is currently going through closure.

ENDNOTE 5

Comparison based on the total reserves and resources and average overall reserve grade for Goldcorp Inc., Kinross Gold Corporation, Newmont Mining Corporation, and Newcrest Mining Limited, as reported in each of the reserve reports for Goldcorp Inc., Kinross Gold Corporation, Newmont Mining Corporation, and Newcrest Mining Limited as of December 31, 2015.

ENDNOTE 6

Includes $699 million cash held at Acacia and Pueblo Viejo, which may not be readily deployed outside of Acacia and/or Pueblo Viejo.

ENDNOTE 7

Amount excludes capital leases and includes project financing payments at Pueblo Viejo (60 percent basis) and Acacia (100 percent basis).

ENDNOTE 8

Barrick's share.

ENDNOTE 9

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

Reconciliation of Copper Cost of Sales to C1 cash costs per pound and All-in sustaining costs per pound

	For the three months ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of sales	$ 79	$ 238	$ 169	$ 489
Depreciation/amortization	(9)	(26)	(20)	(63
Treatment and refinement charges	38	41	84	83
Cost of sales applicable to equity method investments[1]	43	-	84	-
Less: royalties	(10)	(36)	(25)	(69
C1 cash cost of sales	$ 141	$ 217	$ 292	$ 440
General & administrative costs	5	5	12	12

Rehabilitation - accretion and amortization	2	2	3	4
Royalties	10	36	25	69
Minesite sustaining capital expenditures	41	44	70	71
All-in sustaining costs	$ 199	$ 304	$ 402	$ 596
Pounds sold - consolidated basis (millions pounds)	93	112	196	233
C1 cash cost per pound[2]	$ 1.52	$ 1.94	$ 1.49	$ 1.89
All-in sustaining costs per pound[2]	$ 2.14	$ 2.72	$ 2.05	$ 2.56

1. For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, figures include $43 million and $84 million, respectively, of cash costs related to our 50 percent share of Zaldívar due to the divestment of 50 percent of our interest in the mine on December 1, 2015 and subsequent accounting as an equity method investment.

2. C1 cash costs per pound and all-in sustaining costs per pound may not calculate based on amounts presented in this table due to rounding.

ENDNOTE 10

Barrick's share on an accrued basis.

ENDNOTE 11

Operating unit guidance ranges for production reflect expectations at each individual operating unit, but do not add up to corporate-wide guidance range total.

ENDNOTE 12

We have combined our previous capital expenditure categories of Minesite expansion and Projects into one category called Project.

ENDNOTE 13

Due to our fuel hedging activities, which are reflected in these sensitivities, we are partialy protected against changes in this factor.

Key Statistics

Barrick Gold Corporation (in United States dollars)

Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Financial Results (millions)				
Revenues	$2,012	$2,231	$3,942	$4,476
Cost of sales	1,336	1,689	2,660	3,397
Net earnings (loss)[1]	138	(9)	55	48
Adjusted net earnings[2]	158	60	285	122
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	885	725	1,582	1,523
Total project capital expenditures[3]	50	53	90	157

Total capital expenditures - sustaining[3]	234	361	409	713
Operating cash flow	527	525	978	841
Free cash flow[2]	274	26	455	(172
Per Share Data (dollars)				
Net earnings (loss) (basic and diluted)	0.12	(0.01)	0.05	0.04
Adjusted net earnings (basic)[2]	0.14	0.05	0.24	0.10
Weighted average basic and diluted common shares (millions)	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165
Operating Results				
Gold production (thousands of ounces)[4]	1,340	1,445	2,620	2,835
Gold sold (thousands of ounces)[4]	1,292	1,466	2,598	2,851
Per ounce data				
Average spot gold price	$1,260	$1,192	$1,221	$1,206
Average realized gold price[2]	1,259	1,190	1,219	1,204
All-in sustaining costs[2]	782	895	744	918
Copper production (millions of pounds)[5]	103	115	214	233
Copper sold (millions of pounds)	93	112	196	233
Per pound data				
Average spot copper price	$2.14	$2.74	$2.13	$2.69
Average realized copper price[2]	2.14	2.66	2.16	2.60
All-in sustaining costs[2]	2.14	2.72	2.05	2.56
			As at June 30,	As at December 31,
			2016	2015

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

2. Realized price, all-in sustaining costs, adjusted net earnings, adjusted EBITDA and free cash flow are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, please see pages 42 - 49 of this MD&A.

3. Amounts presented on a 100% accrued basis. Project capital expenditures are included in our calculation of all-in costs, but not included in our calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

4. Production includes Acacia on a 63.9% basis and Pueblo Viejo on a 60% basis, both of which reflect our equity share of production. Also includes production from Bald Mountain and Round Mountain up to January 11, 2016, the effective date of sale of the assets. 2015 includes production from Porgera on a 95% basis whereas 2016 figures are on a 47.5% basis reflecting the sale of 50% of Porgera in third quarter 2015. Sales include our equity share of gold sales from Acacia and Pueblo Viejo.

5. In 2016, reflects production from Jabal Sayid and Zaldívar on a 50% basis, which reflects our equity share of production, and 100% of Lumwana. 2015 production includes Zaldívar on a 100% basis prior to the sale of 50% of the mine in fourth quarter 2015, and 100% of Lumwana.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this Second Quarter Report 2016, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans or future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "objective", "aspiration", "aim", "intend", "project", "goal", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "should", "could", "would", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this Second Quarter Report 2016 contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: (i) Barrick's forward-looking production guidance; (ii) estimates of future cost of sales for gold and copper; all-in-sustaining costs per ounce/pound, cash costs per ounce and C1 cash costs per pound; (iii) cash flow forecasts; (iv) projected capital, operating and exploration expenditures; (v) targeted debt and cost reductions; (vi) targeted investments by Barrick's Growth Group; (vii) mine life and production rates; (viii) potential mineralization and metal or mineral recoveries; (ix) Barrick's Best-in-Class program (including potential improvements to financial and operating performance at Barrick's Pueblo Viejo and Goldstrike mines that may result from certain Best-in-Class initiatives); (x) timing and completion of acquisitions; (xi) non-core asset sales or joint ventures; and (xii) expectations regarding future price assumptions, financial performance and other outlook or guidance.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions; including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the company as at the date of this press release in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas and electricity); the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in mineral production performance, exploitation and exploration successes; risks associated with the fact that certain Best-in-Class initiatives are still in the early stages of evaluation and additional engineering and other analysis is required to fully assess their impact; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; increased costs, delays, suspensions and technical challenges associated with the construction of capital projects; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including geotechnical challenges and disruptions in the maintenance or provision of required infrastructure and information technology systems; failure to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; timing of receipt of, or failure to comply with, necessary permits and approvals; uncertainty whether some or all of the Best-in-Class initiatives and investments targeted by the Growth Group will meet the company's capital allocation objectives; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; adverse changes in our credit ratings; the impact of inflation; fluctuations in the currency markets; changes in U.S. dollar interest rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions in which the company does or may carry on business in the future; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; damage to the company's reputation due to the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, including negative publicity with respect to the company's handling of environmental matters or dealings with community groups, whether true or not; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; litigation; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the company; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions or complete divestitures; risks associated with working with partners in jointly controlled assets; employee relations including loss of key employees; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortage, related to climate change; availability and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labor; and the organization of our previously held African gold operations and properties under a separate listed company. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion, copper cathode or gold or copper concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks).

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Second Quarter Report 2016 are qualified by these cautionary statements. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this press release.

The company 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.

http://www.barrick.com/investors/news/news-details/2016/Barrick-Reports-Second-Quarter-2016-Results/default.aspx

COMPANY PROFILE

Barrick Gold Corporation (TSE: ABX)

Barrick is a senior gold producer focused on growing free cash flow through disciplined capital allocation and operational excellence. As at December 31, 2014, Barrick's proven and probable mineral reserves were 93.0 million ounces of gold, 888 million ounces of silver contained within gold reserves, and 9.6 billion pounds of copper. Barrick was first listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 2, 1983. By 1985, it was one of North America's top gold producers, pursuing an aggressive growth strategy. A year later, the purchase of the Goldstrike Mine in Nevada set the company on a trajectory to international expansion, acquiring mines in South America, Africa and the Australia Pacific region to become the world's largest gold producer.

http://www.barrick.com

COMPETITORS

Agrium Inc. (TSE: AGU)

Agrium Inc. is a major producer and distributor of agricultural products and services in North America, South America, Australia and Egypt through its agricultural retail-distribution and wholesale nutrient businesses. Agrium supplies growers with key products and services such as crop nutrients, crop protection, seed, and agronomic and application services, thereby helping to meet the ever growing global demand for food and fiber. Agrium produces nitrogen, potash and phosphate fertilizers, with a combined wholesale nutrient capacity of over nine million tonnes and with competitive advantages across all product lines. Agrium retail-distribution has an unmatched network of over 1,300 facilities and over 3,000 crop consultants. We partner with over half a million grower customers globally to help them increase their yields and returns on more than 50 different crops.

http://www.agrium.com

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (TSE: AEM)

Agnico Eagle was founded in 1957, when mining legend Paul Penna brought together his silver-producing interests in Cobalt, Ontario with his gold exploration activities in the Abitibi region of northwestern Quebec. The merger of Agnico Mines Limited with Eagle Gold Mines formed Agnico Eagle created one of the largest gold mining companies in the world.

http://www.agnicoeagle.com

Cameco Corporation (TSE: CCJ)

Cameco is one of the world's largest uranium producers providing about 16% of the world's production from mines in Canada, the US and Kazakhstan. It holds about 429 million pounds of proven and probable reserves, extensive resources and has focused exploration programs on three continents where its land holdings total about 1.7 million hectares. Cameco is also a leading provider of nuclear fuel processing services, supplying much of the world's reactor fleet with the fuel to generate one of the cleanest sources of electricity available today.

http://www.cameco.com

Franco Nevada Corporation (TSE: FNV)

Franco-Nevada, headquartered in Toronto with additional offices in the US, Australia and Barbados, is a gold focused royalty and stream company with additional interests in platinum group metals and other resource assets. The majority of revenues are generated from high margin assets in North America. The portfolio provides exposure to some of the largest gold discoveries in the world.

http://www.franco-nevada.com

Goldcorp Inc. (TSE: G)

Goldcorp is one of the world's fastest growing senior gold producers, with operations and development projects located in safe jurisdictions throughout the Americas. A Canadian company headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, Goldcorp employs more than 19,000 people worldwide. Goldcorp's operating assets include four mines in Canada, three mines in Mexico, and four in Central and South America. Goldcorp also has a pipeline of projects, the Cochenour project in Ontario, Canada, and the El Morro project (70% interest) in Chile.

http://www.goldcorp.com

HudBay Minerals (TSX: HBM)

Hudbay is a Canadian integrated mining company with operations, development properties and exploration activities across the Americas principally focused on the discovery, production and marketing of base and precious metals. The company's objective is to create sustainable value through increased commodity exposure on a per share basis by growing long-life deposits, in high-quality and mining-friendly jurisdictions.

http://www.hudbayminerals.com

Lundin Mining Corporation (TSX: LUN)

Lundin Mining is a diversified base metals mining company with operations and projects in Chile, Portugal, Sweden, Spain and the US producing copper, zinc, lead and nickel. In addition, Lundin Mining holds a 24% equity stake in the world-class Tenke Fungurume copper/cobalt mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in the Freeport Cobalt Oy business, which includes a cobalt refinery located in Kokkola, Finland.

http://www.lundinmining.com

Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. (TSE: POT)

PotashCorp is the world's largest fertilizer company by capacity, producing the three primary crop nutrients: potash, nitrogen and phosphate. It is the world's leading potash producer by capacity and its Canadian operations represent nearly one-fifth of global capacity. To enhance its global footprint, the company also has investments in four potash-related businesses in South America, the Middle East and Asia.

http://www.potashcorp.com

Silver Wheaton Corp. (TSE: SLW)

Silver Wheaton is the largest precious metal streaming company in the world. The company has entered into a number of agreements where, in exchange for an upfront payment, it has the right to purchase, at a low fixed cost, all or a portion of the silver and/or gold production from several high-quality mines located in politically stable regions around the globe. Silver Wheaton currently has streaming agreements for 19 operating mines and five development stage projects. The company's growth profile is driven by a portfolio of world-class assets, including precious metal and gold streams on Hudbay's Constancia project and Vale's Salobo and Sudbury mines.

http://www.silverwheaton.com

Sherritt International Corporation (TSX: S)

Sherritt is a world leader in the mining and refining of nickel from lateritic ores with projects and operations in Canada, Cuba and Madagascar. The corporation is the largest independent energy producer in Cuba, with extensive oil and power operations on the island. Sherritt licenses its proprietary technologies and provides metallurgical services to commercial metals operations worldwide.

http://www.sherritt.com

Teck Resources Limited (TSE: TCK)

Teck is Canada’s largest diversified resource company, committed to responsible mining and mineral development. It produces materials essential to the quality of life of people around the world – copper, steelmaking coal, zinc and energy. Teck’s 11,000 employees worldwide have expertise across a wide range of activities related to mining and minerals processing including exploration, development, smelting, refining, safety, environmental protection, product stewardship, recycling and research. It has interests in 13 mines in Canada, the US, Chile and Peru, and is actively exploring for copper, zinc and gold in the Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe and Africa.

http://www.teck.com

Turquoise Hill Resources (TSE: TRQ)

Turquoise Hill Resources is an international mining company focused on copper, gold and coal mines in the Asia-Pacific region. Its principal assets are a 66% interest in Oyu Tolgoi, one of the world's largest copper-gold-silver mines now producing and shipping concentrate to customers in China; and a 47.9% interest in established Mongolian coal miner SouthGobi Resources, which is expanding production and exports to China.

http://www.turquoisehill.com

THE INDUSTRY

Mining Facts

Minerals and metals are the building blocks of the computers and smartphones we rely on, of the vehicles and public transit that get us places, of the buildings where we live and work, and of green technologies that help make the world a more sustainable place.

Just as we as individuals depend on mining to support our daily lives, Canada relies on the industry to keep the economy humming. Mining is one of Canada's most important economic sectors and a major job creator.

A major employer:

- Approximately 380,000 people across Canada work in the mining and mineral processing industries.
- Mining is the largest private sector employer of Aboriginal peoples in Canada on a proportional basis, and employment is poised to increase.
- Canada has one of the largest mining supply sectors globally with more than 3,400 companies supplying engineering, geotechnical, environmental, financial and other services to mining operations.
- Those who work in mining enjoy the highest wages and salaries of all industrial sectors in Canada with an average annual pay exceeding $110,000, which surpassed the average earnings of workers in forestry, manufacturing, finance and construction by a range of $31,000 to $46,000 for those sectors.

An economic engine:

- Mining contributed $54 billion to Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013.
- The industry accounted for 19.6% of the value of Canadian goods exports in 2013.
- Canada's value of mineral production was nearly $43.6 billion in 2013.
- The mining industry's payments to Canadian federal and provincial governments total $71 billion in taxes and royalties over the last decade (2003-2012).

A global leader:

- Thanks to its rich geology, Canada is one of the largest mining nations in the world producing more than 60 minerals and metals.
- Canada ranks in the top five countries in the global production of 11 major minerals and metals:

1. First in potash
2. Second in uranium and cobalt
3. Third in aluminum and tungsten
4. Fourth in platinum group metals, sulphur and titanium
5. Fifth in nickel and diamonds

- 57% of the world's public mining companies are listed on the TSX and TSX-Venture Exchanges. Together, the two exchanges handled 48% of global mining equity transactions in 2013, and accounted for 46% of global mining equity capital for that year.

- Globally, Canada is recognized for its leadership in safety and sustainability. Mining companies in Canada were the first in the world to develop an externally-verified performance system for sustainable mining practices with the creation of MAC's Towards Sustainable Mining initiative in 2004.

http://mining.ca/resources/mining-facts