

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards)
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") dated October 25, 2023 of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 (the "Third Quarter Financial Statements") that were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). This MD&A should also be read in conjunction with the Company's annual Management's Discussion and Analysis ("Annual MD&A") and annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS ("Annual Financial Statements") filed with Canadian securities regulators and included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the "Form 40-F"). The condensed interim consolidated financial statements and this MD&A are presented in United States dollars ("US dollars", "\$" or "US\$") and all units of measurement are expressed using the metric system, unless otherwise specified. Certain information in this MD&A is presented in Canadian dollars ("C\$"), Australian dollars ("A\$"), Mexican pesos or European Union euros ("Euros" or "€"). Additional information relating to the Company is included in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the "AIF"). The AIF, Annual MD&A and Annual Financial Statements are available on the Canadian Securities Administrators' (the "CSA") SEDAR website at www.sedarplus.ca and the Form 40-F is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") at www.sec.gov/edgar.

Certain statements contained in this MD&A, referred to herein as "forward-looking statements", constitute "forward-looking information" under the provisions of Canadian provincial securities laws and constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See *Forward Looking Statements* in this MD&A.

This MD&A discloses certain financial performance measures, including "total cash costs per ounce", "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" (also referred to as "AISC per ounce"), "minesite costs per tonne", "adjusted net income", "adjusted net income per share", "earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization" (also referred to as "EBITDA"), "adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization" (also referred to as "adjusted EBITDA"), "free cash flow", "free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital", "sustaining capital expenditures", "development capital expenditures", and "operating margin" that are not standardized measures under IFRS. These measures may not be comparable to similar measures reported by other gold producers. For a discussion of the composition and usefulness of these measures and reconciliation of each of them to the most directly comparable financial information presented in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, see *Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures* in this MD&A.

This MD&A also contains information as to estimated future total cash costs per ounce, AISC per ounce and minesite costs per tonne. The estimates are based upon the total cash costs per ounce, AISC per ounce and minesite costs per tonne that the Company expects to incur to mine gold at its mines and projects and, consistent with the reconciliation of these actual costs referred to below under *Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures*, do not include production costs attributable to accretion expense and other asset retirement costs, which will vary over time as each project is developed and mined. It is therefore not practicable to reconcile these forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures to the most comparable IFRS measure.

Payable production (a non-GAAP non-financial performance measure) is the quantity of mineral produced during a period contained in products that have been or will be sold by the Company, whether such products are sold during the period or held as inventories at the end of the period.

Meaning of "including" and "such as": When used in this MD&A the terms "including" and "such as" mean including and such as, without limitation.

Business Overview

Agnico Eagle is a senior Canadian gold mining company that has produced precious metals since its formation in 1972. The Company's mines are located in Canada, Australia, Mexico and Finland, with

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exploration and development activities in Canada, Australia, Europe, Latin America and the United States. The Company and its shareholders have full exposure to gold prices due to its long-standing policy of no forward gold sales. Agnico Eagle has declared a cash dividend every year since 1983.

Agnico Eagle earns a significant proportion of its revenue and cash flow from the production and sale of gold in both dore bar and concentrate form. The remainder of revenue and cash flow is generated by the production and sale of by-product metals, primarily silver, zinc and copper.

Agnico Eagle's operating mines and development projects are located in what the Company believes to be politically stable countries that are supportive of the mining industry. The political stability of the regions in which Agnico Eagle operates helps to provide confidence in its current and future prospects and profitability. This is important for Agnico Eagle as it believes that many of its current mines and projects have long-term mining potential.

Recent Developments

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On May 2, 2023, the Company received approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") to renew its normal course issuer bid (the "NCIB"), pursuant to which the Company may purchase up to \$500.0 million of its common shares up to a maximum of 5% of its issued and outstanding common shares. Under the NCIB, the Company may purchase such common shares for cancellation, on the open market at its discretion, during the period commencing on May 4, 2023 and ending on May 3, 2024. Purchases under the NCIB will be made through the facilities of the TSX, the NYSE or other designated exchanges and alternative trading systems in Canada and the United States in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. All common shares purchased under the NCIB will be cancelled. Shareholders may obtain a copy of the notice of intention to make an NCIB, without charge, by contacting the Company.

Term Loan Facility

On April 20, 2023, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a group of financial institutions that provides a \$600.0 million unsecured term credit facility (the "Term Loan Facility"). The Company drew the full amount of the Term Loan Facility on April 28, 2023. The Term Loan Facility matures and all indebtedness thereunder is due and payable on April 21, 2025. The Term Loan Facility is available as a single advance in US dollars through Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and base rate advances, priced at the applicable rate plus a margin that ranges from 0.00% to 2.00%, depending on the Company's credit rating. Payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the Term Loan Facility are guaranteed by certain of its material subsidiaries (the "Guarantors" and, together with the Company, each an "Obligor").

The Term Loan Facility contains covenants that limit the actions of an Obligor in the same manner and to the same extent as the Obligors are limited under the Company's \$1.2 billion revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). The Company is also required to maintain a total net debt to EBITDA ratio below a specified maximum value. The events of default under the Term Loan Facility are the same as the events of default under the Credit Facility.

San Nicolás Copper-Zinc Project Joint Arrangement

On April 6, 2023, Agnico Eagle and Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") entered into a shareholders agreement in respect of the San Nicolás copper-zinc development project located in Zacatecas, Mexico. The agreement provides that Agnico Eagle, through a wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary, will subscribe for a 50% interest in Minas de San Nicolás, S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("MSN") for \$580.0 million, to be contributed as study and development costs are incurred by MSN. For governance purposes, the agreement treats Agnico Eagle as a 50% shareholder of MSN regardless of the number of shares that have been issued to Agnico Eagle or its

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affiliates, except in certain circumstances of default. On closing of the transaction, the Company recorded a \$290.0 million liability in non-current other liabilities, representing the minimum unavoidable obligation under the agreement. For the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company has recorded contributions of \$11.0 million against the \$290.0 million obligation. MSN is planning to submit an Environmental Impact Assessment and permit application for the San Nicolás project in 2023 and is targeting completion of a feasibility study in 2024.

Acquisition of the Canadian Assets of Yamana

On March 31, 2023, the Company completed a transaction (the “Yamana Transaction”) under an arrangement agreement with Yamana Gold Inc. (“Yamana”) and Pan American Silver Corp. (“Pan American”) pursuant to which Pan American acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Yamana and Yamana sold the subsidiaries and partnerships that held Yamana’s interests in its Canadian assets to Agnico Eagle, including the 50% of the Canadian Malartic complex that the Company did not own, a 100% interest in the Wasamac project, located in the Abitibi region of Quebec, and several other exploration properties located in Ontario and Manitoba. The consideration paid by the Company in the Yamana Transaction consisted of approximately US\$1.0 billion in cash and 36,177,931 common shares of Agnico Eagle. The acquisition increased the Company’s production, mineral reserves and cash flow. The results of operations, cash flows and net assets of the Canadian assets of Yamana have been consolidated with those of the Company from March 31, 2023.

Financial and Operating Results

On March 31, 2023, Agnico Eagle completed the Yamana Transaction. Accordingly, contributions from the 100% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex have been included in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 since that time while the comparative periods reflect the previously held 50% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex.

On February 8, 2022, Agnico Eagle completed a merger of equals (the “Merger”) with Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. (“Kirkland”). Accordingly, the contributions from the Detour Lake, Macassa and Fosterville mines have been included in the comparative periods from February 8, 2022.

Operating Results

Agnico Eagle reported net income of \$178.6 million, or \$0.36 per share, in the third quarter of 2023, compared with net income of \$66.7 million, or \$0.15 per share, in the third quarter of 2022. Agnico Eagle reported adjusted net income¹ of \$219.9 million, or \$0.44 per share¹, in the third quarter of 2023, compared with adjusted net income of \$222.5 million, or \$0.49 per share, in the third quarter of 2022. Agnico Eagle reported EBITDA¹ of \$722.0 million in the third quarter of 2023 compared with \$518.8 million in the third quarter of 2022. Adjusted EBITDA¹ increased in the third quarter of 2023 to \$763.3 million compared to \$674.5 million in the third quarter of 2022. The key drivers of the changes in net income are set out in the table below.

Agnico Eagle reported net income of \$2,322.3 million or \$4.78 per share, in the first nine months of 2023, compared with net income of \$476.1 million or \$1.10 per share, in the first nine months of 2022. Agnico Eagle reported adjusted net income of \$813.6 million, or \$1.67 per share, in the first nine months of 2023, compared with adjusted net income of \$829.1 million, or \$1.92 per share, in the first nine months of 2022. Agnico Eagle reported EBITDA of \$3,878.4 million in the first nine months of 2023 compared with \$1,724.4 million in the first nine months of 2022. Adjusted EBITDA increased in the first nine months of 2023 to \$2,369.7 million

¹ Adjusted net income, adjusted net income per share, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow and free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital are non-GAAP measures or ratios that are not standardized financial measures under IFRS. For a reconciliation to net income, net income per share, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow and free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital see *Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures* below.

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compared to \$2,076.5 million in the first nine months of 2022. Included in net income is a re-measurement gain of \$1,543.4 million recognized in the first nine months of 2023, arising from the Yamana Transaction and the corresponding application of purchase accounting relating to a business combination achieved in stages, which requires the re-measurement on acquisition of the Company's previously held 50% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex to fair value implied by the most recent transaction.

In the third quarter of 2023, operating margin² increased by 11.4% to \$883.0 million, compared with \$792.6 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to a 13.3% increase in revenues from mining operations as a result of higher gold sales volume from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction and higher gold prices, partially offset by lower gold sales volume from the LaRonde complex (which includes the LaRonde mine and the LaRonde Zone 5 mine), the Meadowbank complex, the Fosterville mine, and the Detour Lake mine.

In the first nine months of 2023, operating margin increased by 14.1% to \$2,714.5 million, compared with \$2,380.0 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to an 11.8% increase in revenues from mining operations as a result of the contribution of gold sales volume from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction, the Meadowbank complex and the Macassa mine and a 6.2% higher average realized price of gold between periods, partially offset by lower gold sales volumes from the LaRonde complex and the Fosterville, Meliadine and Detour Lake mines.

Gold production increased to 850,429 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with 816,795 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the additional contribution of gold production from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction, partially offset by decreased gold production at the Detour Lake and Fosterville mines and the LaRonde complex.

Gold production increased to 2,536,446 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 2,335,569 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to the contribution of gold production from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction and higher production at the Meadowbank complex and the Macassa and Detour Lake mines. Partially offsetting the overall increase in gold production between the first nine months of 2023 and the first nine months of 2022 was decreased gold production at the LaRonde complex and the Fosterville mine.

Cash provided by operating activities decreased to \$502.1 million in the third quarter of 2023 compared with \$575.4 million in the third quarter of 2022, due to less favourable working capital movements between periods, partially offset by higher operating margin in the current period.

Free cash flow¹ decreased to \$82.3 million in the third quarter of 2023 compared with \$139.8 million in the third quarter of 2022 due to less favourable working capital movements between periods, partially offset by higher operating margin in the current period. Free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital¹ increased to \$248.8 million in the third quarter of 2023 compared with \$122.7 million in the third quarter of 2022 due to higher operating margin in the current period.

Cash provided by operating activities increased to \$1,873.7 million in the first nine months of 2023 compared with \$1,716.1 million in the first nine months of 2022 primarily due to higher operating margin, lower transaction costs from acquisitions, and reduced exploration and general and administrative expenses between periods.

Free cash flow and free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital increased to \$645.3 million and \$742.1 million respectively, in the first nine months of 2023, compared with \$578.7 million and \$492.9 million, in first nine months of 2022 due to higher operating margin, lower transaction costs from acquisitions, and reduced exploration and general and administrative expenses between periods.

² Operating margin is a non-GAAP measure that is not a standardized financial measure under IFRS. For a reconciliation to net income see *Summary of Operations Key Performance Indicators* and *Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures* below.

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The table below sets out variances in the key drivers of net income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022:

(millions of United States dollars)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 vs. Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 vs. Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
Increase in revenues from mining operations	\$ 192.7	\$ 513.9
(Increase) decrease in production costs due to effects of foreign currencies	(14.5)	23.2
Increase in production costs	(87.8)	(202.6)
Decrease in exploration and corporate development expenses	2.4	30.4
Increase in amortization of property, plant and mine development . .	(131.5)	(291.2)
Decrease in general and administrative expenses	10.6	31.8
Increase in finance costs	(16.4)	(32.1)
Change in derivative financial instruments	128.4	173.5
Change in non-cash foreign currency translation	(9.0)	(25.5)
Increase in care and maintenance	(1.9)	(2.8)
Change in revaluation gain	—	1,543.4
(Increase) decrease in other expenses	(17.6)	68.7
Decrease in income and mining taxes	56.6	15.5
Total net income variance	<u>\$ 112.0</u>	<u>\$1,846.2</u>

Three Months Ended September 30, 2023 vs. Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

Revenues from mining operations increased to \$1,642.4 million in the third quarter of 2023, compared with \$1,449.7 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to a 1.5% increase in the gold sales volume from the contribution of the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction and a 11.7% increase in the realized gold sales price, partially offset by lower gold sales volumes at the LaRonde and Meadowbank complexes and the Fosterville and Detour Lake mines.

Production costs were \$759.4 million in the third quarter of 2023, a 15.6% increase compared with \$657.1 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the contribution from the Canadian Malartic complex, the recognition in 2023 of fair value adjustments to inventory due to the Yamana Transaction and higher production costs at the Meadowbank complex and Meliadine mine, partially offset by lower production costs at the LaRonde complex and the Detour Lake and Fosterville mines mainly due to the recognition in the 2022 comparative period, of fair value adjustments to inventory at those mines.

Weighted average total cash costs per ounce of gold produced³ increased to \$898 on a by-product basis and \$924 on a co-product basis in the third quarter of 2023, compared with \$779 on a by-product basis and \$804 on a co-product basis in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the contributions from the Detour Lake, Macassa and Meliadine mines and the LaRonde and Meadowbank complexes. For a reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on both a by-product basis (deducting by-product metal revenues from production costs) and co-product basis (without deducting by-product metal revenues) to production costs as set out in the Third Quarter Financial Statements, see *Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures* below.

Exploration and corporate development expenses decreased to \$61.6 million in the third quarter of 2023, compared with \$64.0 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower expenses incurred at the regional exploration targets in Mexico.

³ Total cash cost per ounce of gold produced is a non-GAAP measure that is not a standardized financial measure under IFRS. For a reconciliation of this measure on a by-product and co-product basis to production costs see *Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures*.

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Amortization of property, plant and mine development increased by \$131.5 million to \$415.0 million between the third quarter of 2022 and the third quarter of 2023, primarily due to the additional contribution from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction combined with the increased amortization arising from the fair value adjustments to property, plant and mine development associated with the purchase price allocation to the Canadian Malartic complex.

Finance costs increased to \$35.7 million during the third quarter of 2023, compared with \$19.3 million during the third quarter of 2022 primarily due to the interest incurred on the Company's \$600.0 million Term Loan Facility.

Loss on derivative financial instruments amounted to \$34.0 million during the third quarter of 2023, compared with a loss of \$162.4 million during the third quarter of 2022 due to favourable movements in foreign exchange rates and commodity prices between periods. The unrealized loss on warrants amounted to \$6.8 million during the third quarter of 2023, compared to an unrealized gain of \$5.7 million during the third quarter of 2022, with the change due to a decrease in the market value of warrants between periods.

Other expenses increased to \$20.6 million during the third quarter of 2023, compared with \$3.0 million during the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to transaction costs and increased disposals of property, plant and mine development between periods.

During the third quarter of 2023 there was a non-cash foreign currency translation gain of \$6.5 million primarily attributable to the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar as at September 30, 2023, compared to June 30, 2023, on the Company's net monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. A non-cash foreign currency translation gain of \$15.5 million was recorded during the third quarter of 2022.

In the third quarter of 2023, the Company recorded income and mining taxes expense of \$92.7 million on income before income and mining taxes of \$271.3 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 34.2%. In the third quarter of 2022, the Company recorded income and mining taxes expense of \$149.3 million on income before income and mining taxes of \$216.0 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 69.1%. The decrease in the effective tax rate between the third quarter of 2023 and the third quarter of 2022 is primarily due to foreign exchange rate movements.

There are several factors that can significantly affect the Company's effective tax rate including varying rates in different jurisdictions, the non-recognition of certain tax assets, mining allowances, foreign currency exchange rate movements, changes in tax laws, the impact of specific transactions and assessments and the relative distribution of income in the Company's operating jurisdictions. As a result of these factors, the Company's effective tax rate is expected to fluctuate significantly in future periods.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023 vs. Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

Revenues from mining operations increased to \$4,870.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with \$4,356.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, primarily due to a 5.5% increase in the sales volume from the contribution of gold sales from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction, increased sales volumes at the Meadowbank complex and a 6.2% higher average realized price of gold between periods, partially offset by lower gold sales volumes from the LaRonde complex and the Fosterville, Meliadine and Detour Lake mines.

Production costs increased to \$2,155.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with \$1,976.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2022, primarily due to the contribution from the Canadian Malartic complex and the recognition in 2023 of fair value adjustments relating to the Yamana Transaction with no comparable adjustments in 2022 and higher production costs at the Meadowbank and LaRonde complexes, partially offset by lower production costs at the Detour Lake and Fosterville mines mainly due to the recognition, in the 2022 comparative period, of fair value adjustments to inventory at those mines with no comparative in 2023.

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Weighted average total cash costs per ounce of gold produced increased to \$857 on a by-product basis and increased to \$885 on a co-product basis during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with \$769 on a by-product basis and \$801 on a co-product basis during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the increase in cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product and co-product basis is primarily due to the contribution from the Detour Lake, Meliadine and Fosterville mines and the LaRonde and Meadowbank complexes.

Exploration and corporate development expenses decreased to \$169.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with \$200.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, primarily due to lower expenses incurred at regional exploration targets in Canada and Mexico.

Amortization of property, plant and mine development increased by \$291.2 million to \$1,100.2 million between the nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the nine months ended September 30, 2022, primarily due to the additional contribution from the Canadian Malartic complex and the amortization of the purchase price allocation to property, plant and mine development to the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction.

General and administrative expense decreased to \$134.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with \$166.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, primarily due to non-recurring donations and costs attributable to the Merger in 2022.

Finance costs increased to \$95.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023 compared with \$62.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 due to interest incurred on drawdowns of the Company's revolving credit facility and the \$600.0 million Term Loan Facility between periods. The drawdowns were incurred to finance the Yamana Transaction.

Loss on derivative financial instruments amounted to \$1.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with a loss on derivative financial instruments of \$174.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The decrease was due to favourable movements in foreign exchange rates and commodity prices between periods. The increase in the market value of warrants resulted in an unrealized loss of \$9.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared to an unrealized loss of \$14.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The unrealized gain on currency and commodity derivatives amounted to \$34.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, partially offset by a realized loss of \$27.0 million on currency and commodity derivatives, was due to favourable movements in foreign exchange rates and commodity prices between periods.

The revaluation gain was due to the re-measurement of the Company's previously held 50% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex to fair value at the close of the Yamana Transaction. The acquisition date fair value of the previously held 50% interest was determined to be \$2,697.6 million, resulting in the recognition of a re-measurement gain through net earnings of \$1,543.4 million. The fair value of \$2,697.6 million forms part of the total consideration of \$5,557.1 million transferred under the Yamana Transaction.

Other expenses decreased to \$43.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2023, compared with \$112.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 primarily due to non-recurring transaction and severance costs associated with the Merger in 2022.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, there was a non-cash foreign currency translation gain of \$2.3 million compared to a non-cash foreign currency translation gain of \$27.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. This movement was primarily attributable to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar on the Company's net monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies between periods.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded income and mining taxes expense of \$360.8 million on income before income and mining taxes of \$2,683.2 million, resulting in an

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effective tax rate of 13.4%. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded income and mining taxes expense of \$376.4 million on income before income and mining taxes of \$852.5 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 44.1%. The decrease in the effective tax rate between the first nine months of 2023 and the first nine months of 2022 is primarily due to the increase in income before income and mining taxes as a result of the non-taxable revaluation gain recorded on the acquisition of Yamana's interests in its Canadian assets.

There are several factors that can significantly affect the Company's effective tax rate including varying rates in different jurisdictions, the non-recognition of certain tax assets, mining allowances, foreign currency exchange rate movements, changes in tax laws, the impact of specific transactions and assessments and the relative distribution of income in the Company's operating jurisdictions. As a result of these factors, the Company's effective tax rate is expected to fluctuate significantly in future periods.

LaRonde mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
LaRonde – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	365	416	1,101	1,293
Tonnes of ore milled per day	3,967	4,522	4,033	4,736
Gold grade (g/t)	4.52	5.05	5.04	5.66
Gold production (ounces)	49,303	63,573	167,471	221,858
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 244	\$ 264	\$ 208	\$ 163
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 182	\$ 167	\$ 198	\$ 156
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,348	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,016	\$ 738
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 875	\$ 773	\$ 850	\$ 590

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the LaRonde mine, gold production decreased by 22.4% to 49,303 ounces in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 63,573 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower throughput levels and lower grades as a result of an extended planned shutdown at the mill and for the maintenance of the ore handling systems as well as changes in the mining method which resulted in more lower grade ore being sourced from upper portions of the mine and a slower mining rate.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production decreased by 24.5% to 167,471 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 221,858 ounces in the first nine months of 2022 at the LaRonde mine, primarily due to lower throughput levels and lower grades as a result of the reasons described above.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the LaRonde mine were \$66.5 million in the third quarter of 2023, a decrease of 20.8% compared with production costs of \$83.9 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the timing of inventory sales and the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the reasons outlined above and lower volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer gold ounces produced in the current period.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the LaRonde mine were \$170.2 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 3.9% compared with production costs of \$163.7 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher underground mining costs from higher labour and materials

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costs and higher mill services costs from the transition to dry tailings disposition, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the reasons outlined above and lower volume of ore milled in the current period, Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the reasons outlined above and fewer gold ounces produced in the current period.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due lower volume of ore milled. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to fewer ounces of gold produced as a result of lower throughput levels and lower grades, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to lower volume of ore milled and to higher underground mining costs from higher labour and materials costs and higher mill services costs from the transition to dry tailings disposition. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to fewer ounces of gold produced due to lower throughput levels and lower grades and to higher underground mining costs from higher labour and materials costs and higher mill services costs from the transition to dry tailings disposition, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

LaRonde Zone 5 mine

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30, 2023</u>	<u>September 30, 2022</u>	<u>September 30, 2023</u>	<u>September 30, 2022</u>
LaRonde Zone 5 – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	262	295	894	865
Tonnes of ore milled per day	2,848	3,206	3,275	3,169
Gold grade (g/t)	1.93	2.12	1.97	2.06
Gold production (ounces)	15,193	19,048	53,412	54,310
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 96	\$ 80	\$ 94	\$ 77
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 96	\$ 80	\$ 94	\$ 78
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,232	\$ 948	\$ 1,174	\$ 956
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,287	\$ 973	\$ 1,207	\$ 976

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the LaRonde Zone 5 mine, gold production decreased by 20.2% to 15,193 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with 19,048 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower gold grades and throughput levels.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production decreased by 1.7% to 53,412 ounces in the first nine months of 2023 from 54,310 ounces in the first nine months of 2022 at the LaRonde Zone 5 mine, primarily due to lower gold grades, partially offset by higher throughput levels.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the LaRonde Zone 5 mine were \$18.7 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 3.6% compared with production costs of \$18.1 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to higher underground maintenance costs, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

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Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the reasons outlined above and lower volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the LaRonde Zone 5 mine were \$62.7 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 20.7% compared with production costs of \$51.9 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher underground mining and maintenance costs and mill services costs, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the reasons outlined above, partially offset by higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the reasons outlined above.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the higher underground maintenance costs outlined above and lower volume of ore milled. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily for the same reasons as the increase in minesite costs per tonne as well as that there were fewer ounces of gold produced as a result of lower grades, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to higher underground mining and maintenance costs and mill services costs, partially offset by higher volume of ore milled. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to higher underground mining and maintenance costs and mill services costs, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

LaRonde complex

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
LaRonde Complex – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	627	711	1,995	2,158
Tonnes of ore milled per day	6,815	7,728	7,308	7,905
Gold grade (g/t)	3.43	3.83	3.66	4.22
Gold production (ounces)	64,496	82,621	220,883	276,168
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 182	\$ 187	\$ 157	\$ 128
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 147	\$ 131	\$ 151	\$ 125
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,054	\$ 781
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 972	\$ 818	\$ 937	\$ 666

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — Gold production decreased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to lower volumes of ore milled and lower grades as a result of an extended planned shutdown at the mill and for the maintenance of the ore handling systems as well as changes in the mining method at the LaRonde mine that resulted in more lower grade ore being sourced from upper portions of the mine and a slower mining rate.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold Production decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to lower grades and lower volume of ore milled as a result of the reasons described above.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the LaRonde complex decreased by 16.5% in the third quarter of 2023 when compared with the third quarter of 2022.

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Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the timing of inventory sales, partially offset by higher underground maintenance costs and lower volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to fewer ounces of gold produced and the reasons outlined above, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the LaRonde complex increased by 8% in the first nine months of 2023 compared with the first nine months of 2022.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to higher underground mining costs from higher labour and materials costs and higher mill services costs from the transition to dry tailings disposition at the LaRonde mine and lower volume of ore milled. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily as a result of higher production costs per tonne and fewer ounces of gold produced, partially offset by a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the reasons outlined above regarding the increase in production costs. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily for the same reasons as the increase in minesite costs per tonne.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the reasons outlined above. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the reasons outlined above.

Canadian Malartic complex

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Canadian Malartic Complex – Operating Statistics⁽ⁱ⁾				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)				
(100%)	4,911	4,968	14,317	14,590
Tonnes of ore milled per day (100%)	53,380	54,000	52,443	53,443
Gold grade (g/t)	1.22	1.04	1.22	1.14
Gold production (ounces)	177,243	75,262	435,683	242,957
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 34	\$ 30	\$ 36	\$ 30
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 39	\$ 33	\$ 39	\$ 34
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 708	\$ 777	\$ 750	\$ 707
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 805	\$ 820	\$ 789	\$ 787

Note:

- (i) Unless otherwise specified, reflects Agnico Eagle's 50% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex up to and including March 30, 2023 and 100% thereafter.

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Canadian Malartic complex, gold production increased by 135.5% to 177,243 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with attributable gold production of 75,262 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, due to the increase in the Company's ownership percentage between periods from 50% to 100% as a result of the Yamana Transaction, higher grades, and higher throughput from softer rock conditions at the Barnat pit.

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First Nine Months of 2023 — At the Canadian Malartic complex, gold production increased by 79.3% to 435,683 ounces in the first nine months of 2023 compared with attributable gold production of 242,957 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, due to the same reasons outlined above.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Canadian Malartic complex were \$125.5 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 114.4% compared with production costs attributable to the 50% ownership of the Canadian Malartic complex of \$58.5 million in the third quarter of 2022. This change was primarily due to the impact of the change in ownership percentage between periods and the recognition of fair value adjustments to inventory due to the Yamana Transaction, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the recognition of fair value adjustments to inventory due to the Yamana Transaction and lower volume of ore milled. Production costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to more ounces of gold produced in the current period, partially offset by the recognition of fair value adjustments to inventory due to the Yamana Transaction.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Canadian Malartic complex were \$326.9 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 90.2% compared with production costs attributable to the 50% ownership of the Canadian Malartic complex of \$171.9 million in the first nine months of 2022, due to the impact of the change in ownership percentage between periods and the recognition of fair value adjustments to inventory due to the Yamana Transaction, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the recognition of fair value adjustments to inventory due to the Yamana Transaction and lower volume of ore milled. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period and the recognition of fair value adjustments to inventory to the Yamana Transaction.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher production costs and lower volume of ore tonnes milled during the quarter. Total cash costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to more ounces of gold produced and the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar, partially offset by higher minesite costs per tonne.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the consumption of ore stockpiles and higher open pit mining costs. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to fewer ounces of gold produced.

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Goldex mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Goldex Mine – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	756	710	2,215	2,192
Tonnes of ore milled per day	8,217	7,717	8,114	8,029
Gold grade (g/t)	1.69	1.67	1.72	1.68
Gold production (ounces)	35,880	33,889	107,619	105,211
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 51	\$ 48	\$ 52	\$ 46
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 52	\$ 49	\$ 52	\$ 47
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 803	\$ 776	\$ 788	\$ 751
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 822	\$ 804	\$ 802	\$ 765

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Goldex mine, gold production increased by 5.9% to 35,880 ounces in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 33,889 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to a higher volume of ore processed and higher gold grades.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production increased by 2.3% to 107,619 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 105,211 ounces in the first nine months of 2022 at the Goldex mine, primarily due to higher gold grades and a higher volume of ore processed.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Goldex mine were \$28.8 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 9.5% compared with production costs of \$26.3 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to higher underground production costs, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher underground production costs, partially offset by higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above, partially offset by more ounces of gold produced in the current period and the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Goldex mine were \$84.8 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 7.3% compared with production costs of \$79.0 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher underground mining and milling costs and timing of inventory sales, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher underground mining and milling costs and timing of inventory sales in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons described above for the higher production costs per tonne. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher minesite costs per tonne, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

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First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the same reasons outlined above for the higher production costs per tonne. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to higher minesite costs per tonne, partially offset by higher gold grades and the weaker Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

Detour Lake mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Detour Lake Mine – Operating Statistics⁽ⁱ⁾				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	5,630	6,505	18,827	16,294
Tonnes of ore milled per day	61,196	70,701	68,963	69,334
Gold grade (g/t)	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.98
Gold production (ounces)	152,762	175,487	483,971	471,445
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 29
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 24
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 696	\$ 648	\$ 688	\$ 787
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 755	\$ 691	\$ 752	\$ 650

Note:

- (i) For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the operating statistics are reported for the period from February 8, 2022 to September 30, 2022, the date the Detour Lake mine was acquired by the Company.

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Detour Lake mine, gold production decreased by 12.9% to 152,762 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with 175,487 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower volume of ore tonnes processed due to a transformer failure which resulted in unscheduled downtime at one of the two grinding circuits at the mill, partially offset by higher gold grades. Operations at the Detour Lake mill returned to normal levels at the end of the quarter.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production at the Detour Lake mine increased by 2.7% to 483,971 ounces in the first nine months of 2023 compared with 471,445 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to timing of closing of the Merger, partially offset by the impact of the transformer failure described above.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Detour Lake mine were \$106.4 million in the third quarter of 2023, a decrease of 6.5% compared with production costs of \$113.7 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to fair value adjustments to inventory on the purchase price allocation recognized in the third quarter of 2022, with no comparative recognition occurring in 2023.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to lower volume of ore milled in the current period, as a result of the transformer failure described above. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period and the impacts described above regarding minesite costs for the quarter, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Detour Lake mine were \$333.2 million in the first nine months of 2023, a decrease of 10.2% compared to production costs of \$371.1 million during the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to the comparative period including fair value adjustments to inventory

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with no comparative in 2023. The variance was also affected by the comparative period only including costs from February 8, 2022 to September 30, 2022.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to a higher volume of ore milled in the current period as a result of timing of the closing of the Merger and the fair value adjustments made in the 2022 period, partially offset by the impact of the transformer failure described above. Production costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons described above, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne remained unchanged when compared to the prior-year period despite lower throughput volumes. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior year period due to lower gold grades and higher mining costs, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to higher maintenance costs for mobile equipment and spare parts during the period. Total cash cost per ounce increased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to higher mining, maintenance and milling costs from higher fuel and electricity prices and lower gold grades, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Macassa mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Macassa Mine – Operating Statistics⁽ⁱ⁾				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	112	75	311	210
Tonnes of ore milled per day	1,217	814	1,139	894
Gold grade (g/t)	13.35	21.89	17.16	20.77
Gold production (ounces)	46,792	51,775	167,951	137,525
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 435	\$ 588	\$ 488	\$ 605
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 476	\$ 628	\$ 516	\$ 559
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 766	\$ 648	\$ 669	\$ 719
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 841	\$ 689	\$ 719	\$ 659

Note:

- (i) For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the operating statistics are reported for the period from February 8, 2022 to September 30, 2022, the date the Macassa mine was acquired by the Company.

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Macassa mine, gold production decreased by 9.6% to 46,792 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with 51,775 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower gold grades, partially offset by higher volume of ore processed.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production at the Macassa mine increased by 22.1% to 167,951 ounces in the first nine months of 2023 compared to 137,525 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to the timing of the closing of the Merger and higher volume of ore processed, partially offset by lower gold grades.

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Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs were \$35.9 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 7.0% compared with production costs of \$33.5 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to higher mining costs and timing of inventory sales.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period as a result of lower grades, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs were \$112.4 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 13.7% compared to production costs of \$98.8 million during the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher mining costs and timing of inventory sales, the variance was also affected by the comparative period only including costs from February 8, 2022 to September 30, 2022.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the higher volume of ore milled in the current period as a result of the timing of the closing of the Merger and the fair value adjustments to inventory made in 2022. Production costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to more ounces of gold being produced in the current period for the same reasons outlined above and the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the higher volume of ore milled, partially offset by higher mining costs resulting from higher input prices. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces produced as a result of lower gold grades, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to the higher volume of ore milled, mainly due to the timing of the closing of the Merger. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior year period due to higher mining costs, partially offset by more ounces of gold being produced in the period and the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Meliadine mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Meliadine Mine – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	470	401	1,407	1,282
Tonnes of ore milled per day	5,109	4,359	5,154	4,696
Gold grade (g/t)	6.17	7.33	6.15	6.77
Gold production (ounces)	89,707	91,201	267,856	269,477
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 254	\$ 229	\$ 237	\$ 235
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 248	\$ 226	\$ 249	\$ 234
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 994	\$ 788	\$ 930	\$ 879
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 971	\$ 777	\$ 975	\$ 866

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Meliadine mine, gold production decreased by 1.6% to 89,707 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with 91,201 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower gold grade, partially offset by higher volume of ore milled.

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First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production decreased by 0.6% to 267,856 ounces in the first nine months of 2023 compared with 269,477 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to lower grades, partially offset by higher volume of ore milled.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Meliadine mine were \$89.2 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 24.2% compared with production costs of \$71.8 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the consumption of stockpiles and higher logistic costs, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the consumption of stockpiles and higher logistic costs, partially offset by the higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above as well as fewer ounces of gold being produced in the current period, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Meliadine mine were \$249.2 million during the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 5.2% compared to production costs of \$236.9 million during the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher underground and open pit mining costs and higher logistics costs, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher underground and open pit mining costs and higher logistics costs, partially offset by higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above and fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons as the higher production costs per tonne. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above regarding production costs and fewer ounces of gold produced, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons as the higher production costs per tonne. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above regarding production costs and fewer ounces of gold produced, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Meadowbank complex

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Meadowbank Complex – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	1,077	1,031	2,905	2,816
Tonnes of ore milled per day	11,707	11,207	10,641	10,315
Gold grade (g/t)	3.76	4.11	3.82	3.37
Gold production (ounces)	116,555	122,994	322,440	279,457
Production costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 167	\$ 135	\$ 176	\$ 141
Minesite costs per tonne (C\$)	\$ 178	\$ 144	\$ 177	\$ 147
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,149	\$ 894	\$ 1,183	\$ 1,124
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,225	\$ 930	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,140

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Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Meadowbank complex, gold production decreased by 5.2% to 116,555 ounces in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 122,994 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower grades, partially offset by the higher volume of ore milled.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production increased by 15.4% to 322,440 ounces in the first nine months of 2023 compared with 279,457 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, due to higher gold grades and the volume of ore milled.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Meadowbank complex were \$133.9 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 21.8% compared with production costs of \$109.9 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to a higher stripping ratio at the open pit and the consumption of stockpiles during 2023, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to a higher stripping ratio at the open pit and the consumption of stockpiles, partially offset by the higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above as well as fewer ounces of gold being produced in the current period and the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Meadowbank complex were \$381.4 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 21.5% compared with production costs of \$314.0 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to a higher stripping ratio at the open pit and the consumption of stockpiles during 2023, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to a higher stripping ratio at the open pit and the consumption of stockpiles during 2023, partially offset by the higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above, partially offset by more ounces of gold produced in the current period and the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Commercial production was achieved at the Amaruq underground project in August 2022.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons as the higher production costs per tonne. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above regarding production costs and fewer gold ounces produced, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons as the higher production costs per tonne. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above and fewer gold ounces produced, partially offset by the weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

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Fosterville mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Fosterville Mine – Operating Statistics⁽ⁱ⁾				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	144	172	468	385
Tonnes of ore milled per day	1,565	1,868	1,714	1,640
Gold grade (g/t)	13.22	15.11	15.48	20.46
Gold production (ounces)	59,790	81,801	228,161	249,693
Production costs per tonne (A\$)	\$ 291	\$ 306	\$ 322	\$ 627
Minesite costs per tonne (A\$)	\$ 304	\$ 305	\$ 316	\$ 340
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 461	\$ 418	\$ 438	\$ 683
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 495	\$ 435	\$ 437	\$ 365

Note:

- (i) For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the operating statistics are reported for the period from February 8, 2022 to September 30, 2022, the date the Fosterville mine was acquired by the Company.

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Fosterville mine, gold production decreased by 26.9% to 59,790 ounces in the third quarter of 2023 compared with 81,801 ounces in the second quarter of 2022, primarily due to the lower grades from mining sequencing and lower volume of ore processed.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production at the Fosterville mine decreased by 8.6% to 228,161 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 249,693 ounces in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to lower grades from mining sequencing, partially offset by the higher volume of ore processed and the timing of the closing of the Merger.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs were \$27.5 million in the third quarter of 2023, a decrease of 19.5% compared with production costs of \$34.2 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower mining and milling costs and the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons above. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces produced in the period partially offset by the lower mining and milling costs and the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs were \$100.0 million in the first nine months of 2023, a decrease of 41.4% compared to production costs of \$170.5 million during the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to fair value adjustments to inventory on the purchase price allocation recognized in the nine months of 2022, with no comparative recognition occurring in 2023. The variance was also affected by the comparative period only including costs from February 8, 2022 to September 30, 2022 and the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons above. Production costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior-year period for the same reasons above as well as the effects of the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar, partially offset by fewer ounces produced in the period due to lower gold grades.

On May 29, 2023 the Victorian Environment Protection Authority lifted the prohibition notice on Fosterville that was imposed in late 2021, allowing the Fosterville mine to resume normal activities throughout the month of June 2023.

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Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to lower mining and milling costs, partially offset by the lower volume of ore milled in the current period. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to fewer ounces produced in the period as a result of lower gold grades, partially offset by the lower mining and milling costs and the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to the higher volume of ore milled. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to fewer ounces of gold produced in the current quarter as a result of lower gold grades, partially offset by the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Kittila mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Kittila Mine – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	527	487	1,440	1,504
Tonnes of ore milled per day	5,728	5,293	5,275	5,509
Gold grade (g/t)	4.20	4.56	4.45	4.19
Gold production (ounces)	59,408	61,901	173,230	172,223
Production costs per tonne (EUR)	€ 101	€ 104	€ 100	€ 96
Minesite costs per tonne (EUR)	€ 99	€ 100	€ 100	€ 92
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 986	\$ 834	\$ 896	\$ 896
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 930	\$ 843	\$ 875	\$ 889

In 2020, the Regional State Administrative Agency of Northern Finland granted Agnico Eagle Finland Oy (“Agnico Finland”) environmental and water permits that would allow Agnico Finland to enlarge the CIL2 tailings storage facility, expand the operations of the Kittila mine to 2.0 million tonnes per year (“Mtpa”) and build a new discharge waterline. The permits were subsequently appealed to the Vaasa Administrative Court in Finland. The appeals were granted, in part, in July 2022 with the result that the permits were returned for reconsideration by the Regional State Administrative Agency of Northern Finland.

In August 2022, Agnico Finland appealed the decisions of the Vaasa Administrative Court to the Supreme Administrative Court of Finland (“SAC”) and requested that the SAC restore the permits through an interim decision pending the ultimate result of the appeal.

On November 1, 2022, the SAC issued an interim decision upholding the initial CIL2 tailings storage facility permit and restoring nitrogen emission permit levels for the year 2022. However, the SAC interim decision did not uphold the permit for the expansion of the mine to 2.0 Mtpa. The VAC decision is valid until a final decision is issued by the SAC. In the fourth quarter of 2022, Agnico Finland reduced its underground production levels to comply with the mining volume requirements. The Company continues to operate on the current mining permit of 1.6 Mtpa while maintaining operational flexibility to reach the 2.0 Mtpa volume in the event of a positive decision by the SAC. Agnico Finland expects a final decision from the SAC in the fourth quarter of 2023.

If the SAC does not reinstate Agnico Finland’s permits as granted by the RSAA in 2020 to produce at, or close to, 2.0 Mtpa, the Company would be required to scale back operations during the fourth quarter of 2023 to remain within the permitted rate and intends to submit an updated permit application for 2.0 Mtpa output level or higher.

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Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Kittila mine, gold production decreased by 4.0% to 59,408 ounces in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 61,901 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to lower gold grades, partially offset by the higher volume of ore milled.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production increased by 0.6% to 173,230 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 172,223 ounces in the first nine months of 2022 at the Kittila mine, primarily due to higher gold grades, partially offset by the lower volume of ore milled.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Kittila mine were \$58.6 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 13.5% compared with production costs of \$51.6 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the consumption of stockpiles in the 2023 period and the strengthening of the Euro relative to the US dollar between periods, partially offset by lower underground mining costs.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the higher volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above and fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Kittila mine were \$155.2 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 0.5% compared with production costs of \$154.4 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher milling costs and the strengthening of the Euro relative to the US dollar between periods, partially offset by lower underground mining costs.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the lower volume of ore milled in the current period. Production costs per ounce remained unchanged when compared to the prior-year period.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher mining volumes, partially offset by higher mining costs from higher input prices. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to stockpile consumption, fewer ounces produced and the strengthening of the Euro relative to the US dollar between periods.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to higher mining costs from higher input prices, partially offset by lower underground mining costs. Total cash costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior year period due to the timing of inventory sales and more ounces of gold produced.

Pinos Altos mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Pinos Altos Mine – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	450	378	1,215	1,128
Tonnes of ore milled per day	4,891	4,109	4,451	4,132
Gold grade (g/t)	1.84	1.98	1.92	2.05
Gold production (ounces)	25,386	23,041	71,679	71,231
Production costs per tonne	\$ 89	\$ 91	\$ 89	\$ 95
Minesite costs per tonne	\$ 85	\$ 92	\$ 88	\$ 93
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,498	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,501
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,247

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Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the Pinos Altos mine, gold production increased by 10.2% to 25,386 ounces in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 23,041 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the higher volume of ore milled, partially offset by lower gold grades.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production increased by 0.6% to 71,679 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 71,231 ounces in the first nine months of 2022 at the Pinos Altos mine, primarily due to the higher volume of ore milled, partially offset by lower gold grades.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the Pinos Altos mine were \$40.1 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 16.3% compared with production costs of \$34.5 million in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to higher milling costs and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the higher volume of ore milled in the current period, partially offset by the increase in milling costs. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher milling costs and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods, partially offset by more ounces of gold produced in the current period.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the Pinos Altos mine were \$107.8 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 0.8% compared with production costs of \$106.9 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to higher open pit mining and milling costs and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods, partially offset by timing of inventory sales.

Production costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to the higher volume of ore milled in the current period, partially offset by the increase in open pit mining and milling costs. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher volume of ore processed, partially offset by higher open pit mining and milling costs from higher input prices. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to higher open pit mining and milling costs and the stronger Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods, partially offset by more ounces of gold produced in the period.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne decreased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to higher volume of ore processed, partially offset by higher open pit mining and milling costs from higher input prices. Total cash costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior year period for the same reasons outlined above and the stronger Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

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La India mine

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
La India Mine – Operating Statistics				
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	970	1,045	2,510	3,964
Tonnes of ore milled per day	10,543	11,359	9,194	14,520
Gold grade (g/t)	1.10	0.72	0.86	0.59
Gold production (ounces)	22,269	16,285	56,423	58,003
Production costs per tonne	\$ 29	\$ 19	\$ 29	\$ 14
Minesite costs per tonne	\$ 27	\$ 19	\$ 29	\$ 14
Production costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,246	\$ 1,277	\$ 956
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,272	\$ 966

Gold production

Third Quarter of 2023 — At the La India mine, gold production increased by 36.7% to 22,269 ounces in the third quarter of 2023, compared with 16,285 ounces in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to higher gold grades, partially offset by fewer tonnes of ore placed.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Gold production decreased by 2.7% to 56,423 ounces in the first nine months of 2023, compared with 58,003 ounces in the first nine months of 2022 at the La India mine, primarily due to fewer tonnes of ore placed, partially offset by higher gold grades.

Production costs

Third Quarter of 2023 — Production costs at the La India mine were \$28.3 million in the third quarter of 2023, an increase of 39.6% compared with production costs of \$20.3 million in the third quarter of 2022, driven primarily by consumption of heap leach ore stockpiles, timing of inventory sales and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the same reasons outlined above and the lower volume of ore placed in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above, partially offset by more ounces of gold produced in the current period.

First Nine Months of 2023 — Production costs at the La India mine were \$72.1 million in the first nine months of 2023, an increase of 29.9% compared with production costs of \$55.5 million in the first nine months of 2022, driven primarily by consumption of heap leach ore stockpiles and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

Production costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above and lower volume of ore placed in the current period. Production costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior-year period due to the same reasons outlined above, and fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period.

Minesite cost per tonne and total cash costs per ounce of gold produced

Third Quarter of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the lower volume of ore placed in the current period. Total cash costs per ounce decreased when compared to the prior-year period due to more ounces of gold produced in the period, partially offset by the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

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First Nine Months of 2023 — Minesite costs per tonne increased when compared to the prior-year period primarily due to the lower volume of ore placed in the current period. Total cash costs per ounce increased when compared to the prior year period primarily due to fewer ounces of gold produced in the current period and the strengthening of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar between periods.

Balance Sheet Review

<u>(thousands of United States dollars)</u>	<u>As at September 30, 2023</u>	<u>As at December 31, 2022</u>
Current assets	\$ 2,192,169	\$ 2,180,059
Non-current assets	27,033,512	21,314,749
Total assets	<u>\$29,225,681</u>	<u>\$23,494,808</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 1,103,060	\$ 946,422
Non-current liabilities	8,189,355	6,307,041
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 9,292,415</u>	<u>\$ 7,253,463</u>

Total assets of \$29.2 billion at September 30, 2023 increased by 24.4%, or \$5.7 billion, compared with total assets of \$23.5 billion as at December 31, 2022. The Company's total assets are primarily comprised of non-current assets such as property, plant and mine development and goodwill.

Total liabilities of \$9.3 billion at September 30, 2023 increased by \$2.0 billion compared with total liabilities of \$7.3 billion at December 31, 2022. The Company's total liabilities are primarily comprised of non-current liabilities such as deferred income and mining tax liabilities, long-term debt and reclamation provisions.

Both total assets and total liabilities at September 30, 2023 increased compared with total assets and total liabilities at December 31, 2022 primarily due to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the Yamana Transaction.

While the Company occasionally enters into contracts to limit the risk associated with decreased by-product metal prices, increased foreign currency costs (including capital expenditures) and input costs, the contracts act as economic hedges of underlying exposures and are not held for speculative purposes. Agnico Eagle does not use complex derivative contracts to hedge exposures. During the first nine months of 2023, the Company put in place currency hedge positions to support its key input costs used in budgeting and mine planning assumptions. As at September 30, 2023, the Company had outstanding currency derivative contracts related to \$2,740.7 million of 2023, 2024 and 2025 expenditures (December 31, 2022 — \$2,907.9 million) and diesel fuel derivative contracts related to 5.5 million gallons of heating oil (December 31, 2022 — 19.0 million).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2023, the Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled \$355.5 million compared with \$658.6 million as at December 31, 2022. The Company's policy is to invest excess cash in what the Company believes to be highly liquid investments of high credit quality to reduce risks associated with these investments. Such investments with remaining maturities of greater than three months and less than one year at the time of purchase are classified as short-term investments. Investments with remaining maturities of less than three months at the time of purchase are classified as cash equivalents. The Company's decisions regarding the length of maturities it holds are based on cash flow requirements, rates of return and various other factors.

Working capital (current assets less current liabilities) decreased to \$1,089.1 million as at September 30, 2023, compared with \$1,233.6 million as at December 31, 2022, primarily due a \$303.1 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents, a \$83.6 million increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and a

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\$82.1 million increase in current taxes payable, partially offset by an increase of \$194.6 million in inventories and a \$111.1 million increase in other current assets.

On April 7, 2023, Moody's upgraded its credit rating outlook for the Company to "positive" from "stable", while affirming the credit rating at Baa2. On June 20, 2023, Fitch Ratings affirmed its credit rating for Agnico Eagle at BBB+ with a Stable Outlook. These investment grade credit ratings reflect the Company's strong business and credit profile, while maintaining low leverage and conservative financial policies and recognizing the benefits of the Company's size and scale and operations in favorable mining jurisdictions.

Subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those set in this MD&A and in the Company's AIF, the Company believes it will generate sufficient cash flow from operations and has adequate cash and debt facilities available to finance its current operations, working capital requirements, contractual obligations, debt maturities, planned capital expenditure and exploration programs. While the Company believes its capital resources will be sufficient to satisfy all its mandatory and discretionary commitments, the Company may choose to decrease certain of its discretionary expenditure commitments, which include certain capital expenditures and exploration and corporate development expenses, should unexpected financial circumstances arise in the future. See *Risk Profile* in this MD&A.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities decreased to \$502.1 million in the third quarter of 2023 compared with \$575.4 million in the third quarter of 2022 primarily due to less favourable working capital movements between periods, partially offset by higher gold sales volume from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction and 11.7% higher realized gold prices in the current period.

Cash provided by operating activities increased to \$1,873.7 million in the first nine months of 2023 compared with \$1,716.1 million in the first nine months of 2022 primarily due to higher gold sales volume from the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction, higher gold sales from the Meadowbank complex and the Macassa mine and 6.2% higher realized gold prices in the current period. Contributing to the increase in cash from operating activities were reductions in other expenses, exploration and general and administrative expenses in the current period.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities in the third quarter of 2023 of \$435.7 million was comparable with \$439.3 million of cash used in the third quarter of 2022. There was a \$15.8 million decrease in capital expenditures between periods, partially offset by the Company's contributions for the acquisition of mineral assets.

Cash used in investing activities increased to \$2,284.6 million in the first nine months of 2023, compared with \$297.8 million of cash used in investing activities in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to \$1,000.6 million in net cash consideration paid by the Company in the Yamana Transaction, \$838.7 million in non-recurring cash acquired in 2022 due to the Merger and an increase of \$91.0 million in capital expenditures between periods. The increase in capital expenditures between periods is primarily attributable to the increase at the Canadian Malartic complex following the Yamana Transaction and additions at the Meadowbank complex and the Detour mine.

In the first nine months of 2023, the Company purchased \$52.1 million in equity securities and other investments compared with \$36.8 million in the first nine months of 2022. The Company's equity securities and other investments consist primarily of investments in common shares and share purchase warrants of entities in the mining industry.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities decreased to \$144.2 million in the third quarter of 2023, compared with \$318.0 million used in the third quarter of 2022, primarily due to the repayment of senior notes and the

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repurchase of common shares in the prior period with no comparable transactions in the current period. The Company did not repurchase any shares under the NCIB in the third quarter of 2023. In the third quarter of 2022, the Company repurchased 999,320 common shares for \$42.6 million at an average price of \$42.67 under the NCIB.

Cash provided by financing activities increased to \$109.8 million in the first nine months of 2023, compared with cash used in financing activities of \$780.2 million in the first nine months of 2022, primarily due to \$599.0 million in net proceeds received from the Term Loan Facility that were used to partially repay the revolving credit facility following the Yamana Transaction, a reduction of \$125.0 million in senior note repayments between periods and \$100.0 million in net proceeds from the revolving credit facility.

The Company issued common shares for net proceeds of \$45.5 million in the first nine months of 2023, compared with \$39.5 million in the first nine months of 2022, attributable to employee stock option plan exercises and issuances under the incentive share purchase plan and the dividend reinvestment plan.

During the first nine months of 2023, the Company repurchased 100,000 common shares for \$4.8 million at an average price of \$47.74 under the NCIB. During the first nine months of 2022, the Company repurchased 1,452,320 common shares for \$64.9 million at an average price of \$44.69 under the NCIB.

On July 26, 2023, Agnico Eagle declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.40 per common share paid on September 15, 2023 to holders of record of the common shares of the Company as of September 1, 2023. Agnico Eagle has declared a cash dividend every year since 1983. In the third quarter of 2023, the Company paid dividends of \$161.3 million compared to \$160.1 million paid in the third quarter of 2022. In the first nine months of 2023, the Company paid dividends of \$482.7 million, an increase of \$18.0 million compared to \$464.7 million paid in the first nine months of 2022. Although the Company expects to continue paying dividends, future dividends will be at the discretion of the Board and will be subject to factors such as income, financial condition and capital requirements.

In the first nine months of 2023, the Company drew down \$1.1 billion on its Credit Facility which was primarily used to finance the cash consideration portion of the Yamana Transaction and repaid \$1.0 billion of the amount drawn. The repayment was partially funded by a \$600.0 million drawdown on the Company's Term Loan facility. In the first nine months of 2022, the Company drew down and repaid \$100.0 million from the Credit Facility primarily to facilitate operating requirements. As at September 30, 2023, the Company's outstanding balance under the Credit Facility was \$100.0 million. Credit Facility availability is reduced by outstanding letters of credit at that date, which were \$1.0 million as at September 30, 2023, resulting in \$1,099.0 million available for future drawdown.

The Company has five uncommitted letter of credit facilities with certain Canadian financial institutions (the "LC Facilities"). At September 30, 2023, amounts available under these letter of credit facilities are as follows; C\$400.0 million, C\$320.0 million, C\$200.0 million, C\$200.0 million and \$75.0 million. As at September 30, 2023, the aggregate undrawn face amount of letters of credit under the LC Facilities was \$641.9 million. Additionally, the Company has a standby letter of guarantee facility (the "Guarantee Facility") with a Canadian financial institution providing for a \$25.0 million uncommitted letter of guarantee facility. The aggregate undrawn face amount of guarantees under the guarantee facility at September 30, 2023 was \$12.1 million.

As at September 30, 2023, the Company has indemnity agreements with three companies for the issuance of surety bonds of which \$307.1 million of such surety bonds have been issued under these agreements.

The Company was in compliance with all covenants contained in the Credit Facility, Term Loan Facility, the LC Facilities, the Guarantee Facility, and the \$1,250.0 million of guaranteed senior unsecured notes as at September 30, 2023.

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Risk Profile

The Company is subject to significant risks, including fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and other risks due to the inherent nature of the business of exploration, development and mining of properties with precious metals. Changes in economic conditions and volatile financial markets may have a significant impact on Agnico Eagle's cost and availability of financing and overall liquidity. The volatility in gold, silver, zinc and copper prices directly affects Agnico Eagle's revenues, earnings and cash flow. Volatile energy, commodity and consumables prices and currency exchange rates impact production costs. The Company is subject to risks related to pandemics and other outbreaks of communicable diseases such as COVID-19, as well as the economic impacts that result therefrom. For a more comprehensive discussion of these and other risks, see "Risk Factors" in the AIF filed on the CSA's SEDAR website and with the SEC as part of the Form 40-F.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") and disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P").

ICFR is a framework designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Management has used the *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) in order to assess the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR.

DC&P form a broader framework designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual and interim filings and other reports filed under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time frame specified in securities legislation and includes controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual and interim filings and other reports submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Together, the ICFR and DC&P frameworks provide internal control over financial reporting and disclosure. The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information, which is required to be disclosed in the Company's annual and interim filings and other reports filed under securities legislation, is accumulated and communicated in a timely fashion. Due to their inherent limitations, the Company acknowledges that, no matter how well designed, ICFR and DC&P can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and as such may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Further, the effectiveness of ICFR is subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may change.

There have been no significant changes in our internal controls during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures

This MD&A presents certain financial performance measures, including adjusted net income, adjusted net income per share, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow, free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital, total cash costs per ounce of gold produced (on both a by-product and co-product basis), minesite costs per tonne, all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced (on both a by-product and co-product basis), operating margin, sustaining capital expenditures and development capital expenditures, that are not recognized measures under IFRS. These measures may not be comparable to similar

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measures reported by other gold producers. Non-GAAP financial performance measures should be considered together with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income Per Share

Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share are calculated by adjusting the net income as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income for the effects of certain non-recurring, unusual and other items that the Company believes are not reflective of the Company's underlying performance for the reporting period. Adjusted net income is calculated by adjusting net income for foreign currency translation gains or losses, realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative financial instruments, revaluation gain on the Yamana Transaction (defined below), impairment loss charges and reversals, environmental remediation, severance and transaction costs related to acquisitions, purchase price allocations to inventory, income and mining taxes adjustments as well as other items (which includes changes in estimates of asset retirement obligations at closed sites, gains and losses on the disposal of assets, self-insurance losses, multi-year donations and integration costs). Adjusted net income per share is calculated by dividing adjusted net income by the number of shares outstanding on a basic and diluted basis. The Company believes that these generally accepted industry measures are useful in that they allow for the evaluation of the results of continuing operations and in making comparisons between periods. Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share are intended to provide investors with information about the Company's continuing income generating capabilities from its core mining business, excluding the above adjustments, which are not reflective of operational performance. Management uses this measure to, and believes it is helpful to investors so they can, understand and monitor for the operating performance of the Company in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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The following table sets out the calculation of adjusted net income and adjusted net income per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022.

(thousands of United States dollars)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾ Restated	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾ Restated
Net income for the period — basic	\$178,606	\$ 66,679	\$ 2,322,318	\$476,144
Dilutive impact of cash settling LTIP	(1,915)	137	(4,831)	535
Net income for the period — diluted	\$176,691	\$ 66,816	\$ 2,317,487	\$476,679
Foreign currency translation gain	(6,492)	(15,479)	(2,258)	(27,761)
Realized and unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	34,010	162,374	1,038	174,463
Transaction costs and severance related to acquisitions	4,591	183	21,503	92,322
Revaluation gain on Yamana Transaction	—	—	(1,543,414)	—
Net loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	5,491	509	9,092	4,423
Other ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	5,152	3,785	3,175	1,624
Purchase price allocation to inventory ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	3,656	3,120	26,477	155,956
Income and mining taxes adjustments ^(iv)	(5,070)	1,302	(24,293)	(48,096)
Adjusted net income for the period — basic	\$219,944	\$222,473	\$ 813,638	\$829,075
Adjusted net income for the period — diluted	\$218,029	\$222,610	\$ 808,807	\$829,610
Net income per share — basic	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.15	\$ 4.78	\$ 1.10
Net income per share — diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.15	\$ 4.75	\$ 1.10
Adjusted net income per share — basic	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.92
Adjusted net income per share — diluted	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.92

Notes:

- (i) The Company finalized the purchase price allocation of Kirkland during the year ended December 31, 2022 and adjustments were made retrospectively back to the acquisition date of February 8, 2022 and the comparative amounts above have been adjusted accordingly. For more information please see Note 5 in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) Other adjustments are comprised of environmental remediation, integration costs and payments that relate to prior years that management considers are not reflective of the Company's underlying performance in the period.
- (iii) As part of the purchase price allocation in a business combination, the Company is required to determine the fair value of net assets acquired. The fair value of inventory acquired is estimated based on the selling cost less costs to be incurred plus a profit margin on those costs resulting in a fair value increase to the carrying value of inventories acquired. The revalued inventory sold during the three months ended September 30, 2023 resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$3.7 million (\$2.2 million after tax) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$26.5 million (\$15.9 million after tax). The revalued inventory sold during the three months ended September 30, 2022 resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$3.1 million (\$2.1 million after tax) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$156.0 million (\$108.0 million after tax). These non-cash fair value adjustments which increased the cost of inventory sold during the period and are not representative of ongoing operations, were normalized from net income per share.
- (iv) Income and mining taxes adjustments reflect items such as foreign currency translation recorded to the income and mining taxes expense, the impact of income and mining taxes on adjusted items, recognition of previously unrecognized capital losses, the result of income and mining taxes audits, impact of tax law changes and adjustments to prior period tax filings.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA is calculated by adjusting the net income as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income for finance costs, amortization of property, plant and mine development and income and mining tax expense line items as reported in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income.

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Adjusted EBITDA removes the effects of certain non-recurring, unusual and other items that the Company believes are not reflective of the Company's underlying performance for the reporting period. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting the EBITDA calculation for foreign currency translation gains or losses, realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivative financial instruments, revaluation gains and losses, impairment loss charges and reversals, environmental remediation, severance and transaction costs related to acquisitions, purchase price allocations to inventory, income and mining taxes adjustments as well as other items (which includes changes in estimates of asset retirement obligations at closed sites, gains and losses on the disposal of assets, self insurance losses, multi-year donations and integration costs).

The Company believes that these generally accepted industry measures are useful in that they allow for the evaluation of the cash generating capability of the Company to fund its working capital, capital expenditure and debt repayments. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are intended to provide investors with information about the Company's continuing cash generating capability from its core mining business, excluding the above adjustments, which are not reflective of operational performance. Management uses these measures to, and believes it is helpful to investors so they can, understand and monitor for the cash generating capability of the Company in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table sets out the calculation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022.

(thousands of United States dollars)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Net income for the period	\$178,606	\$ 66,679	\$ 2,322,318	\$ 476,144
Finance costs	35,704	19,278	94,989	62,892
Amortization of property, plant and mine development	414,994	283,486	1,100,215	809,021
Income and mining tax expense	92,706	149,310	360,833	376,367
EBITDA	722,010	518,753	3,878,355	1,724,424
Foreign currency translation gain	(6,492)	(15,479)	(2,258)	(27,761)
Realized and unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	34,010	162,374	1,038	174,463
Transaction costs and severance related to acquisitions	4,591	183	21,503	92,322
Revaluation gain on Yamana Transaction	—	—	(1,543,414)	—
Net loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	5,491	509	9,092	4,423
Other ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	5,152	3,785	3,175	1,624
Purchase price allocation to inventory ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	3,656	3,120	26,477	155,956
Income and mining taxes adjustments ^(iv)	(5,070)	1,302	(24,293)	(48,906)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$763,348	\$674,547	\$ 2,369,675	\$2,076,545

Notes:

- (i) The Company finalized the purchase price allocation of Kirkland during the year ended December 31, 2022 and adjustments were made retrospectively back to the acquisition date of February 8, 2022 and the comparative amounts above have been adjusted accordingly. For more information please see Note 5 in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) Other adjustments are comprised of environmental remediation, integration costs and payments that relate to prior years that management considers are not reflective of the Company's underlying performance in the period.
- (iii) As part of the purchase price allocation in a business combination, the Company is required to determine the fair value of net assets acquired. The fair value of inventory acquired is estimated based on the selling cost less costs to be incurred plus a profit margin on those costs resulting in a fair value increase to the carrying value of inventories acquired. The revalued inventory sold during the

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three months ended September 30, 2023 resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$3.7 million (\$2.2 million after tax) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$26.5 million (\$15.9 million after tax). The revalued inventory sold during the three months ended September 30, 2022 resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$3.1 million (\$2.1 million after tax) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, resulted in additional production costs of approximately \$156.0 million (\$108.0 million after tax). These non-cash fair value adjustments which increased the cost of inventory sold during the period and are not representative of ongoing operations, were normalized from net income per share.

- (iv) Income and mining taxes adjustments reflect items such as foreign currency translation recorded to the income and mining taxes expense, the impact of income and mining taxes on adjusted items, recognition of previously unrecognized capital losses, the result of income and mining taxes audits, impact of tax law changes and adjustments to prior period tax filings.

Free Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow before Changes in Non-Cash Components of Working Capital

Free cash flow is calculated by deducting additions to property, plant and mine development from the cash provided by operating activities line item as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows.

Free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital is calculated by excluding the effect of changes in non-cash components of working capital from free cash flow.

The Company believes that these generally accepted industry measures are useful in that they allow for the evaluation of the Company's ability to repay creditors and return cash to shareholders without relying on external sources of funding. Free cash flow and free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital also provide investors with information about the Company's financial position and its ability to generate cash to fund operational and capital requirements as well as return cash to shareholders. Management uses these measures in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS to, and believes it is helpful to investors so they can, understand and monitor the operating performance of the Company.

The following table sets out the calculation of free cash flow and free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022.

(thousands of United States dollars)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2023	2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 502,088	\$ 575,438	\$ 1,873,701	\$ 1,716,136
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(419,832)	(435,659)	(1,228,387)	(1,137,406)
Free Cash Flow	82,256	139,779	645,314	578,730
Changes in trade receivables	\$ (2,572)	\$ 24,295	\$ (8,037)	\$ (14,540)
Changes in income taxes	7,425	(47,834)	(81,980)	(4,503)
Changes in inventory	118,251	159,300	144,998	(8,742)
Changes in other current assets	6,099	(73,459)	94,984	44,406
Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	49,432	(72,905)	(51,427)	(97,950)
Changes in interest payable	(12,067)	(6,471)	(1,760)	(4,476)
Free cash flow before changes in non-cash components of working capital	<u>\$ 248,824</u>	<u>\$ 122,705</u>	<u>\$ 742,092</u>	<u>\$ 492,925</u>

Notes:

- (i) The Company finalized the purchase price allocation of Kirkland during the year ended December 31, 2022 and adjustments were

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made retrospectively to the acquisition date of February 8, 2022 and the comparative amounts above have been adjusted accordingly. For more information please see Note 5 in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Total Cash Costs per Ounce of Gold Produced and Minesite Costs per Tonne

The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced (also referred to as total cash costs per ounce) is reported on both a by-product basis (deducting by-product metal revenues from production costs) and co-product basis (without deducting by-product metal revenues). The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced is intended to provide information about the cash-generating capabilities of the Company's mining operations. Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis is calculated by adjusting production costs as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income (loss) for by-product revenues, inventory production costs, the impact of purchase price allocation in connection to the Merger (as defined below) or acquisitions to inventory accounting, realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs, operational care and maintenance costs due to COVID-19 and other adjustments, which include the costs associated with a 5% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Canadian Malartic complex, a 2% in-kind royalty paid respect of the Detour Lake mine, a 1.5% in-kind royalty paid respect of the Macassa mine, as well as smelting, refining and marketing charges and then dividing by the number of ounces of gold produced. Certain line items such as operational care and maintenance costs due to COVID-19 and realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs were previously classified as "other adjustments" and are now disclosed separately to provide additional detail on the reconciliation, allowing investors to better understand the impacts of such events on the cash operating costs per ounce and minesite costs per tonne. In addition, considering the nature of the fair value adjustment on inventory related to mergers and acquisitions and the use of the total cash costs per ounce measure to reflect the cash generating capabilities of the Company's operations, the calculation of total cash costs per ounce for the Detour, Macassa and Fosterville mines have been adjusted for this purchase price allocation in the comparative period data and for the Canadian Malartic complex in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023. The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a co-product basis is calculated in the same manner as the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis, except that no adjustment is made for by-product metal revenues. Accordingly, the calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a co-product basis does not reflect a reduction in production costs or smelting, refining and marketing charges associated with the production and sale of by-product metals. Management uses these measures to, and believes they are helpful to investors so investors can, understand and monitor the performance of the Company's mining operations. The Company believes that total cash costs per ounce is useful to help investors understand the costs associated with gold production and the economics of gold mining. As market prices for gold are quoted on a per ounce basis, using the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis measure allows management and investors to assess a mine's cash-generating capabilities at various gold prices. Management is aware, and investors should note, that these per ounce measures of performance can be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates and, in the case of total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis, by-product metal prices. Management compensates for these inherent limitations by using, and investors should also consider, these measures in conjunction with minesite costs per tonne as well as other data prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management also performs sensitivity analysis in order to quantify the effects of fluctuating metal prices and exchange rates. Investors should note that total cash costs per ounce are not reflective of all cash expenditures as they do not include income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments. These measures also does not include depreciation or amortization.

Agnico Eagle's primary business is gold production and the focus of its current operations and future development is on maximizing returns from gold production, with other metal production being incidental to the gold production process. Accordingly, all metals other than gold are considered by-products.

In this MD&A, unless otherwise indicated, total cash cost per ounce of gold produced is reported on a by-product basis. Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced is reported on a by-product basis because (i) the majority of the Company's revenues are from gold (ii) the Company mines ore, which contains gold, silver,

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zinc, copper and other metals, (iii) it is not possible to specifically assign all costs to revenues from the gold, silver, zinc, copper and other metals the Company produce (iv) it is a method used by management and the Board to monitor operations, and (v) many other gold producers disclose similar measures on a by-product rather than a co-product basis. Investors should also consider these measures in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Minesite costs per tonne are calculated by adjusting production costs as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income (loss) for inventory production costs, operational care and maintenance costs due to COVID-19, and other adjustments, and then dividing by tonnage of ore processed. As the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced can be affected by fluctuations in by-product metal prices and foreign exchange rates, management believes that minesite costs per tonne is useful measure for investors as it provides additional information regarding the performance of mining operations, eliminating the impact of varying production levels. Management also uses this measure to determine the economic viability of mining blocks. As each mining block is evaluated based on the net realizable value of each tonne mined, in order to be economically viable the estimated revenue on a per tonne basis must be in excess of the minesite costs per tonne. Management is aware, and investors should note, that this per tonne measure of performance can be affected by fluctuations in processing levels. This inherent limitation may be partially mitigated by using this measure in conjunction with production costs prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following tables set out a reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce of gold produced (on both a by-product basis and co-product basis) and minesite costs per tonne to production costs, exclusive of amortization, as presented in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income in accordance with IFRS.

Total Production Costs by Mine

<u>(thousands of United States dollars)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
LaRonde mine	\$ 66,477	\$ 83,911	\$ 170,153	\$ 163,701
LaRonde Zone 5 mine	18,715	18,066	62,702	51,932
LaRonde complex	85,192	101,977	232,855	215,633
Canadian Malartic complex ⁽ⁱ⁾	125,455	58,516	326,936	171,858
Goldex mine	28,805	26,297	84,800	79,044
Meliadine mine	89,210	71,830	249,221	236,895
Meadowbank complex	133,919	109,905	381,411	313,989
Kittila mine	58,569	51,622	155,200	154,388
Detour Lake mine	106,396	113,736	333,214	371,130
Macassa mine	35,864	33,533	112,368	98,848
Fosterville mine	27,539	34,214	99,969	170,518
Pinos Altos mine	40,147	34,513	107,778	106,922
Creston Mascota mine	—	644	—	1,743
La India mine	28,315	20,286	72,056	55,476
Production costs per the condensed interim consolidated statements of income	<u>\$759,411</u>	<u>\$657,073</u>	<u>\$2,155,808</u>	<u>\$1,976,444</u>

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Reconciliation of Production Costs to Total Cash Costs per Ounce of Gold Produced by Mine and Reconciliation of Production Costs to Minesite Costs per Tonne by Mine

(thousands of United States dollars, except as noted)

LaRonde mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	49,303		63,573		167,471		221,858	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 66,477	\$ 1,348	\$ 83,911	\$ 1,320	\$ 170,153	\$ 1,016	\$ 163,701	\$ 738
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(16,200)	(328)	(28,982)	(452)	(2,666)	(16)	2,691	12
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	317	6	2,052	32	2,165	13	1,440	6
Other adjustments ^(v)	4,178	85	3,986	63	14,081	84	10,827	49
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 54,772	\$ 1,111	\$ 60,967	\$ 963	\$ 183,733	\$ 1,097	\$ 178,659	\$ 805
By-product metal revenues	(11,627)	(236)	(11,916)	(190)	(41,316)	(247)	(47,777)	(215)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 43,145	\$ 875	\$ 49,051	\$ 773	\$ 142,417	\$ 850	\$ 130,882	\$ 590

LaRonde mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	365		416		1,101		1,293	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 66,477	\$ 182	\$ 83,911	\$ 202	\$ 170,153	\$ 155	\$ 163,701	\$ 127
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 89,228	C\$ 244	C\$ 109,561	C\$ 264	C\$ 228,662	C\$ 208	C\$ 210,893	C\$ 163
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(19,881)	(54)	(37,841)	(91)	(1,455)	(1)	372	—
Other adjustments (C\$) ^(v)	(2,752)	(8)	(2,328)	(6)	(9,195)	(9)	(9,205)	(7)
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 66,595	C\$ 182	C\$ 69,392	C\$ 167	C\$ 218,012	C\$ 198	C\$ 202,060	C\$ 156

LaRonde Zone 5 mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	15,193		19,048		53,412		54,310	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 18,715	\$ 1,232	\$ 18,066	\$ 948	\$ 62,702	\$ 1,174	\$ 51,932	\$ 956
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	134	9	(16)	(1)	(127)	(2)	799	15
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	106	7	478	25	722	13	335	6
Other adjustments ^(v)	753	49	33	2	1,864	35	82	2
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 19,708	\$ 1,297	\$ 18,561	\$ 974	\$ 65,161	\$ 1,220	\$ 53,148	\$ 979
By-product metal revenues	(152)	(10)	(35)	(1)	(698)	(13)	(154)	(3)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 19,556	\$ 1,287	\$ 18,526	\$ 973	\$ 64,463	\$ 1,207	\$ 52,994	\$ 976

LaRonde Zone 5 mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	262		295		894		865	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 18,715	\$ 71	\$ 18,066	\$ 61	\$ 62,702	\$ 70	\$ 51,932	\$ 60
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 25,082	C\$ 96	C\$ 23,505	C\$ 80	C\$ 84,347	C\$ 94	C\$ 66,532	C\$ 77
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	234	—	160	—	(175)	—	1,259	1
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 25,316	C\$ 96	C\$ 23,665	C\$ 80	C\$ 84,172	C\$ 94	C\$ 67,791	C\$ 78

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LaRonde complex Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	64,496		82,621		220,883		276,168	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 85,192	\$ 1,321	\$ 101,977	\$ 1,234	\$ 232,855	\$ 1,054	\$ 215,633	\$ 781
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(16,066)	(249)	(28,998)	(351)	(2,793)	(13)	3,490	13
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	423	7	2,530	31	2,887	13	1,775	6
Other adjustments ^(v)	4,931	76	4,019	49	15,945	73	10,909	39
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 74,480	\$ 1,155	\$ 79,528	\$ 963	\$ 248,894	\$ 1,127	\$ 231,807	\$ 839
By-product metal revenues	(11,779)	(183)	(11,951)	(145)	(42,014)	(190)	(47,931)	(173)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 62,701	\$ 972	\$ 67,577	\$ 818	\$ 206,880	\$ 937	\$ 183,876	\$ 666

LaRonde complex Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	627		711		1,995		2,158	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 85,192	\$ 136	\$ 101,977	\$ 143	\$ 232,855	\$ 117	\$ 215,633	\$ 100
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 114,310	C\$ 182	C\$ 133,066	C\$ 187	C\$ 313,009	C\$ 157	C\$ 277,425	C\$ 128
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(19,647)	(31)	(37,681)	(53)	(1,630)	(1)	1,631	1
Other adjustments (C\$) ^(v)	(2,752)	(4)	(2,328)	(3)	(9,195)	(5)	(9,205)	(4)
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 91,911	C\$ 147	C\$ 93,057	C\$ 131	C\$ 302,184	C\$ 151	C\$ 269,851	C\$ 125

Canadian Malartic complex Per Ounce of Gold Produced⁽ⁱ⁾	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	177,243		75,262		435,683		242,957	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 125,455	\$ 708	\$ 58,516	\$ 777	\$ 326,936	\$ 750	\$ 171,858	\$ 707
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	6,994	39	(2,445)	(32)	7,532	17	422	2
Purchase price allocation to inventory ^(iv)	(3,626)	(20)	—	—	(26,447)	(61)	—	—
Other adjustments ^(v)	15,414	87	6,737	90	40,631	94	22,851	94
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 144,237	\$ 814	\$ 62,808	\$ 835	\$ 348,652	\$ 800	\$ 195,131	\$ 803
By-product metal revenues	(1,551)	(9)	(1,067)	(15)	(4,758)	(11)	(3,972)	(16)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 142,686	\$ 805	\$ 61,741	\$ 820	\$ 343,894	\$ 789	\$ 191,159	\$ 787

Canadian Malartic complex Per Tonne⁽ⁱ⁾	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	4,911		2,484		12,055		7,295	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 125,455	\$ 26	\$ 58,516	\$ 24	\$ 326,936	\$ 27	\$ 171,858	\$ 24
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 168,339	C\$ 34	C\$ 75,515	C\$ 30	C\$ 440,001	C\$ 36	C\$ 218,224	C\$ 30
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	9,569	2	(2,980)	(1)	10,820	1	694	—
Purchase price allocation to inventory(C\$) ^(iv)	(3,904)	(1)	—	—	(34,555)	(3)	—	—
Other adjustments (C\$) ^(v)	20,081	4	8,705	4	53,505	5	28,933	4
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 194,085	C\$ 39	C\$ 81,240	C\$ 33	C\$ 469,771	C\$ 39	C\$ 247,851	C\$ 34

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Goldex mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	35,880		33,889		107,619		105,211	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 28,805	\$ 803	\$ 26,297	\$ 776	\$ 84,800	\$ 788	\$ 79,044	\$ 751
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	439	12	6	—	(16)	—	694	7
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	207	6	909	27	1,419	13	638	6
Other adjustments ^(v)	47	1	60	2	149	1	155	1
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 29,498	\$ 822	\$ 27,272	\$ 805	\$ 86,352	\$ 802	\$ 80,531	\$ 765
By-product metal revenues	(13)	—	(10)	(1)	(38)	—	(31)	—
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 29,485	\$ 822	\$ 27,262	\$ 804	\$ 86,314	\$ 802	\$ 80,500	\$ 765
Goldex mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	756		710		2,215		2,192	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 28,805	\$ 38	\$ 26,297	\$ 37	\$ 84,800	\$ 38	\$ 79,044	\$ 36
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 38,656	C\$ 51	C\$ 34,381	C\$ 48	C\$ 114,142	C\$ 52	C\$ 101,552	C\$ 46
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	625	1	101	1	(35)	—	1,016	1
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 39,281	C\$ 52	C\$ 34,482	C\$ 49	C\$ 114,107	C\$ 52	C\$ 102,568	C\$ 47
Meliadine mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	89,707		91,201		267,856		269,477	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 89,210	\$ 994	\$ 71,830	\$ 788	\$ 249,221	\$ 930	\$ 236,895	\$ 879
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(2,334)	(26)	(1,601)	(18)	12,518	47	(1,640)	(6)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	299	3	758	8	(64)	—	(1,437)	(5)
Other adjustments ^(v)	59	1	80	1	46	—	243	1
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 87,234	\$ 972	\$ 71,067	\$ 779	\$ 261,721	\$ 977	\$ 234,061	\$ 869
By-product metal revenues	(138)	(1)	(167)	(2)	(477)	(2)	(572)	(3)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 87,096	\$ 971	\$ 70,900	\$ 777	\$ 261,244	\$ 975	\$ 233,489	\$ 866
Meliadine mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	470		401		1,407		1,282	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 89,210	\$ 190	\$ 71,830	\$ 179	\$ 249,221	\$ 177	\$ 236,895	\$ 185
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 119,181	C\$ 254	C\$ 91,628	C\$ 229	C\$ 333,896	C\$ 237	C\$ 300,553	C\$ 235
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(2,555)	(6)	(1,286)	(3)	17,051	12	(1,002)	(1)
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 116,626	C\$ 248	C\$ 90,342	C\$ 226	C\$ 350,947	C\$ 249	C\$ 299,551	C\$ 234

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Meadowbank complex Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	116,555		122,994		322,440		279,457	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 133,919	\$ 1,149	\$ 109,905	\$ 894	\$ 381,411	\$ 1,183	\$ 313,989	\$ 1,124
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	9,165	78	6,231	50	2,463	8	12,302	44
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	115	1	(1,084)	(9)	(3,502)	(11)	(4,758)	(17)
Operational care & maintenance due to COVID-19 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,436)	(6)
Other adjustments ^(v)	101	1	(27)	—	50	—	13	—
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 143,300	\$ 1,229	\$ 115,025	\$ 935	\$ 380,422	\$ 1,180	\$ 320,110	\$ 1,145
By-product metal revenues	(573)	(4)	(687)	(5)	(2,121)	(7)	(1,569)	(5)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 142,727	\$ 1,225	\$ 114,338	\$ 930	\$ 378,301	\$ 1,173	\$ 318,541	\$ 1,140
Meadowbank complex Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	1,077		1,031		2,905		2,816	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 133,919	\$ 124	\$ 109,905	\$ 107	\$ 381,411	\$ 131	\$ 313,989	\$ 112
Production costs (C\$)	C\$ 179,597	C\$ 167	C\$ 139,317	C\$ 135	C\$ 509,982	C\$ 176	C\$ 398,445	C\$ 141
Inventory adjustments (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	12,457	11	8,799	9	3,599	1	16,696	6
Operational care and maintenance due to COVID-19 (C\$) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,793)	—
Minesite operating costs (C\$)	C\$ 192,054	C\$ 178	C\$ 148,116	C\$ 144	C\$ 513,581	C\$ 177	C\$ 413,348	C\$ 147
Kittila mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	59,408		61,901		173,230		172,223	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 58,569	\$ 986	\$ 51,622	\$ 834	\$ 155,200	\$ 896	\$ 154,388	\$ 896
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(2,439)	(41)	(2,464)	(40)	305	2	(6,419)	(37)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	(788)	(13)	3,076	50	(2,346)	(14)	5,296	31
Other adjustments ^(v)	(20)	(1)	18	—	(1,293)	(7)	111	1
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 55,322	\$ 931	\$ 52,252	\$ 844	\$ 151,866	\$ 877	\$ 153,376	\$ 891
By-product metal revenues	(51)	(1)	(52)	(1)	(213)	(2)	(219)	(2)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 55,271	\$ 930	\$ 52,200	\$ 843	\$ 151,653	\$ 875	\$ 153,157	\$ 889
Kittila mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	527		487		1,440		1,504	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 58,569	\$ 111	\$ 51,622	\$ 106	\$ 155,200	\$ 108	\$ 154,388	\$ 103
Production costs (€)	€ 53,071	€ 101	€ 50,526	€ 104	€ 144,073	€ 100	€ 143,984	€ 96
Inventory adjustments (€) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(960)	(2)	(1,932)	(4)	(128)	—	(4,861)	(4)
Minesite operating costs (€)	€ 52,111	€ 99	€ 48,594	€ 100	€ 143,945	€ 100	€ 139,123	€ 92

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Detour Lake mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	152,762		175,487		483,971		471,445	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 106,396	\$ 696	\$ 113,736	\$ 648	\$ 333,214	\$ 688	\$ 371,130	\$ 787
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	3,705	24	4,621	26	3,537	7	(8,012)	(17)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	(1,530)	(10)	—	—	4,565	10	—	—
Purchase price allocation to inventory ^(iv)	—	—	(3,120)	(18)	—	—	(71,957)	(152)
Other adjustments ^(v)	7,063	47	6,799	39	24,048	50	18,388	39
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 115,634	\$ 757	\$ 122,036	\$ 695	\$ 365,364	\$ 755	\$ 309,549	\$ 657
By-product metal revenues	(288)	(2)	(736)	(4)	(1,475)	(3)	(2,956)	(7)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 115,346	\$ 755	\$ 121,300	\$ 691	\$ 363,889	\$ 752	\$ 306,593	\$ 650

Detour Lake mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	5,630		6,505		18,827		16,294	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 106,396	\$ 19	\$ 113,736	\$ 17	\$ 333,214	\$ 18	\$ 371,130	\$ 23
Production costs (CS)	CS 142,461	CS 25	CS 148,903	CS 23	CS 448,014	CS 24	CS 476,142	CS 29
Inventory adjustments (CS) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(8,125)	(1)	6,808	1	4,747	—	(9,059)	(1)
Purchase price allocation to inventory (CS) ^(iv)	—	—	(4,809)	(1)	—	—	(92,317)	(6)
Other adjustments (CS) ^(v)	8,339	1	8,938	2	28,485	2	23,687	2
Minesite operating costs (CS)	CS 142,675	CS 25	CS 159,840	CS 25	CS 481,246	CS 26	CS 398,453	CS 24

Macassa mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	46,792		51,775		167,951		137,525	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 35,864	\$ 766	\$ 33,533	\$ 648	\$ 112,368	\$ 669	\$ 98,848	\$ 719
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1,870	40	599	12	397	2	(548)	(4)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	334	7	—	—	2,283	14	—	—
Purchase price allocation to inventory ^(iv)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,326)	(75)
Other adjustments ^(v)	1,376	30	1,634	31	6,133	37	2,922	21
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 39,444	\$ 843	\$ 35,766	\$ 691	\$ 121,181	\$ 722	\$ 90,896	\$ 661
By-product metal revenues	(107)	(2)	(89)	(2)	(483)	(3)	(276)	(2)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 39,337	\$ 841	\$ 35,677	\$ 689	\$ 120,698	\$ 719	\$ 90,620	\$ 659

Macassa mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	112		75		311		210	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 35,864	\$ 320	\$ 33,533	\$ 447	\$ 112,368	\$ 361	\$ 98,848	\$ 470
Production costs (CS)	CS 48,508	CS 435	CS 43,781	CS 588	CS 151,744	CS 488	CS 126,822	CS 605
Inventory adjustments (CS) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2,834	25	1,047	14	758	2	(319)	(2)
Purchase price allocation to inventory (CS) ^(iv)	—	—	(120)	(2)	—	—	(13,248)	(63)
Other adjustments (CS) ^(v)	1,754	16	2,090	28	8,045	26	3,747	19
Minesite operating costs (CS)	CS 53,096	CS 476	CS 46,798	CS 628	CS 160,547	CS 516	CS 117,002	CS 559

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Fosterville mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	59,790		81,801		228,161		249,693	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 27,539	\$ 461	\$ 34,214	\$ 418	\$ 99,969	\$ 438	\$ 170,518	\$ 683
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1,093	18	1,424	18	(1,792)	(8)	(5,385)	(22)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	1,101	18	—	—	1,778	8	—	—
Purchase price allocation to inventory ^(iv)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(73,674)	(295)
Other adjustments ^(v)	7	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 29,740	\$ 497	\$ 35,638	\$ 436	\$ 100,001	\$ 438	\$ 91,459	\$ 366
By-product metal revenues	(119)	(2)	(88)	(1)	(397)	(1)	(401)	(1)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 29,621	\$ 495	\$ 35,550	\$ 435	\$ 99,604	\$ 437	\$ 91,058	\$ 365

Fosterville mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore milled (thousands of tonnes)	144		172		468		385	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 27,539	\$ 191	\$ 34,214	\$ 199	\$ 99,969	\$ 214	\$ 170,518	\$ 443
Production costs (A\$)	A\$ 42,194	A\$ 291	A\$ 52,840	A\$ 306	A\$ 150,656	A\$ 322	A\$ 241,880	A\$ 627
Inventory adjustments (A\$) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1,818	13	2,178	13	(2,539)	(6)	(7,231)	(19)
Purchase price allocation to inventory (A\$) ^(iv)	—	—	(2,329)	(14)	—	—	(104,507)	(268)
Minesite operating costs (A\$)	A\$ 44,012	A\$ 304	A\$ 52,689	A\$ 305	A\$ 148,117	A\$ 316	A\$ 130,142	A\$ 340

Pinos Altos mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	25,386		23,041		71,679		71,231	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 40,147	\$ 1,581	\$ 34,513	\$ 1,498	\$ 107,778	\$ 1,504	\$ 106,922	\$ 1,501
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1,225	48	360	16	1,738	24	(1,796)	(25)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	(922)	(36)	(156)	(7)	(2,065)	(29)	(703)	(10)
Other adjustments ^(v)	324	13	298	13	902	13	923	13
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 40,774	\$ 1,606	\$ 35,015	\$ 1,520	\$ 108,353	\$ 1,512	\$ 105,346	\$ 1,479
By-product metal revenues	(7,527)	(296)	(5,171)	(225)	(19,754)	(276)	(16,516)	(232)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 33,247	\$ 1,310	\$ 29,844	\$ 1,295	\$ 88,599	\$ 1,236	\$ 88,830	\$ 1,247

Pinos Altos mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore processed (thousands of tonnes)	450		378		1,215		1,128	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 40,147	\$ 89	\$ 34,513	\$ 91	\$ 107,778	\$ 89	\$ 106,922	\$ 95
Inventory and other adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(1,984)	(4)	360	1	(327)	(1)	(1,796)	(2)
Minesite operating costs	\$ 38,163	\$ 85	\$ 34,873	\$ 92	\$ 107,451	\$ 88	\$ 105,126	\$ 93

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Creston Mascota mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	141		538		550		2,179	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 644	\$ 1,197	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,743	\$ 800
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	—	—	(30)	(57)	—	—	(57)	(26)
Other adjustments ^(v)	—	—	15	27	—	—	63	29
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 629	\$ 1,167	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,749	\$ 803
By-product metal revenues	—	—	12	21	—	—	(128)	(59)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 641	\$ 1,188	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,621	\$ 744

Creston Mascota mine Per Tonne^(vi)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore processed (thousands of tonnes)	—		—		—		—	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 644	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,743	\$ —
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	—	—	(30)	—	—	—	(57)	—
Other adjustments ^(v)	—	—	(614)	—	—	—	(1,686)	—
Minesite operating costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

La India mine Per Ounce of Gold Produced	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Gold production (ounces)	22,269		16,285		56,423		58,003	
	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)	(thousands)	(\$ per ounce)
Production costs	\$ 28,315	\$ 1,271	\$ 20,286	\$ 1,246	\$ 72,056	\$ 1,277	\$ 55,476	\$ 956
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(2,319)	(103)	(721)	(44)	447	8	1,411	25
Other adjustments ^(v)	139	6	150	9	402	7	523	9
Cash operating costs (co-product basis)	\$ 26,135	\$ 1,174	\$ 19,715	\$ 1,211	\$ 72,905	\$ 1,292	\$ 57,410	\$ 990
By-product metal revenues	(395)	(18)	(240)	(15)	(1,117)	(20)	(1,399)	(24)
Cash operating costs (by-product basis)	\$ 25,740	\$ 1,156	\$ 19,475	\$ 1,196	\$ 71,788	\$ 1,272	\$ 56,011	\$ 966

La India mine Per Tonne	Three Months Ended September 30, 2023		Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2023		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Tonnes of ore processed (thousands of tonnes)	970		1,045		2,510		3,964	
	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)	(thousands)	(\$ per tonne)
Production costs	\$ 28,315	\$ 29	\$ 20,286	\$ 19	\$ 72,056	\$ 29	\$ 55,476	\$ 14
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(2,319)	(2)	(721)	—	447	—	1,411	—
Minesite operating costs	\$ 25,996	\$ 27	\$ 19,565	\$ 19	\$ 72,503	\$ 29	\$ 56,887	\$ 14

Notes:

- (i) The information set out in this table reflects the Company's 50% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex up to and including March 30, 2023 and 100% interest thereafter.
- (ii) Under the Company's revenue recognition policy, revenue from contracts with customers is recognized upon the transfer of control over metals sold to the customer. As the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced are calculated on a production basis, an inventory adjustment is made to reflect the portion of production not yet recognized as revenue.
- (iii) This adjustment reflects the costs associated with the temporary suspension of mining activities at the Company's mine sites in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and includes primarily payroll and other incidental costs associated with maintaining the sites and properties, and payroll costs associated with employees who were not working during the period of reduced or suspended operations. These expenses also include payroll costs of employees who could not work following the period of temporary suspension or reduced operations due to the Company's effort to prevent or curtail community transmission of COVID-19. These costs were previously classified as "other adjustments" and have now been disclosed separately to provide additional detail on the reconciliation, allowing investors to better understand the impact of such events on the total cash costs per ounce and minesite cost per tonne.

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- (iv) On February 8, 2022, the Company completed the Merger and this adjustment reflects the fair value allocated to inventory at the Detour Lake, Macassa, and Fosterville mines as part of the purchase price allocation. On March 31, 2023, the Company completed Yamana Transaction and this adjustment reflects the fair value allocated to inventory on Canadian Malartic complex as part of the purchase price allocation.
- (v) Other adjustments consists of costs associated with a 5% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Canadian Malartic complex, a 2% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Detour Lake mine, a 1.5% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Macassa mine, smelting, refining, and marketing charges to production costs.
- (vi) The Creston Mascota mine's cost calculations per tonne for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 excludes approximately \$0.6 and \$1.7 million of production costs, incurred during the period, respectively, following the ceasing of mining activities at the Bravo pit during the third quarter of 2020.

All-in Sustaining Costs per Ounce of Gold Produced

AISC per ounce of gold produced (also referred to as all-in sustaining cost per ounce) on a by-product basis is used to reflect the Company's total sustaining expenditures of producing and selling an ounce of gold while maintaining the Company's current operations. AISC per ounce is calculated as the aggregate of total cash costs on a by-product basis, sustaining capital expenditures (including capitalized exploration), general and administrative expenses (including stock options), lease payments related to sustaining assets and reclamation expenses, and then dividing by the number of ounces of gold produced. These additional costs reflect the additional expenditures that are required to be made to maintain current production levels. AISC per ounce of gold produced on a co-product basis is calculated in the same manner as the AISC per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis, except that the total cash costs on a co-product basis are used, meaning no adjustment is made for by-product metal revenues. Management is aware, and investors should note, that these per ounce measures of performance can be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and, in the case of AISC per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis, by-product metal prices. Management compensates for these inherent limitations by using these measures in conjunction with minesite costs per tonne as well as other data prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Company believes AISC per ounce is useful to help investors understand the costs associated with producing gold, assessing operating performance and the ability to generate free cashflow and overall value. Investors should note that AISC per ounce is not reflective of all cash expenditures as it does not include income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments. This measure also does not include depreciation or amortization. In this MD&A, unless otherwise indicated, AISC per ounce of gold produced is reported on a by-product basis.

The World Gold Council ("WGC") is a non-regulatory market development organization for the gold industry. Although the WGC is not a mining industry regulatory organization, it has worked closely with its member companies to develop relevant non-GAAP measures. The Company follows the guidance on all-in sustaining costs released by the WGC in November 2018. Adoption of the all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced measure is voluntary and, notwithstanding the Company's adoption of the WGC's guidance, all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced reported by the Company may not be comparable to data reported by other gold producers. The Company believes that this measure provides helpful information about operating performance. However, this non-GAAP measure should be considered together with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS as it is not necessarily indicative of operating costs or cash flow measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following tables set out a reconciliation of production costs to the Company's use of the non-GAAP measure all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022 on both a by-product basis (deducting by-product metal revenues from production costs) and co-product basis (without deducting by-product metal revenues).

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Reconciliation of Production Costs to All-in Sustaining Costs per Ounce of Gold Produced

(United States dollars per ounce of gold produced, except where noted)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Production costs per the condensed interim consolidated statements of income (thousands of United States dollars)	\$759,411	\$657,073	\$2,155,808	\$1,976,444
Gold production (ounces)	850,429	816,794	2,536,445	2,335,569
Production costs per ounce of adjusted gold production	\$ 893	\$ 804	\$ 850	\$ 846
Adjustments:				
Inventory adjustments ⁽ⁱ⁾	2	(27)	10	(2)
Purchase price allocation to inventory ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(4)	(4)	(10)	(67)
Realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs	(1)	7	2	—
Other ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	34	24	33	24
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced (co-product basis)	\$ 924	\$ 804	\$ 885	\$ 801
By-product metal revenues	(26)	(25)	(28)	(32)
Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced (by-product basis)	\$ 898	\$ 779	\$ 857	\$ 769
Adjustments:				
Sustaining capital expenditures (including capitalized exploration)	248	252	234	214
General and administrative expenses (including stock option expense)	45	61	53	71
Non-cash reclamation provision and sustaining leases ^(iv)	19	14	18	13
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced (by-product basis)	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,067
By-product metal revenues	26	25	28	32
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced (co-product basis)	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,131	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,099

Notes:

- (i) Under the Company's revenue recognition policy, revenue from contracts with customers is recognized upon the transfer of control over metals sold to the customer. As the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced are calculated on a production basis, an inventory adjustment is made to reflect the portion of production not yet recognized as revenue.
- (ii) On February 8, 2022, the Company completed the Merger and this adjustment reflects the fair value allocated to inventory at the Detour Lake, Macassa and Fosterville mines as part of the purchase price allocation. On March 31, 2023, the Company completed Yamana Transaction and this adjustment reflects the fair value allocated to inventory on Canadian Malartic complex as part of the purchase price allocation.
- (iii) Other adjustments consists of costs associated with a 5% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Canadian Malartic complex, a 2% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Detour Lake mine, a 1.5% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Macassa mine, smelting, refining and marketing charges to production costs.
- (iv) Sustaining leases are lease payments related to sustaining assets.

Operating Margin

Operating margin is not a recognized measure under IFRS and this data may not be comparable to data reported by other gold producers. The Company believes that operating margin is a useful measure that reflects the operating performance associated with the ongoing production and sale of gold and by-product metals without allocating company-wide overhead (including exploration and corporate development expenses, amortization of property, plant and mine development, general and administrative expenses, finance costs, gain and losses on derivative financial instruments, environmental remediation costs, foreign currency translation gains and losses, other expenses and income and mining tax expenses). This measure is calculated by deducting production costs from revenue from mining operations. In order to reconcile operating margin to net income as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the company adds the following items to the operating margin: Income and mining taxes expense; other expenses (income); care and maintenance expenses; foreign currency translation (gain) loss; environmental remediation costs; gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments; finance costs; general and administrative expenses; amortization of property, plant and mine development; exploration and corporate development expenses; revaluation gains

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and impairment losses (reversals). Management uses this measure internally for planning purposes and to forecast future operating results. The Company believes that operating margin is a useful measure that reflects the operating performance of the Company with the ongoing production and sale of gold and by-product metals without allocating company-wide overhead. This measure is intended to provide investors with additional information about the Company's underlying operating results and should be evaluated in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS. See *Summary of Operations Key Performance Indicators*.

Sustaining Capital Expenditures and Development Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are classified into sustaining capital expenditures and development capital expenditures. Sustaining capital expenditures are expenditures incurred during the production phase to sustain and maintain the existing assets so they can achieve constant expected levels of production. This measure includes expenditures on assets so that they retain their existing productive capacity as well as expenditures that enhance performance and reliability of the operations. Development capital expenditures are expenditures incurred at new projects and expenditures at existing operations that are undertaken with the intention to increase net present value through higher production levels or extensions of mine life above the current plans. Management uses these measures in the capital allocation process and to assess the effectiveness of its investments. Management believes these measures are useful so investors can assess the purpose and effectiveness of the capital expenditures split between sustaining and development in each reporting period. Management believes that the distinction between sustaining and development capital expenditures is useful to investors as sustaining capital expenditures are a key component in the calculation of AISC per ounce. While the Company follows the WGC guidance in its classification of capital expenditures into sustaining or development, the classification between sustaining and development capital expenditures does not have a standardized definition in accordance with IFRS and other companies may classify expenditures in a different manner.

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(thousands of United States dollars)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
LaRonde mine	17,937	24,890	50,938	66,674
LaRonde Zone 5 mine	3,462	1,669	6,884	6,986
Canadian Malartic complex ⁽ⁱ⁾	21,549	23,199	72,219	50,279
Goldex mine	6,476	4,814	14,936	18,000
Meliadine mine	23,241	17,509	54,031	42,694
Meadowbank complex	29,101	21,392	100,356	45,563
Hope Bay mine	—	—	147	3,604
Kittila mine	10,733	11,478	33,026	34,296
Detour Lake mine	68,680	68,898	182,642	155,514
Macassa mine	13,597	7,216	29,141	20,740
Fosterville mine	10,057	14,513	25,324	36,818
Pinos Altos mine	6,442	6,137	23,099	18,168
La India mine	23	5,041	100	7,170
Sustaining capital expenditures	211,298	206,756	592,843	506,506
LaRonde mine	10,701	15,773	32,461	42,959
LaRonde Zone 5 mine	7,485	3,703	18,832	10,404
Canadian Malartic complex ⁽ⁱ⁾	39,141	33,815	119,080	85,902
Goldex mine	3,514	8,315	21,641	21,371
Akasaba mine	7,990	—	27,065	—
Meliadine mine	37,736	37,280	92,890	72,785
Meadowbank complex	—	277	—	1,387
Amaruq Underground Project	47	16,710	357	50,392
Hope Bay mine	1,099	7,167	4,298	9,135
Kittila mine	5,045	11,342	26,287	36,846
Detour Lake mine	41,568	44,988	106,233	116,248
Macassa mine	23,036	20,736	75,109	64,177
Fosterville mine	13,798	11,217	36,202	30,970
Pinos Altos mine	594	6,258	5,080	20,067
La India mine	—	1,471	—	5,791
Other	3,374	2,263	5,829	4,786
Development capital expenditures	195,128	221,315	571,364	573,220
Total capital expenditures	406,426	428,071	1,164,207	1,079,726
Working capital adjustments	13,406	7,588	64,180	57,680
Additions to property, plant and mine development per the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flow	419,832	435,659	1,228,387	1,137,406

Note:

- (i) The information set out in this table reflects the Company's 50% interest in the Canadian Malartic complex up to and including March 30, 2023 and 100% interest thereafter.