

Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

(Prepared in accordance with International
Financial Reporting Standards)



AGNICO EAGLE

MANAGEMENT REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (“Agnico Eagle” or the “Company”) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Company’s Board, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company’s management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. In making this assessment, the Company’s management used the criteria outlined by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued in 2013. Based on its assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report that appears herein.

Toronto, Canada
February 12, 2026

By /s/ AMMAR AL-JOUNDI

Ammar Al-Joundi
President and Chief Executive Officer

By /s/ JAMIE PORTER

Jamie Porter
*Executive Vice-President, Finance and
Chief Financial Officer*

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the “PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 12, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the account or disclosure to which it relates.

Impairment assessment for Goodwill

Description of the Matter

At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of goodwill was \$4,157.7 million. As required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, an entity assesses at least annually, or at any time if an indicator of impairment exists, whether there has been an impairment loss in the carrying value. As part of an impairment test, the Company calculates the estimated recoverable value of its CGU or group of CGUs, requiring management to make assumptions that can be complex, subjective and require the input of specialists with respect to discount rate, future gold price, production levels, future operating and capital costs, and net asset value (“NAV”) multiple. The Company discloses these judgements, estimates and assumptions in respect of impairment in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements and the results of their analysis in Note 24.

This matter was identified as a critical audit matter due to the subjectivity, involvement of specialists and management judgement associated to the assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount for certain CGUs.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

Our procedures included obtaining an understanding, evaluating the design, and testing the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's impairment process. Our procedures also included, among other things, involving valuation specialists to evaluate the discount rate against current industry and economic trends, comparing future gold prices against market data including a range of analyst forecasts, comparing NAV multiples, where applicable, to the market information including analyst estimates, considering the characteristics of the assets, and performing sensitivity analyses over certain assumptions to assess the impact on the recoverable amounts. We tested the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of underlying data used in the Company's models.

We involve our mining specialists in assisting in evaluating the methods and assumptions used by management's specialist to estimate production levels. We also involve our mining specialist in evaluating the methods and assumptions employed by management's specialist to develop operating and capital cost inputs that form the basis of the cash flow estimates.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1983.

Toronto, Canada
February 12, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Agnico Eagle Mines Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the "COSO criteria"). In our opinion, Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (the "Company") maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes and our report dated February 12, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
February 12, 2026

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(thousands of United States dollars, except share amounts)

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 20)	\$ 2,866,053	\$ 926,431
Inventories (Note 7)	1,698,830	1,510,716
Income taxes recoverable	9,435	26,432
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Notes 6 and 21)	34,428	1,348
Other current assets (Note 8A)	385,196	340,354
Total current assets	4,993,942	2,805,281
Non-current assets:		
Goodwill (Notes 23 and 24)	4,157,672	4,157,672
Property, plant and mine development (Note 9)	22,850,540	21,466,499
Investments (Notes 6 and 10)	1,508,252	612,889
Deferred income and mining tax asset (Note 25)	17,821	29,198
Other assets (Note 8B)	943,064	915,479
Total assets	\$34,471,291	\$29,987,018
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 11)	\$ 1,033,444	\$ 823,412
Share based liabilities (Note 17)	31,722	27,290
Income taxes payable	1,226,347	372,197
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 14)	–	90,000
Reclamation provision (Note 12)	144,537	58,579
Lease obligations (Note 13)	30,480	40,305
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Notes 6 and 21)	5,676	100,182
Total current liabilities	2,472,206	1,511,965
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term debt (Note 14)	196,271	1,052,956
Reclamation provision (Note 12)	1,318,476	1,026,628
Lease obligations (Note 13)	94,719	98,921
Share based liabilities (Note 17)	23,921	12,505
Deferred income and mining tax liabilities (Note 25)	5,373,013	5,162,249
Other liabilities (Note 15)	250,221	288,894
Total liabilities	9,728,827	9,154,118
EQUITY		
Common shares (Note 16):		
Outstanding – 500,768,400 common shares issued, less 721,800 shares held in trust	18,699,862	18,675,660
Stock options (Notes 16 and 17)	166,775	172,145
Retained earnings	5,463,906	2,026,242
Other reserves (Note 18)	411,921	(41,147)
Total equity	24,742,464	20,832,900
Total liabilities and equity	\$34,471,291	\$29,987,018
Commitments and contingencies (Note 27)		

On behalf of the Board:


Ammar Al-Joundi, Director


Jeffrey Parr, Director

See accompanying notes

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
REVENUES		
Revenues from mining operations (Note 19)	\$11,907,851	\$ 8,285,753
COSTS, INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Production ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,340,684	3,086,080
Exploration and corporate development	206,684	219,610
Amortization of property, plant and mine development (Note 9)	1,645,297	1,514,076
General and administrative	235,947	207,450
Finance costs (Note 14)	91,145	126,738
(Gain) loss on derivative financial instruments (Note 21)	(223,960)	155,819
Impairment reversal (Note 24)	(229,000)	—
Foreign currency translation (gain) loss	(25,654)	9,383
Care and maintenance	69,802	60,574
Other income and expenses (Note 22)	92,995	84,468
Income before income and mining taxes	6,703,911	2,821,555
Income and mining taxes expense (Note 25)	2,242,450	925,974
Net income for the year	\$ 4,461,461	\$ 1,895,581
Net income per share – basic (Note 16)	\$ 8.89	\$ 3.79
Net income per share – diluted (Note 16)	\$ 8.86	\$ 3.78
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.60

Note:

(i) Exclusive of amortization, which is shown separately.

See accompanying notes

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(thousands of United States dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income for the year	\$4,461,461	\$1,895,581
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net income:		
Derivative financial instruments (Note 18):		
Reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to net income	1,176	1,176
	1,176	1,176
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to net income:		
Pension benefit obligations:		
Remeasurement loss on pension benefit obligations	(2,704)	(2,254)
Income tax impact	43	46
Equity securities (Note 18):		
Net change in fair value of equity securities	790,066	56,944
Income tax impact	(110,975)	–
	676,430	54,736
Other comprehensive income for the year	677,606	55,912
Comprehensive income for the year	\$5,139,067	\$1,951,493

See accompanying notes

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Shares Outstanding		Stock Options	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2023	497,299,441	\$18,334,869	\$201,755	\$ 22,074	\$ 963,172	\$ (98,955)	\$19,422,915
Net income	–	–	–	–	1,895,581	–	1,895,581
Other comprehensive (loss) income	–	–	–	–	(2,208)	58,120	55,912
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	1,893,373	58,120	1,951,493
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity securities to retained earnings (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	312	(312)	–
Transactions with owners:							
Shares issued under employee stock option plan (Notes 16 and 17A)	3,402,181	237,979	(39,447)	–	–	–	198,532
Stock options (Notes 16 and 17A)	–	–	9,837	–	–	–	9,837
Shares issued under incentive share purchase plan (Note 17B)	801,645	55,467	–	–	–	–	55,467
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	2,015,963	126,089	–	–	–	–	126,089
Normal Course Issuer Bid (“NCIB”) (Note 16)	(1,749,086)	(64,898)	–	(22,074)	(32,915)	–	(119,887)
Dividends declared (\$1.60 per share)	–	–	–	–	(797,700)	–	(797,700)
Restricted Share Unit plan (“RSU”), Performance Share Unit plan (“PSU”) and Long Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”) (Notes 16 and 17C, D)	(40,639)	(13,846)	–	–	–	–	(13,846)
Balance at December 31, 2024	501,729,505	\$18,675,660	\$172,145	\$ –	\$2,026,242	\$ (41,147)	\$20,832,900
Net income	–	–	–	–	4,461,461	–	4,461,461
Other comprehensive (loss) income	–	–	–	–	(2,661)	680,267	677,606
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	4,458,800	680,267	5,139,067
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity securities to retained earnings, net of tax (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	227,199	(227,199)	–
Transactions with owners:							
Shares issued under employee stock option plan (Notes 16 and 17A)	1,366,407	91,194	(15,445)	–	–	–	75,749
Stock options (Notes 16 and 17A)	–	–	10,075	–	–	–	10,075
Shares issued under incentive share purchase plan (Note 17B)	466,302	63,501	–	–	–	–	63,501
Shares issued under dividend reinvestment plan	609,505	74,840	–	–	–	–	74,840
NCIB (Note 16)	(4,114,150)	(161,648)	–	–	(445,451)	–	(607,099)
Dividends declared (\$1.60 per share)	–	–	–	–	(802,884)	–	(802,884)
RSU, PSU and LTIP (Notes 16 and 17C, D)	(10,969)	(43,685)	–	–	–	–	(43,685)
Balance at December 31, 2025	500,046,600	\$18,699,862	\$166,775	\$ –	\$5,463,906	\$ 411,921	\$24,742,464

See accompanying notes

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(thousands of United States dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year	\$ 4,461,461	\$ 1,895,581
Add (deduct) adjusting items:		
Amortization of property, plant and mine development (Note 9)	1,645,297	1,514,076
Deferred income and mining taxes (Note 25)	162,158	213,845
Unrealized (gain) loss on currency and commodity derivatives (Note 21)	(127,585)	142,396
Unrealized gain on warrants (Note 21)	(111,203)	(20,383)
Stock-based compensation (Note 17)	97,545	77,404
Impairment reversal (Note 24)	(229,000)	–
Foreign currency translation (gain) loss	(25,654)	9,383
Other	139,797	48,566
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Income taxes	886,371	259,327
Inventories	(160,744)	(208,300)
Other current assets	(43,969)	1,166
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	122,639	27,831
Cash provided by operating activities	6,817,113	3,960,892
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property, plant and mine development (Note 9)	(2,418,200)	(1,817,949)
Purchase of O3 Mining, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired (Note 5)	(121,960)	–
Contributions for acquisition of mineral assets	(14,972)	(16,296)
Purchase of equity securities and other investments	(447,494)	(183,021)
Proceeds from sale of equity securities and other investments	402,720	–
Other investing activities	1,611	10,152
Cash used in investing activities	(2,598,295)	(2,007,114)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Credit Facility (Note 14)	–	600,000
Repayment of Credit Facility (Note 14)	–	(600,000)
Repayment of Term Loan Facility (Note 14)	–	(600,000)
Repayment of Senior Notes (Note 14)	(950,000)	(100,000)
Debt financing and extinguishment costs (Note 14)	(8,245)	(3,544)
Repayment of lease obligations	(36,043)	(47,319)
Dividends paid	(728,077)	(671,655)
Repurchase of common shares (Notes 16 and 17)	(682,890)	(169,357)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (Note 17A)	75,749	198,532
Common shares issued (Note 16)	42,363	37,012
Cash used in financing activities	(2,287,143)	(1,356,331)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7,947	(9,664)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	1,939,622	587,783
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	926,431	338,648
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 2,866,053	\$ 926,431
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	\$ 46,875	\$ 103,692
Income and mining taxes paid	\$ 1,177,927	\$ 474,028

See accompanying notes

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (“Agnico Eagle” or the “Company”) is principally engaged in the production and sale of gold, as well as related activities such as exploration and mine development. The Company’s mining operations are located in Canada, Australia, Finland and Mexico and the Company has exploration activities in Canada, Europe, Latin America, Australia and the United States. Agnico Eagle is a public company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada with its head and registered office located at 145 King Street East, Suite 400, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2Y7. The Company’s common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”). Agnico Eagle sells its gold production into the world market.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Unless otherwise stated, references to “LaRonde”, “Canadian Malartic”, “Meadowbank” and “Goldex” are to the Company’s operations at the LaRonde complex, the Canadian Malartic complex, the Meadowbank complex and the Goldex complex, respectively. The LaRonde complex consists of the mining, milling and processing operations at the LaRonde mine and the mining operations at the LaRonde Zone 5 mine (“LZ5”). The Canadian Malartic complex consists of the mining, milling and processing operations at the Canadian Malartic mine and the mining operations at the Odyssey mine. The Meadowbank complex consists of the milling and processing operations at the Meadowbank mine and the mining operations at the Amaruq open pit and underground mines. The Goldex complex consists of the mining, milling and processing operations at the Goldex mine and the mining operations at the Akasaba West open pit mine (the “Akasaba West mine”). References to other operations are to the relevant mines, projects or properties, as applicable.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Agnico Eagle have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) on February 12, 2026.

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost method except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Agnico Eagle and its consolidated subsidiaries. All intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses and gains or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated where Agnico Eagle has the ability to exercise control. Control of an investee exists when Agnico Eagle is exposed to variable returns from the Company’s involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement is defined as an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control and is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. These consolidated financial statements include the Company’s interests in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations from the date that joint control commenced. The Company accounts for its interest in Minas de San Nicolas, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (“MSN”), the entity which holds the San Nicolas copper-zinc project, as a joint operation. Under the joint venture shareholders agreement that governs the project, a wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary of Agnico must subscribe for a 50% interest in MSN for \$580.0 million. This amount will be contributed as study and development costs are incurred by MSN,

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

though 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 affiliates, except in certain circumstances of default.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) *Foreign Currency Translation*

The functional currency of the Company, for each subsidiary and for joint arrangements, is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of all of the Company's operations is the US dollar.

Once the Company determines the functional currency of an entity, it is not changed unless there is a significant change in the relevant underlying transactions, events and circumstances.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company translates foreign currency balances as follows:

- monetary items are translated at the closing rate in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date the fair value was measured; and
- revenue and expense items are translated using the average exchange rate during the period.

B) *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

The Company's cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term investments in money market instruments with remaining maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments in what it believes are high quality securities issued by government agencies, financial institutions and major corporations and attempts to limit the amount of credit exposure by diversifying its holdings. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

C) *Inventories*

Inventories consist of ore stockpiles, concentrates, doré bars and supplies. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value ("NRV"). Cost is determined using the weighted average basis and includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of inventories include direct costs of materials and labour related directly to mining and processing activities, including production phase stripping costs, amortization of property, plant and mine development directly involved in the related mining and production process, amortization of any stripping costs previously capitalized and directly attributable overhead costs. When interruptions to production occur, an adjustment is made to the costs included in inventories, such that they reflect normal capacity. Abnormal costs are expensed in the period they are incurred.

The current portion of ore stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories is determined based on the amounts expected to be processed within the next 12 months. Ore stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories not expected to be processed or used within the next 12 months are classified as long-term.

NRV is estimated by calculating the net selling price less costs to be incurred in converting the relevant inventories to saleable product and delivering it to a customer. Costs to complete are based on management's best estimate as at the consolidated balance sheet date. An NRV impairment may be reversed in a subsequent period if the circumstances that triggered the impairment no longer exist.

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D) *Financial Instruments*

The Company's financial assets and liabilities (financial instruments) include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans receivable, equity securities, share purchase warrants, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt and derivative financial instruments. Financial instruments are recorded at fair value and classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). Subsequent to initial recognition, cash and cash equivalents, loans receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Other financial instruments are recorded at fair value subsequent to initial recognition.

Equity Securities

The Company's equity securities consist primarily of investments in common shares of entities in the mining industry recorded using trade date accounting. On initial recognition of an equity investment, the Company may irrevocably elect to measure the investment at FVOCI where changes in the fair value of equity securities are permanently recognized in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. The realized gain or loss is reclassified from other comprehensive income to retained earnings when the asset is derecognized. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments (primarily option and forward contracts) to manage exposure to fluctuations in by-product metal prices, diesel fuel, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and may use such means to manage exposure to certain input costs.

The Company recognizes all derivative financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements at fair value and they are classified based on contractual maturity. Derivative instruments are recorded at fair value at the balance sheet date, with changes in fair value recognized in the gain or loss on derivative financial instruments line item in the consolidated statements of income (FVPL).

The Company also holds share purchase warrants of certain publicly traded entities where it has an investment in equity securities. Share purchase warrants are accounted for as derivative financial instruments and presented as part of investments in the consolidated balance sheets.

E) *Goodwill*

Goodwill is recognized in a business combination if the cost of the acquisition exceeds the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is then allocated to the cash generating unit ("CGU") or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

The Company performs goodwill impairment tests on an annual basis in the fourth quarter of each year. In addition, the Company assesses for indicators of impairment at each reporting period-end and, if an indicator of impairment is identified, goodwill is tested for impairment at that time. If the carrying value of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill is assigned exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Goodwill impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of income and they are not subsequently reversed.

The recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is measured as the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal.

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F) *Mining Properties, Plant and Equipment and Mine Development Costs*

Mining Properties

The cost of mining properties includes the fair value attributable to proven and probable mineral reserves and mineral resources acquired in a business combination or asset acquisition, underground mine development costs, deferred stripping, capitalized exploration and evaluation costs and capitalized borrowing costs.

Significant payments related to the acquisition of land and mineral rights are capitalized as mining properties at cost. If a mineable ore body is discovered, such costs are amortized to income when commercial production commences, using the units-of-production method, based on estimated proven and probable mineral reserves and the mineral resources included in the current life of mine plan. If no mineable ore body is discovered, such costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined that the property has no future economic value. Cost components of a specific project that are included in the capital cost of the asset include salaries and wages directly attributable to the project, supplies and materials used in the project and incremental overhead costs that can be directly attributable to the project.

Assets under construction are not amortized until the earlier of the end of the construction period or once commercial production is achieved. Upon achieving the production stage, the capitalized construction costs are transferred to the appropriate category within property, plant and mine development. The estimated fair value attributed to certain mineral resources at the time of the acquisition is not subject to depreciation until the resources are considered in use, which is the point at which they are incorporated into the current life of mine ("LOM") plan.

Plant and Equipment

Expenditures for new facilities and improvements that can extend the useful lives of existing facilities are capitalized as plant and equipment at cost. The cost of an item of plant and equipment includes: its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and the estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located other than costs that arise as a consequence of having used the item to produce inventories during the period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statements of income when the asset is derecognized.

Amortization of an asset begins when the asset is in the location and condition necessary for it to operate in the manner intended by management. Amortization ceases at the earlier of the date the asset is classified as held for sale or the date the asset is derecognized. Assets under construction are not amortized until the earlier of the end of the construction period or once commercial production is achieved. Amortization is charged according to either the units-of-production method or on a straight-line basis, according to the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. Amortization does not cease when an asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully amortized; however, under the units-of-production method of amortization, the amortization charge can be zero when there is no production. The amortization method applied to an asset is reviewed at least annually.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on the lesser of the estimated mine lives as determined by proven and probable mineral reserves and the mineral resources included in the current life of mine plan and the estimated useful life of the asset. Remaining mine lives at December 31, 2025 range from an estimated 3 to 27 years.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The following table sets out the useful lives of certain assets:

	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildings	5 to 27 years
Leasehold Improvements	15 years
Software and IT Equipment	1 to 10 years
Furniture and Office Equipment	3 to 5 years
Machinery and Equipment	1 to 27 years

Mine Development Costs

Mine development costs incurred after the commencement of commercial production are capitalized when they are expected to have a future economic benefit. Activities that are typically capitalized include costs incurred to build shafts, drifts, ramps and access corridors which enables the Company to extract ore underground.

The Company records amortization on underground mine development costs on a units-of-production basis based on the estimated tonnage of proven and probable mineral reserves and the mineral resources included in the current life of mine plan of the identified component of the ore body. The units-of-production method defines the denominator as the total tonnage of proven and probable mineral reserves and the mineral resources included in the current life of mine plan.

Deferred Stripping

In open pit mining operations, it is necessary to remove overburden and other waste materials to access ore from which minerals can be extracted economically. The process of mining overburden and waste materials is referred to as stripping.

During the development stage of the mine, stripping costs are capitalized as part of the cost of building, developing and constructing the mine and are amortized once the mine has entered the production stage.

During the production stage of a mine, stripping costs are recorded as a part of the cost of inventories unless these costs are expected to provide a future economic benefit and, in such cases, are capitalized to property, plant and mine development.

Production stage stripping costs provide a future economic benefit when:

- It is probable that the future economic benefit (e.g., improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Company;
- The Company can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved; and
- The costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

Capitalized production stage stripping costs are amortized over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an explicitly or implicitly identified asset;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the contract term; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease obligation at the commencement date of the lease (e.g. the date the underlying asset is available for use).

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease obligations. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the initial amount of lease obligations recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease obligations measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease obligations is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease obligations is remeasured if there is a modification such as a change in the lease term, a change in the fixed lease payments, changes based on an index or rate or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in the property, plant and mine development line item on the consolidated balance sheets and lease obligations in the lease obligations line item on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease obligations for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option, for leases related to low value assets, or for leases with variable lease payments. Payments on short-term leases, leases of low value assets and leases with variable payment amounts are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income.

H) Development Stage Expenditures

Development stage expenditures are costs incurred to obtain access to mineral reserves or mineral resources and provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering, transporting and storing the minerals. The development stage of a mine commences when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined. Costs that are directly attributable to mine development are capitalized as property, plant and mine development to the extent that they are necessary to bring the property to commercial production.

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Abnormal costs are expensed as incurred. Indirect costs are included only if they can be directly attributed to the area of interest. General and administrative costs are capitalized as part of the development expenditures when the costs are directly attributed to a specific mining development project.

Commercial Production

A mine construction project is considered to have entered the production stage when the mine construction assets are available for use. In determining whether mine construction assets are considered available for use, the criteria considered include, but are not limited to, the following:

- completion of a reasonable period of testing mine plant and equipment;
- ability to produce minerals in saleable form (within specifications); and
- ability to sustain ongoing production of minerals.

When a mine construction project moves into the production stage, amortization commences, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases and expenditures are either capitalized to inventories or expensed as incurred. Exceptions include costs incurred for additions or improvements to property, plant and mine development and open-pit stripping activities.

I) Impairment and Impairment Reversal of Long-lived Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that long-lived assets other than goodwill may be impaired. If an indicator of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated in order to determine if any impairment loss is required. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, assets are grouped at the CGU level for the purpose of assessing the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the CGU over its recoverable amount. If the CGU includes goodwill, the impairment loss related to a CGU is first allocated to goodwill and the remaining loss is allocated to the remaining long-lived assets of the CGU based on their carrying amounts. Impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of income in the period in which they occur.

Impairment charges on long-lived assets, excluding goodwill, are reversed when updated estimates or significant changes in assumptions indicate that the CGU's recoverable amount has increased since the impairment was recognized. If an indicator of impairment reversal has been identified, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated in order to determine if any impairment reversal is required. A reversal is recognized to the extent the recoverable amount of the asset exceeds its carrying amount. The amount of the reversal is limited to the difference between the current carrying amount and the amount which would have been the carrying amount had the earlier impairment not been recognized and amortization of that carrying amount had continued. The impairment reversal is allocated on a pro-rata basis to the existing long-lived assets of the CGU based on their carrying amounts. Impairment reversals are recorded in the consolidated statements of income in the period in which they occur.

J) Reclamation Provisions

Asset retirement obligations ("AROs") arise from the acquisition, development and construction of mining properties and plant and equipment due to government controls and regulations that protect the environment on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. The major parts of the carrying amount of AROs relate to tailings and heap leach pad closure and rehabilitation, demolition of buildings and mine facilities, ongoing water treatment and ongoing care and maintenance of closed mines. The Company recognizes an ARO at the time the environmental disturbance occurs or a constructive obligation is determined to exist based on the Company's best estimate of the timing and amount of expected cash flows expected to be incurred. When the ARO provision

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

is recognized, the corresponding cost is capitalized to the related item of property, plant and mine development. Reclamation provisions that result from disturbance in the land to extract ore in the current period is included in the cost of inventories.

The timing of the actual environmental remediation expenditures is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating licence conditions and the environment in which the mine operates. Reclamation provisions are measured at the expected value of future cash flows discounted to their present value using a risk-free interest rate. AROs are adjusted each period to reflect the passage of time (accretion). Accretion expense is recorded in finance costs each period. Upon settlement of an ARO, the Company records a gain or loss if the actual cost differs from the carrying amount of the ARO. Settlement gains or losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

Expected cash flows are updated to reflect changes in facts and circumstances. The principal factors that can cause expected cash flows to change are the construction of new processing facilities, changes in the quantities of material in mineral reserves and mineral resources and a corresponding change in the life of mine plan, changing ore characteristics that impact required environmental protection measures and related costs, changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment.

Each reporting period, provisions for AROs are remeasured to reflect any changes to significant assumptions, including the amount and timing of expected cash flows, inflation expectations and risk-free interest rates. Changes to the reclamation provision resulting from changes in estimate are added to or deducted from the cost of the related asset, except where the reduction of the reclamation provision exceeds the carrying value of the related assets in which case the asset is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Environmental remediation liabilities (“ERLs”) are differentiated from AROs in that ERLs do not arise from environmental contamination in the normal operation of a long-lived asset or from a legal or constructive obligation to treat environmental contamination resulting from the acquisition, construction or development of a long-lived asset. The Company is required to recognize a liability for obligations associated with ERLs arising from past acts. ERLs are measured by discounting the expected related cash flows using a risk-free interest rate. The Company prepares estimates of the timing and amount of expected cash flows when an ERL is incurred. Each reporting period, the Company assesses cost estimates and other assumptions used in the valuation of ERLs to reflect events, changes in circumstances and new information available. Changes in these cost estimates and assumptions have a corresponding impact on the value of the ERL. Any change in the value of ERLs results in a corresponding charge or credit to the consolidated statements of income. Upon settlement of an ERL, the Company records a gain or loss if the actual cost differs from the carrying amount of the ERL in the consolidated statements of income.

K) Stock-based Compensation

The Company offers stock-based compensation awards (the employee stock option plan, incentive share purchase plan, restricted share unit plan and performance share unit plan) to certain employees, officers and directors of the Company.

Employee Stock Option Plan (“ESOP”)

The Company’s ESOP provides for the granting of options to directors, officers, employees and service providers to purchase common shares. Options have exercise prices equal to the market price on the day prior to the date of grant. The fair value of these options is recognized in the consolidated statements of income or in the consolidated balance sheets if capitalized as part of property, plant and mine development over the applicable

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

vesting period as a compensation cost. Any consideration paid by employees on exercise of options or purchase of common shares is credited to share capital.

Fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, which requires the Company to estimate the expected volatility of the Company's share price and the expected life of the stock options. Limitations with existing option valuation models and the inherent difficulties associated with estimating these variables create difficulties in determining a reliable single measure of the fair value of stock option grants. The cost is recorded over the vesting period of the award to the same expense category as the award recipient's payroll costs and the corresponding entry is recorded in equity. Equity-settled awards are not remeasured subsequent to the initial grant date. The dilutive impact of stock option grants is factored into the Company's reported diluted net income per share. The stock option expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate, estimated based on expected employee turnover.

Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") Plan

The RSU plan is open to directors and certain employees, including senior executives, of the Company. Common shares are purchased and held in a trust until the RSU has vested. The cost is recorded over the vesting period of the award to the same expense category as the award recipient's payroll costs. The cost of the RSUs is recorded within equity until settled. Equity-settled awards are not remeasured subsequent to the initial grant date.

Performance Share Unit ("PSU") Plan

The PSU plan is open to senior executives of the Company. PSUs are subject to vesting requirements based on specific performance measurements by the Company. PSUs awarded to eligible executives are settled in cash. They are measured at fair value at the grant date. The fair value of the estimated number of PSUs awarded that are expected to vest is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the vesting period of the PSUs with a corresponding amount recorded to share-based liabilities until the liability is settled through a cash payment. At each reporting date and on settlement, the share-based liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recorded as compensation expense.

L) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Gold and Silver

The Company sells gold and silver to customers in the form of bullion and doré bars.

The Company recognizes revenue from these sales when control of the gold or silver has transferred to the customer. This is generally at the point in time when the gold or silver is credited to the metal account of the customer. Once the gold or silver has been credited to the customer's metal account, the customer has legal title to, physical possession of, and the risks and rewards of ownership of, the gold or silver; therefore, the customer is able to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the gold or silver.

Under certain contracts with customers, the transfer of control may occur when the gold or silver is in transit from the mine to the refinery. At this point in time, the customer has legal title to and the risk and rewards of ownership of, the gold or silver; therefore, the customer is able to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the gold or silver.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when control of the gold or silver is transferred to the customer.

Generally, all of the gold and silver in the form of doré bars recovered in the Company's milling process is sold in the period in which it is produced.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Metal Concentrates

The Company sells concentrate from certain of its mines to third-party smelter customers. These concentrates predominantly contain zinc and copper, along with quantities of gold and silver.

The Company recognizes revenue from these concentrate sales when control of the concentrate has transferred to the customer, which is the point in time that the concentrate is delivered to the customer. Upon delivery, the customer has legal title to, physical possession of, and the risks and rewards of ownership of, the concentrate. The customer is also committed to accept and pay for the concentrates once delivered; therefore, the customer is able to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the concentrate.

The final prices for metals contained in the concentrate are generally determined based on the prevailing spot market metal prices on a specific future date, which is established as of the date the concentrate is delivered to the customer. Upon transfer of control at delivery, the Company measures revenue under these contracts based on forward prices at the time of delivery and the most recent determination of the quantity of contained metals less smelting and refining charges charged by the customer. This reflects the best estimate of the transaction price expected to be received at final settlement. A receivable is recognized for this amount and subsequently measured at fair value to reflect variability associated with the embedded derivative for changes in the market metal prices. These changes in the fair value of the receivable are adjusted through revenue from other sources at each subsequent financial statement date.

Under certain contracts with customers, the sale of gold contained in copper concentrate occurs once the metal has been processed into refined gold and is sold separately similar to the gold and silver doré bar terms described above. The transaction price for the sale of gold contained in concentrate is determined based on the spot market price upon delivery and provisional pricing does not apply.

M) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are the costs incurred in the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or in the process of obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits. Exploration expenditures typically include costs associated with prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore. Evaluation expenditures are the costs incurred to establish the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral deposits identified through exploration activities or by acquisition.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred unless it can be demonstrated that the project will generate future economic benefit. When it is determined that a project can generate future economic benefit, the costs are capitalized in the property, plant and mine development line item in the consolidated balance sheets.

The exploration and evaluation phase ends when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral is demonstrable.

N) Income Taxes

Current and deferred tax expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax expense is based on substantively enacted statutory tax rates and laws at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax basis of such assets and liabilities measured using tax rates

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

and laws that are substantively enacted at the consolidated balance sheet date and effective for the reporting period when the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred taxes are not recognized in the following circumstances:

- where a deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill;
- where a deferred tax asset or liability arises on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither net income nor taxable profits; and
- for temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses and tax credits carried forward and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized except as noted above.

At each reporting period, previously unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed to determine whether it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

New Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements* (“IFRS 18”) replacing IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and is to be applied retrospectively, with early adoption permitted. The Company continues to assess the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2024, the IASB issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (“IFRS 9” and “IFRS 7”). The IFRS 9 amendments provide clarification on the date of initial recognition or derecognition of financial liabilities, including financial liabilities that are settled in cash using an electronic payment system, whereas the IFRS 7 amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI. These amendments are effective for periods commencing on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company expects that the additional disclosure requirements under the IFRS 7 amendments will be applicable and continues to assess the impact, if any, of the IFRS 9 amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are reasonable; however, actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The key areas where significant judgments, estimates and assumptions have been made are summarized below.

Impairment and Impairment Reversals

The Company evaluates each asset or CGU (excluding goodwill, which is assessed for impairment annually regardless of indicators and is not eligible for impairment reversals) in each reporting period to determine if any indicators of impairment

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

or impairment reversal exist. The Company considers both external and internal sources of information for indications of potential impairment or impairment reversal. When completing an impairment or impairment reversal test, the Company calculates the estimated recoverable amount of CGUs, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to items such as future production levels, future operating and capital costs, long-term commodity prices, future foreign exchange rates, discount rates, amounts of recoverable reserves, mineral resources and exploration potential and closure and environmental remediation costs. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, particularly in circumstances where there is limited operating history of the asset or CGU. Judgment is also required in determining the appropriate valuation method for mineralization, ascribing anticipated economics to mineralization in cases where only limited or no comprehensive economic study has been completed and selection of an appropriate NAV multiple. Therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will have an impact on these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets or CGUs. Accordingly, it is possible that some or the entire carrying amount of the assets or CGUs may be further impaired or the impairment charge reversed with the impact recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates and Life of Mine Plans

Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates of the amount of ore that can be extracted from the Company's mining properties. The estimates are based on information compiled by "qualified persons" as defined under the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). An analysis relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the ore body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs, geological and metallurgical assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body and foreign exchange rates. Estimates of the quantities of proven and probable mineral reserves and mineral resources form the basis for our life of mine plans, which are used for several important business and accounting purposes, including:

- The carrying value of the Company's property, plant and mine development and goodwill may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows;
- Amortization charges in the consolidated statements of income may change where such charges are determined using the units-of-production method or where the useful life of the related assets change;
- Capitalized stripping costs recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as either part of mining properties or as part of inventories or charged to income may change due to changes in the ratio of ore to waste extracted;
- The classification of the Company's stockpiles as current or non-current may be affected due to changes in the nature and size of the ore body and changes in life of mine plans;
- Reclamation provisions may change where changes to the mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities; and
- Estimated production levels and future operating and capital costs are derived from the life of mine plans based on Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, and these estimates form key inputs in determining recoverable amounts for CGUs in impairment tests of goodwill and other non-current assets

Reclamation Provisions

Environmental remediation costs will be incurred by the Company at the end of the operating life of the Company's mining properties. Management assesses its reclamation provision each reporting period and when new information becomes available. The ultimate environmental remediation costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including estimates of the extent and costs of reclamation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rate and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future

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4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

actual expenditures differing from the amount of the current provision. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established that would affect future financial results. The reclamation provision at each reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future environmental remediation costs required.

Income and Mining Taxes

Management is required to make estimates regarding the tax basis of assets and liabilities and related deferred income and mining tax assets and liabilities, amounts recorded for uncertain tax positions, the measurement of income and mining tax expense and estimates of the timing of repatriation of income. Several of these estimates require management to make assessments of future taxable profit and, if actual results are significantly different than the Company's estimates, the ability to realize any deferred income and mining tax assets recorded on the consolidated balance sheets could be affected.

Joint Arrangements

Judgment is required to determine when the Company has joint control of a contractual arrangement, which requires a continuous assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. Judgment is also continually required to classify a joint arrangement as either a joint operation or a joint venture when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle. Classifying the arrangement requires the Company to assess its rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Company considers the legal form of the separate vehicle, the terms of the contractual arrangement and other relevant facts and circumstances. This assessment often requires significant judgment, and a different conclusion on joint control, or whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may have a material impact on the accounting treatment.

5. ACQUISITION

Acquisition of O3 Mining Inc.

On December 12, 2024, the Company entered into a definitive support agreement with O3 Mining Inc. ("O3 Mining"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to offer to acquire, directly or indirectly, by way of take-over bid all of the outstanding common shares of O3 Mining at C\$1.67 per share in cash (the "O3 Offer"). On January 23, 2025, the Company, indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary, took-up and acquired 110,424,431 common shares of O3 Mining under the O3 Offer for aggregate consideration of C\$184.4 million. The Company also extended the O3 Offer until February 3, 2025 to allow remaining shareholders of O3 Mining to tender to the O3 Offer. On February 3, 2025, the Company, indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary, took up and acquired an additional 4,360,806 O3 Shares during the extension period of the O3 Offer, resulting in an aggregate of 114,785,237 O3 Shares being taken up and acquired under the O3 Offer, representing approximately 95.6% of the outstanding O3 Shares on an undiluted basis, for aggregate consideration of C\$191.7 million. On March 18, 2025, O3 Mining and one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries amalgamated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) which resulted in the Company owning 100% of the O3 Shares.

The acquisition was accounted for by the Company as an asset acquisition and transaction costs associated with the acquisition totaling \$2.5 million were capitalized to the mining properties acquired separately from the purchase price allocation set out below. The aggregate purchase consideration for the acquired assets, net of the assumed liabilities was as follows:

Cash paid for acquisition	\$138,272
Total purchase price to allocate	\$138,272

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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December 31, 2025

5. ACQUISITION (Continued)

In an asset acquisition, the purchase consideration is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values. The following table sets out the allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,312
Other current assets	1,213
Property, plant and mine development	123,810
Investments	11,597
Accounts payable, accruals and other liabilities	(8,767)
Long-term debt	(4,760)
Lease obligations	(1,069)
Other liabilities	(64)
Total assets acquired, net of liabilities assumed	\$138,272

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

For items that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing their classification at the end of each reporting period.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

The following table sets out the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2025 using the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Trade receivables (Notes 8A and 19)	\$ –	\$ 18,690	\$ –	\$ 18,690
Equity securities (FVOCI) (Note 10)	1,348,545	74,954	–	1,423,499
Share purchase warrants (FVPL) (Note 10)	–	84,753	–	84,753
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 21)	–	34,428	–	34,428
Total financial assets	\$1,348,545	\$212,825	\$ –	\$1,561,370
Financial liabilities:				
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 21)	–	5,676	–	5,676
Total financial liabilities	\$ –	\$ 5,676	\$ –	\$ 5,676

The following table sets out the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2024 using the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Trade receivables (Notes 8A and 19)	\$ –	\$ 7,646	\$ –	\$ 7,646
Equity securities (FVOCI) (Note 10)	526,726	32,439	–	559,165
Share purchase warrants (FVPL) (Note 10)	–	53,724	–	53,724
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 21)	–	1,348	–	1,348
Total financial assets	\$526,726	\$ 95,157	\$ –	\$621,883
Financial liabilities:				
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Note 21)	–	100,182	–	100,182
Total financial liabilities	–	\$100,182	–	\$100,182

Valuation Techniques

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables from provisional invoices for concentrate sales are valued using quoted forward rates derived from observable market data based on the month of expected settlement (classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy) (Notes 8A and 19).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

Equity securities

Equity securities representing shares of publicly traded entities are recorded at fair value using quoted market prices (classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy). Equity securities representing shares of non-publicly traded entities are recorded at fair value using external broker-dealer quotations corroborated by option pricing models (classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy) (Note 10).

Derivative Financial Instruments and Warrants

The Company holds share purchase warrants of certain publicly traded entities. Share purchase warrants are accounted for as derivative financial instruments and are presented as part of investments on the consolidated balance sheets. Derivative financial instruments classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are recorded at fair value using external broker-dealer quotations corroborated by option pricing models or option pricing models that utilize a variety of inputs that are a combination of quoted prices and market-corroborated inputs (Notes 10 and 21).

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured and Recognized at Fair Value

Long-term debt is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2025 at amortized cost. The fair value of long-term debt is determined by applying a discount rate, reflecting the credit spread based on the Company's credit rating to future related cash flows which is categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. As at December 31, 2025, the Company's long-term debt had a fair value of \$179.7 million (2024 – \$1,097.3 million) (Note 14).

The committed subscription proceeds for the San Nicolás project are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2025 at amortized cost. The fair value of the San Nicolás liability is determined by discounting the minimum unavoidable obligation under the joint venture shareholders' agreement between Agnico Eagle and Teck at a discount rate that reflects the Company's credit rating. The fair value of the San Nicolás liability is not materially different from the carrying amount as the difference between the discount rate used at the initial recognition date and the current market rates at December 31, 2025 is not material (Note 15).

Non-current loans receivable and other receivables are included in the other assets line item on the consolidated balance sheets at amortized cost. The fair value of loans and other receivables is the present value of future cash inflows discounted at a market interest rate. The fair value of these financial assets is not materially different from the carrying amounts as at December 31, 2025 (Note 8B).

7. INVENTORIES

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Ore in stockpiles and on leach pads	\$ 465,311	\$ 330,723
Concentrates and doré bars	292,746	255,516
Supplies	940,773	924,477
Total current inventories	\$1,698,830	\$1,510,716
Non-current ore in stockpiles and on leach pads (Note 8B)	871,803	819,294
Total inventories	\$2,570,633	\$2,330,010

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there was no charge recorded within production costs to reduce the carrying value of inventories to their net realizable value (December 31, 2024 – \$3.7 million).

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

8. OTHER ASSETS

A) Other Current Assets

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Federal, provincial and other sales taxes receivable	\$178,685	\$155,548
Prepaid expenses	140,040	124,566
Trade receivables (Note 19)	18,690	7,646
Short term investments	8,856	7,306
Other	38,925	45,288
Total other current assets	\$385,196	\$340,354

B) Other Assets

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Non-current ore in stockpiles and on leach pads (Note 7)	\$871,803	\$819,294
Non-current prepaid expenses	43,346	58,438
Non-current loans receivable	9,203	12,039
Investment in associate	7,086	12,361
Other	11,626	13,347
Total other assets	\$943,064	\$915,479

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND MINE DEVELOPMENT

	Mining Properties	Plant and Equipment	Mine Development Costs	Total
As at December 31, 2023	\$ 9,899,508	\$ 7,269,861	\$ 4,052,536	\$ 21,221,905
Additions	429,239	486,746	1,096,341	2,012,326
Disposals	(9,328)	(33,458)	–	(42,786)
Amortization	(715,100)	(751,404)	(258,442)	(1,724,946)
Transfers between categories	–	495,419	(495,419)	–
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 9,604,319	\$ 7,467,164	\$ 4,395,016	\$ 21,466,499
Additions	870,372	444,343	1,544,116	2,858,831
Impairment reversal (Note 24)	229,000	–	–	229,000
Acquisitions (Note 5)	122,142	1,668	–	123,810
Disposals	(5,267)	(41,425)	–	(46,692)
Amortization	(553,850)	(878,290)	(348,768)	(1,780,908)
Transfers between categories	13,729	595,587	(609,316)	–
As at December 31, 2025	\$10,280,445	\$ 7,589,047	\$ 4,981,048	\$ 22,850,540
As at December 31, 2024				
Cost	\$14,779,479	\$13,291,636	\$ 6,253,774	\$ 34,324,889
Accumulated amortization and impairments	(5,175,160)	(5,824,472)	(1,858,758)	(12,858,390)
Carrying value – December 31, 2024	\$ 9,604,319	\$ 7,467,164	\$ 4,395,016	\$ 21,466,499
As at December 31, 2025				
Cost	\$15,778,434	\$14,133,150	\$ 7,188,573	\$ 37,100,157
Accumulated amortization and impairments	\$ (5,497,989)	(6,544,103)	(2,207,525)	\$(14,249,617)
Carrying value – December 31, 2025	\$10,280,445	\$ 7,589,047	\$ 4,981,048	\$ 22,850,540

During the year ended December 31, 2025, additions to plant and equipment included \$41.8 million of right-of-use assets for lease arrangements entered into during the year (December 31, 2024 – \$23.7 million) (Note 13).

As at December 31, 2025, major assets under construction, and therefore not yet being depreciated, included in the carrying value of property, plant and mine development was \$837.6 million (December 31, 2024 – \$697.5 million).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company disposed of property, plant and mine development with a carrying value of \$46.7 million (December 31, 2024 – \$42.8 million). The net loss on disposal of \$41.2 million (2024 – \$37.7 million) was recorded in the other income and expenses line item in the consolidated statements of income (Note 22).

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND MINE DEVELOPMENT (Continued)

Geographic Information:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Canada	\$19,533,387	\$18,165,400
Australia	1,208,660	1,169,784
Finland	1,362,875	1,409,724
Sweden	13,812	13,812
Mexico	726,432	702,120
United States	5,374	5,659
Total property, plant and mine development	\$22,850,540	\$21,466,499

10. INVESTMENTS

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Equity securities (Note 6)	\$1,423,499	\$559,165
Share purchase warrants (Note 6)	84,753	53,724
Total investments	\$1,508,252	\$612,889

The following tables set out details of the Company's largest equity investments by carrying value:

	As at December 31, 2025		
	Equity securities	Share purchase warrants	Total
Foran Mining Corporation	\$ 254,190	\$ –	\$ 254,190
Collective Mining Ltd	197,106	–	197,106
Perpetua Resources Corporation	194,098	23,464	217,562
Rupert Resources Ltd.	154,461	–	154,461
ATEX Resources Inc.	100,391	21,357	121,748
Other ⁽ⁱ⁾	523,253	39,932	563,185
Total investments	\$1,423,499	\$84,753	\$1,508,252

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

10. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

As at December 31, 2024

	Equity securities	Share purchase warrants	Total
Orla Mining Ltd.	\$152,697	\$36,730	\$189,427
Foran Mining Corporation	106,861	–	106,861
Rupert Resources Ltd.	88,690	–	88,690
ATEX Resources Inc.	33,543	7,460	41,003
Other ⁽ⁱ⁾	177,374	9,534	186,908
Total investments	\$559,165	\$53,724	\$612,889

Note:

(i) The balance is comprised of 64 (2024 – 58) equity investments.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company sold its interest in certain equity securities. The fair value at the time of sale was \$443.8 million. On disposal, a cumulative net gain of \$227.2 million (net of tax) was transferred out of other reserves into retained earnings (Note 18). The Company also purchased \$440.4 million of equity investments during the year ended December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company transferred a cumulative net gain of \$0.3 million out of other reserves into retained earnings on the disposal of certain equity securities and also purchased \$180.5 million of equity investments.

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Trade payables	\$ 344,606	\$295,998
Accrued liabilities	283,883	276,462
Wages payable	143,824	108,142
Other liabilities	261,131	142,810
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$1,033,444	\$823,412

In 2025 and 2024, the other liabilities balance consisted primarily of various employee benefits, employee payroll tax withholdings, other payroll taxes, royalties due and the current portion of the remaining obligation of the committed subscription proceeds for the San Nicolás project (Note 15).

12. RECLAMATION PROVISION

Agnico Eagle's reclamation provision includes both AROs and environmental remediation liabilities. Reclamation provision estimates are based on current legislation, third party estimates, management's estimates and feasibility study calculations. Assumptions based on current economic conditions, which the Company believes are reasonable, have been used to

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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12. RECLAMATION PROVISION (Continued)

estimate the reclamation provision. However, actual reclamation costs will ultimately depend on future economic conditions and costs for the necessary reclamation work. Changes in reclamation provision estimates during the period reflect changes in cash flow estimates as well as assumptions including discount and inflation rates. The discount rates used in the calculation of the reclamation provision at December 31, 2025 ranged between 2.38% and 4.39% (2024 – between 2.80% and 4.35%).

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending carrying amounts of the Company's ARO. The settlement of the obligation is estimated to occur through to 2142.

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Asset retirement obligations – non-current, beginning of year	\$1,019,848	\$1,040,003
Asset retirement obligations – current, beginning of year	56,909	22,570
Current year additions and changes in estimate, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	282,638	89,017
Current year accretion	38,237	33,815
Liabilities settled	(27,307)	(14,976)
Foreign exchange revaluation	76,756	(93,672)
Reclassification from non-current to current, end of year	(140,406)	(56,909)
Asset retirement obligations – non-current, end of year	\$1,306,675	\$1,019,848

Note:

(i) During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company revised its estimate of the Meadowbank ARO. The revision was driven by an updated internal analysis completed during the period and, as a result, the ARO liability related to Meadowbank increased by \$185.1 million with a corresponding adjustment to the related mining asset. As at December 31, 2025, the Meadowbank ARO liability was \$414.5 million.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending carrying amounts of the Company's environmental remediation liability. The settlement of the obligation is estimated to occur through to 2032.

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Environmental remediation liability – non-current, beginning of year	\$ 6,780	\$ 9,235
Environmental remediation liability – current, beginning of year	1,670	1,696
Current year additions and changes in estimate, net	9,263	–
Liabilities settled	(2,171)	(1,664)
Foreign exchange revaluation	390	(817)
Reclassification from non-current to current, end of year	(4,131)	(1,670)
Environmental remediation liability – non-current, end of year	\$11,801	\$ 6,780

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

13. LEASES

The Company is party to a number of contracts that contain a lease, most of which include office facilities, storage facilities and various plant and equipment. Leases of low value assets, short term leases and leases with variable payments proportional to the rate of use of the underlying asset do not give rise to a lease obligation and a right-of-use asset. The expenses associated with such leases are included in operating costs in the consolidated statements of income.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and mine development in the consolidated balance sheets and the movements during the period:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$172,034	\$182,306
Net (disposals), additions and modifications	(14,812)	23,726
Amortization	(31,053)	(33,998)
Balance, end of year	\$126,169	\$172,034

The following table sets out the lease obligations included in the consolidated balance sheets:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Current	\$ 30,480	\$ 40,305
Non-current	94,719	98,921
Total lease obligations	\$125,199	\$139,226

Future minimum lease payments required to meet obligations that have initial or remaining non-cancellable lease terms are set out in the table below. Because leases with variable lease payments do not give rise to fixed minimum lease payments, no amounts are included below for such leases.

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Within 1 year	\$ 33,698	\$ 42,347
Between 1 – 3 years	34,903	34,141
Between 3 – 5 years	23,131	19,261
Thereafter	41,974	40,638
Total undiscounted lease obligations	\$133,706	\$136,387

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

13. LEASES (Continued)

The Company recognized the following amounts in the consolidated statements of income with respect to leases:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 31,053	\$ 33,998
Interest expense on lease obligations	\$ 4,326	\$ 4,437
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease obligations	\$131,330	\$141,602
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 8,907	\$ 8,476
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	\$ 4,182	\$ 3,339

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$244.2 million (2024 – \$274.2 million) in the consolidated statements of cash flows with respect to lease payments.

14. LONG-TERM DEBT

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
2020 Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$199,239	\$ 199,092
2018 Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	348,828
2017 Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	299,319
2016 Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	249,695
2015 Note ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	49,952
Deferred financing costs ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	(2,968)	(3,930)
Total debt	\$196,271	\$1,142,956
Less: current portion	–	90,000
Total long-term debt	\$196,271	\$1,052,956

Notes:

(i) Inclusive of unamortized deferred financing costs.

(ii) The 2020 Notes, 2018 Notes, 2017 Notes, 2016 Notes, and 2015 Note are defined below.

(iii) Relates to unamortized deferred financing costs on the credit facility

Scheduled Debt Principal Repayments

The Company's remaining scheduled debt principal repayments in respect of the 2020 Notes are \$100.0 million in 2030 and \$100.0 million in 2032.

Credit Facility

On February 12, 2024, the Company entered into a new credit facility with a group of financial institutions that provides the Company with a \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility and includes a \$1.0 billion uncommitted accordion

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

14. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

facility (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility matures and all indebtedness thereunder is due and payable on February 12, 2029. The Credit Facility is available in US dollars through Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and base rate advances, or in Canadian dollars through Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") and prime rate advances, priced at the applicable rate plus a margin that ranges from 0.00% to 2.00%. The Credit Facility also provides for the issuance of letters of credit, priced at the applicable rate plus a margin that varies from 0.60% to 2.00%. The lenders under the Credit Facility are each paid a standby fee at a rate that ranges from 0.09% to 0.25% of the undrawn portion of the Credit Facility. In each case, the applicable margin or standby fees vary depending on the Company's credit rating. The Company's payment and performance of its obligations under the Credit Facility are not guaranteed by any of its subsidiaries, however the Company must provide guarantees from certain of its subsidiaries if (i) any existing material indebtedness of the Company benefits from guarantees and the Company no longer maintains an investment grade credit rating, or (ii) if the Company incurs new material indebtedness for borrowed money, or refinances existing material indebtedness (including material alterations to the terms of such indebtedness, but excluding maturity date extensions) and provides guarantees of such new or refinanced material indebtedness from any of its subsidiaries.

As at December 31, 2025, no amounts were outstanding under the Credit Facility. During the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no Credit Facility drawdowns and no Credit Facility repayments. During the year ended December 31, 2024, Credit Facility drawdowns and repayments each totaled \$600.0 million. As at December 31, 2025, \$1,975.8 million was available for future drawdown under the Credit Facility. Credit Facility availability is reduced by outstanding letters of credit, which were \$24.2 million as at December 31, 2025.

Term Loan Facility

On April 20, 2023, the Company entered into a credit agreement with two financial institutions that provided 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 was scheduled to mature and all indebtedness thereunder was due and payable on April 21, 2025. The Term Loan Facility was available as a single advance in US dollars through SOFR and base rate advances, priced at the applicable rate plus a margin that ranged from 0.00% to 2.00%, depending on the Company's credit rating.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, Agnico Eagle fully repaid the \$600.0 million outstanding on its Term Loan Facility.

2020 Notes

On April 7, 2020, the Company closed a \$200.0 million private placement of guaranteed senior unsecured notes (the "2020 Notes") with a weighted average maturity of 11 years and weighted average yield of 2.83%.

The following table sets out details of the individual series of the 2020 Notes:

	Principal	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Series A	\$100,000	2.78%	4/7/2030
Series B	100,000	2.88%	4/7/2032
Total	\$200,000		

2018 Notes

On April 5, 2018, the Company closed a \$350.0 million private placement of guaranteed senior unsecured notes (the "2018 Notes"). On September 29, 2025, the Company elected to repay in full the \$350.0 million principal of the 2018 Notes prior to maturity, resulting in a principal amount of nil as at December 31, 2025.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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14. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

2017 Notes

On June 29, 2017, the Company closed a \$300.0 million private placement of guaranteed senior unsecured notes (the "2017 Notes").

On June 30, 2025, the Company repaid \$40.0 million of the 2017 Series A 4.42% notes at maturity and elected to repay in full the outstanding principal of the remaining 2017 Notes of \$260.0 million prior to maturity. As at December 31, 2025, the principal amount of the 2017 Notes was nil.

2016 Notes

On June 30, 2016, the Company closed a \$350.0 million private placement of guaranteed senior unsecured notes (the "2016 Notes"). On June 30, 2023, the Company repaid \$100.0 million of the Series A 4.54% Notes at maturity.

On June 30, 2025, the Company elected to repay in full the outstanding principal of the 2016 Notes of \$250.0 million prior to maturity. As at December 31, 2025, the principal amount of the 2016 Notes was nil.

2015 Note

On September 30, 2015, the Company closed a private placement of a \$50.0 million guaranteed senior unsecured note (the "2015 Note") with a September 30, 2025 maturity date and a yield of 4.15%.

On September 29, 2025, the Company repaid the \$50.0 million principal of the 2015 Note at maturity, resulting in a principal amount of nil as at December 31, 2025.

Debt Extinguishment Costs

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred debt extinguishment costs of \$8.2 million relating to the repayment of the 2016, 2017 and 2018 Notes prior to their respective maturity dates. Debt extinguishment costs are recognized within finance costs in the consolidated statements of income.

Covenants

Payment and performance of Agnico Eagle's obligations under the Term Loan Facility, and the Notes were guaranteed by each of its material subsidiaries and certain of its other subsidiaries (the "Guarantors"). However, in connection with the Company's entry into the Credit Facility on February 12, 2024, the subsidiary guarantees provided in connection with the Term Loan Facility and the Notes were released.

The Credit Facility contains customary covenants that limit, among other things, the ability of the Company to incur additional indebtedness, make distributions in certain circumstances and sell material assets.

The note purchase agreement pursuant to which the Notes were issued (the "Note Purchase Agreement") contains covenants that restrict, among other things, the ability of the Company to amalgamate or otherwise transfer its assets, sell material assets and carry on a business other than one related to mining.

The Credit Facility also requires the Company to maintain a total net debt to capitalization ratio below a specified maximum value and the Note Purchase Agreement requires the Company to maintain a total net debt to EBITDA ratio below a specified maximum value.

The Company was in compliance with all covenants contained in the Credit Facility and Note Purchase Agreements throughout the years ended and as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

14. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Finance Costs

Total finance costs consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest on Notes	\$32,070	\$ 53,229
Interest on Term Loan Facility	–	32,712
Interest on Credit Facility	–	3,350
Credit Facility fees	6,731	6,167
Amortization of credit and term loan financing and note issuance costs	4,490	3,845
Debt extinguishment costs	8,245	–
Accretion expense on reclamation provisions	38,237	33,815
Interest on lease obligations and other interest expense (income)	5,552	(3,566)
Interest capitalized to assets under construction	(4,180)	(2,814)
Total finance costs	\$91,145	\$126,738

Borrowing costs were capitalized to assets under construction during the year ended December 31, 2025 at a weighted average capitalization rate of 1.35% (2024 – 1.41%).

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Committed subscription proceeds for San Nicolás project	\$152,102	\$195,952
Pension benefit obligations	65,485	51,793
Deferred income	30,688	34,888
Other	1,946	6,261
Total other liabilities	\$250,221	\$288,894

The committed subscription proceeds represent the minimum unavoidable obligation under the joint venture shareholders' agreement between Agnico Eagle and Teck. During the year ended December 31, 2025, contributions of \$15.0 million were recorded against the obligation (2024 – \$16.3 million). The current portion of the remaining obligation is recorded on the accounts payable and accrued liabilities line item of the consolidated financial statements (Note 11).

The Company provides pension and retirement programs for certain current and former senior officers, and eligible employees in Canada and Mexico, each of which are considered defined benefit plans under IAS 19 – Employee Benefits.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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15. OTHER LIABILITIES (Continued)

The funded status of the plans are based on actuarial valuations performed as at December 31, 2025. The plans operate under similar regulatory frameworks and generally face similar risks.

In addition to its defined benefit pension plans, the Company maintains two defined contribution plans – the Basic Plan and the Supplemental Plan. Under the Basic Plan, Agnico Eagle contributes 5.0% of certain employees' base employment compensation to a defined contribution plan. In 2025, \$23.0 million (2024 – \$20.0 million) was contributed to the Basic Plan. The Company also maintains the Supplemental Plan for designated executives at the level of Vice-President or above. The Company's liability related to the Supplemental Plan is \$14.2 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$11.8 million).

16. EQUITY

Common Shares

The Company's authorized share capital includes an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. As at December 31, 2025, Agnico Eagle's issued common shares totaled 500,768,400 (December 31, 2024 – 502,440,336), of which 721,800 common shares are held in trusts as described below (2024 – 710,831).

The common shares held in trusts relate to the Company's RSU plan, PSU plan and LTIP. The trusts have been evaluated under IFRS 10 – *Consolidated Financial Statements* and are consolidated in the accounts of the Company, with shares held in trust offset against the Company's issued shares in its consolidated financial statements. The common shares purchased and held in trusts are excluded from the basic net income per share calculations until they have vested. All of the non-vested common shares held in trusts are included in the diluted net income per share calculations, unless the impact is anti-dilutive.

On May 1, 2025, the Company received approval from the TSX to renew its NCIB pursuant to which the Company may purchase up to a maximum of 5% of its issued and outstanding common shares. The Company is authorized to acquire an aggregate of \$1.0 billion of its common shares under the NCIB, excluding commissions. Under the NCIB, the Company may purchase its common shares for cancellation during the period commencing May 4, 2025 and ending on May 3, 2026. Purchases under the NCIB will be made through the facilities of the TSX, the New York Stock Exchange 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.

The following table sets out activity with respect to the Company's NCIB program:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Number of common shares repurchased	4,114,150	1,749,086
Cost of common shares repurchased (\$ millions)	\$ 599.7	\$ 119.9
Number of common shares cancelled	4,114,150	1,749,086
Book value of cancelled shares (\$ millions)	\$ 154.2	\$ 64.9

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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16. EQUITY (Continued)

The following table sets out the maximum number of common shares that would be outstanding if all dilutive instruments outstanding as at December 31, 2025 were exercised:

Common shares outstanding at December 31, 2025	500,046,600
Employee stock options	1,559,812
Common shares held in trusts in connection with the RSU plan (Note 17C), PSU plan (Note 17D) and LTIP	721,800
Total	502,328,212

Net Income Per Share

The following table sets out the weighted average number of common shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income for the year	\$4,461,461	\$1,895,581
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic (in thousands)	501,993	499,904
Add: Dilutive impact of common shares related to the RSU plan, PSU plan and LTIP	625	567
Add: Dilutive impact of employee stock options	816	390
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – diluted (in thousands)	503,434	500,861
Net income per share – basic	\$ 8.89	\$ 3.79
Net income per share – diluted	\$ 8.86	\$ 3.78

Diluted net income per share has been calculated using the treasury stock method. In applying the treasury stock method, outstanding employee stock options with an exercise price greater than the average quoted market price of the common shares for the period outstanding are not included in the calculation of diluted net income per share as the impact would be anti-dilutive.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, no employee stock options were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share.

17. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

A) Employee Stock Option Plan (“ESOP”)

The Company’s ESOP provides for the grant of stock options to directors, officers, employees and service providers to purchase common shares. Under the ESOP, stock options are granted at the fair market value of the underlying shares on the day prior to the date of grant. The number of common shares that may be reserved for issuance to any one person pursuant to stock options (under the ESOP or otherwise), warrants, share purchase plans or other arrangements may not exceed 5.0% of the Company’s common shares issued and outstanding at the date of grant.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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17. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

On April 24, 2021, the Compensation Committee of the Board adopted a policy pursuant to which stock options granted after that date have a maximum term of five years. In 2021, the shareholders approved a resolution to increase the number of common shares reserved for issuance under the ESOP to 38,700,000 common shares.

Of the stock options granted under the ESOP, 25% vest within 30 days of the grant date and the remaining stock options vest in equal installments on the next three anniversary dates of the grant. Upon the exercise of stock options under the ESOP, the Company issues common shares from treasury to settle the obligation.

The following table sets out activity with respect to Agnico Eagle's outstanding stock options:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		Year Ended December 31, 2024	
	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,125,773	C\$ 72.37	4,646,412	C\$77.54
Granted	873,464	112.46	1,021,400	72.65
Exercised	(1,366,407)	77.96	(3,402,181)	79.34
Forfeited	(68,293)	90.26	(126,933)	76.81
Expired	(4,725)	73.23	(12,925)	74.90
Outstanding, end of year	1,559,812	C\$ 89.13	2,125,773	C\$72.37
Options exercisable, end of year	278,566	C\$ 77.17	632,584	C\$76.15

The average closing share price of Agnico Eagle's common shares during the year ended December 31, 2025 was C\$180.33 (2024 – C\$94.89).

The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted in 2025 was C\$18.52 (2024 – C\$13.85). The following table sets out information about Agnico Eagle's stock options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2025:

Range of Exercise Prices	Stock Options Outstanding			Stock Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
C\$67.19 – C\$72.65	883,834	2.49	C\$ 71.37	227,499	1.82	C\$ 69.53
C\$89.59 – C\$112.46	675,978	4.00	112.37	51,067	3.80	111.21
C\$67.19 – C\$112.46	1,559,812	3.15	C\$ 89.13	278,566	2.18	C\$ 77.17

The Company has reserved for issuance 1,559,812 common shares in the event that these stock options are exercised.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

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17. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The number of common shares available for the grant of stock options under the ESOP as at December 31, 2025 was 1,337,379.

Agnico Eagle estimated the fair value of stock options under the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Risk-free interest rate	2.75%	4.11%
Expected life of stock options (in years)	2.1	2.4
Expected volatility of Agnico Eagle's share price	29.0%	32.0%
Expected dividend yield	2.1%	3.0%

The Company uses historical volatility to estimate the expected volatility of Agnico Eagle's share price. The expected term of stock options granted is derived from historical data on employee exercise and post-vesting employment termination experience.

Compensation expense related to the ESOP amounted to \$10.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$10.3 million).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, 347,595 stock options were granted under the ESOP, of which 86,899 stock options vested within 30 days of the grant date. The remaining stock options, all of which expire in 2031, vest in equal installments on each anniversary date of the grant over a three-year period.

B) Incentive Share Purchase Plan ("ISPP")

In 2025, 466,302 common shares were subscribed for under the ISPP (2024 – 801,645) for a value of \$63.5 million (2024 – \$55.5 million). Eligible participants under the ISPP may contribute up to 10% of their basic annual salaries to subscribe for common shares of the Company and the Company will contribute an amount equal to 50.0% of each participant's contribution. All common shares subscribed for under the ISPP are issued by the Company. In April 2024, the Company's shareholders approved an increase in the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance under the ISPP to 13,600,000 from 9,600,000. As at December 31, 2025, Agnico Eagle has reserved for issuance 3,103,744 common shares (2024 – 3,570,046) under the ISPP.

The total compensation cost recognized in 2025 related to the ISPP was \$21.2 million (2024 – \$18.5 million).

C) RSU Plan

The Company offers a RSU plan for certain employees, directors and senior executives of the Company.

A deferred compensation balance is recorded for the total grant date value on the date of each RSU plan grant. The deferred compensation balance is recorded as a reduction of equity and is amortized as compensation expense over the vesting period of up to three years.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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17. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The following table sets out activity with respect to the Company's RSUs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		Year Ended December 31, 2024	
	Number of units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,021,925	\$53.88	1,023,648	\$51.02
Granted	412,146	79.94	527,623	53.27
Vested	(516,056)	54.49	(496,898)	47.47
Forfeited	(31,902)	57.29	(32,448)	51.82
Outstanding, end of year	886,113	\$65.52	1,021,925	\$53.88

In 2025, the Company funded the RSU plan by transferring \$59.8 million (2024 – \$37.7 million) to an employee benefit trust that then purchased common shares of the Company in the open market. The grant date fair value of the RSUs generally approximates the cost of purchasing the shares in the open market. Once vested, the common shares in the trust are distributed to settle the obligation along with a cash payment reflecting the accumulated amount that would have been paid as dividends had the common shares been outstanding.

Compensation expense related to the RSU plan was \$30.7 million in 2025 (2024 – \$30.4 million). Compensation expense related to the RSU plan is included in the production and general and administrative line items, as applicable, in the consolidated statements of income.

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, 331,564 RSUs were granted under the RSU plan.

D) PSU Plan

The Company offers a PSU plan for senior executives of the Company. PSUs are subject to vesting requirements over a three-year period based on specific performance measurements established by the Company. The PSUs are accounted for as cash-settled share-based liabilities. At each reporting date and on settlement, the share-based liabilities are remeasured, with changes in fair value recognized as share-based compensation expense in the period.

In 2025, 129,770 PSUs were granted (2024 – 182,400). The value of a PSU at the grant date approximates the market price of a common share of the Company on that date.

Compensation expense related to the PSU plan was \$33.5 million in 2025 (2024 – \$19.6 million). Compensation expense related to the PSU plan is included in the general and administrative line of the consolidated statements of income.

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, 114,100 PSUs were granted under the PSU plan.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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18. OTHER RESERVES

The following table sets out the movements in other reserves for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Equity securities reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ (91,643)	\$(7,312)	\$ (98,955)
Net change in cash flow hedge reserve	–	1,176	1,176
Transfer of net gain on disposal of equity securities to retained earnings	(312)	–	(312)
Net change in fair value of equity securities	56,944	–	56,944
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ (35,011)	\$(6,136)	\$ (41,147)
Net change in cash flow hedge reserve	–	1,176	1,176
Transfer of net gain on disposal of equity securities to retained earnings, net of tax	(227,199)	–	(227,199)
Net change in fair value of equity securities	679,091	–	679,091
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 416,881	\$(4,960)	\$ 411,921

The cash flow hedge reserve represents the settlement of an interest rate derivative related to the 2020 Notes. The reserve will be amortized over the term of the Notes. Amortization of the reserve is included in the finance costs line item in the consolidated statements of income.

19. REVENUES FROM MINING OPERATIONS AND TRADE RECEIVABLES

Agnico Eagle is a gold mining company with mining operations in Canada, Australia, Finland and Mexico. The Company earns substantially all of its revenues from the production and sale of gold.

The cash flow and profitability of the Company's operations are significantly affected by the market price of gold. The prices of these metals can fluctuate significantly and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, four customers each contributed more than 10.0% of total revenues from mining operations for a combined total of approximately 76.3% of revenues from mining operations. However, because gold can be sold through numerous gold market traders worldwide, the Company is not economically dependent on a limited number of customers for the sale of its product.

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19. REVENUES FROM MINING OPERATIONS AND TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The following table sets out sales to individual customers that exceeded 10.0% of revenues from mining operations:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Customer 1	\$2,663,440	\$1,718,298
Customer 2	2,629,654	1,607,542
Customer 3	1,983,248	1,480,736
Customer 4	1,812,904	1,304,802
Total sales to customers exceeding 10.0% of revenues from mining operations	\$9,089,246	\$6,111,378
Percentage of total revenues from mining operations	76.3%	73.8%

Trade receivables are recognized once the transfer of control for the metals sold has occurred and reflect the amounts owing to the Company in respect of its sales of concentrates to third parties prior to the satisfaction in full of the payment obligations of the third parties. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had \$18.7 million (December 31, 2024 – \$7.6 million) in receivables relating to provisionally priced concentrate sales (Note 8A).

The Company has recognized the following amounts relating to revenue in the consolidated statements of income:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$11,880,601	\$8,285,815
Provisional pricing adjustments on concentrate sales	27,250	(62)
Total revenues from mining operations	\$11,907,851	\$8,285,753

The following table sets out the disaggregation of revenue by metal:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenues from contracts with customers:		
Gold	\$11,718,661	\$8,170,356
Silver	102,466	79,208
Zinc	9,198	3,937
Copper	50,276	32,314
Total revenues from contracts with customers	\$11,880,601	\$8,285,815

In 2025, precious metals (gold and silver) accounted for 99.5% of Agnico Eagle's revenues from mining operations (2024 – 99.6%).

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20. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk, commodity price risk and foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management policy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while minimizing the potential adverse effects on the Company's performance.

Risk management is carried out by a centralized treasury department under policies approved by the Board. The Company's financial activities are governed by policies and procedures and its financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with its policies and risk tolerance.

A) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as interest rates, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and listed equity prices, will affect the value of Agnico Eagle's financial instruments. The Company can choose to either accept market risk or mitigate it through the use of derivatives and other economic hedging strategies.

i. **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations that have floating interest rates.

There is no significant impact on income before income and mining taxes or on equity of a 1.0% increase or decrease in interest rates as at December 31, 2025.

ii. **Commodity Price Risk**

a. **Metal Prices**

Agnico Eagle's revenues from mining operations and net income are sensitive to metal prices. Changes in the market price of gold may be attributed to factors such as demand, global mine production levels, central bank purchases and sales and investor sentiment.

The Company occasionally enters into derivative financial instrument contracts under its Board-approved Risk Management Policies and Procedures which incorporates its long-standing policy of no long-term forward gold sales. This policy does not allow for speculative trading. As at December 31, 2025, there were no metal derivative positions.

b. **Fuel**

To mitigate the risks associated with fluctuating diesel fuel prices, the Company uses derivative financial instruments as economic hedges of the price risk on a portion of its diesel fuel costs (see Note 21 for further details on the Company's derivative financial instruments).

iii. **Foreign Currency Risk**

The Company receives payment for all of its metal sales in US dollars and pays most of its operating and capital costs in Canadian and Australian dollars, Euros, or Mexican pesos. This gives rise to significant foreign currency risk exposure. The Company enters into currency economic hedging transactions under the Board-approved Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policies and Procedures to hedge part of its foreign currency exposure. The policy does not permit the hedging of translation exposure (that is, the gains and losses that arise from the accounting translation of non-US dollar denominated assets and liabilities into US dollars), which does not give rise to cash exposure. The Company's foreign currency derivative financial instrument strategy includes (but is not limited to) the use of purchased puts, sold calls, collars

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20. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

and forwards that are not held for speculative purposes (see Note 21 for further details on the Company's derivative financial instruments).

The following table sets out the translation impact, based on financial instruments in place as at December 31, 2025, on income before income and mining taxes and on equity for the year ended December 31, 2025 of a 10.0% weakening in the exchange rate of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Euro and Mexican peso, with all other variables held constant. A 10.0% strengthening of the US dollar against the foreign currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect as at December 31, 2025.

	Positive (negative) impact on Income before Income and Mining Taxes and on Equity
Canadian dollar	\$ (8,048)
Australian dollar	\$ (3,316)
Euro	\$(11,712)
Mexican peso	\$ 3,267

B) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party might fail to fulfill its obligations under the terms of a financial instrument. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade receivables, loan receivable and certain derivative financial instruments. The Company holds its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments in highly rated financial institutions which it believes results in a low level of credit risk. For trade receivables and derivative financial instruments, historical levels of default have been negligible, which the Company believes results in a low level of credit risk. The Company mitigates credit risk by dealing with what it believes to be credit-worthy counterparties and limiting concentration risk. For derivative financial instrument liabilities, the Company assumes no credit risk when the fair value of an instrument is negative. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of the instruments as follows:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,866,053	\$926,431
Trade receivables (Notes 6, 8A and 19)	18,690	7,646
Fair value of derivative financial instruments (Notes 6 and 21)	34,428	1,348
Short-term investments (Note 8A)	8,856	7,306
Non-current loans receivable (Note 8B)	9,203	12,039
Total	\$2,937,230	\$954,770

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20. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Cash	\$2,317,928	\$803,211
Short-term deposits	548,125	123,220
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$2,866,053	\$926,431

C) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by monitoring its credit rating and projected cash flows taking into account the maturity dates of existing debt and other payables. The Company manages exposure to liquidity risk by maintaining cash balances, having access to undrawn credit facilities and access to public debt markets. Contractual maturities relating to lease obligations are set out in Note 13 and contractual maturities relating to long-term debt are set out in Note 14. Other financial liabilities have maturities within one year of December 31, 2025.

D) Capital Risk Management

The Company's primary capital management objective is to maintain an optimal capital structure to support current and long-term business activities and to provide financial flexibility in order to maximize value for equity holders.

Agnico Eagle's capital structure comprises a mix of lease financing, long-term debt and total equity as follows:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Lease obligations (Note 13)	\$ 125,199	\$ 139,226
Long-term debt (Note 14)	196,271	1,142,956
Total equity	24,742,464	20,832,900
Total	\$25,063,934	\$22,115,082

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on changes in economic conditions and the requirements of financial covenants. To effectively manage its capital requirements, Agnico Eagle has in place a rigorous planning, budgeting and forecasting process with the goal of ensuring it has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company has the ability to adjust its capital structure by various means.

See Note 14 for details related to Agnico Eagle's compliance with its long-term debt covenants.

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20. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

E) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	As at December 31, 2024	Changes from Financing Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange	Other ⁽ⁱ⁾	As at December 31, 2025
Long-term debt	\$1,142,956	(950,000)	–	3,315	\$196,271
Lease obligations	139,226	(36,043)	(994)	23,010	125,199
Total liabilities from financing activities	\$1,282,182	(986,043)	(994)	26,325	\$321,470

Note:

(i) Includes the amortization of deferred financing costs on long-term debt reflected in finance costs and lease obligation additions.

21. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Currency Risk Management

The Company uses foreign exchange economic hedges to reduce the variability in expected future cash flows arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company is primarily exposed to currency fluctuations relative to the US dollar as a significant portion of the Company's operating costs and capital expenditures are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily the Canadian dollar, the Australian dollar, the Euro and the Mexican peso.

These potential currency fluctuations increase the volatility of, and could have a significant impact on, the Company's production costs and capital expenditures. The economic hedges relate to a portion of the foreign currency denominated cash outflows arising from foreign currency denominated expenditures.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding derivative contracts related to \$4,458.4 million of 2026 and 2027 expenditures (December 31, 2024 – \$4,006.5 million). The Company recognized mark-to-market adjustments in the (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments line item in the consolidated financial statements. The Company did not apply hedge accounting to these arrangements.

Mark-to-market gains and losses related to foreign exchange derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value based on broker-dealer quotations corroborated by option pricing models that utilize period-end forward pricing of the applicable foreign currency to calculate fair value.

The Company's other foreign currency derivative strategies in 2025 and 2024 consisted mainly of writing US dollar call options with short maturities to generate premiums that would, in essence, enhance the spot transaction rate received when exchanging US dollars for foreign currencies. The call option premiums were recognized in the (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments line item in the consolidated financial statements.

Commodity Price Risk Management

To mitigate the risks associated with fluctuating diesel fuel prices, the Company uses derivative financial instruments as economic hedges of the price risk on a portion of diesel fuel costs associated primarily with its Canadian operations' diesel fuel exposure. There were derivative financial instruments outstanding as at December 31, 2025 relating to 16.0 million gallons of heating oil (December 31, 2024 – 28.0 million). The related mark-to-market adjustments prior to settlement were recognized in the (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments line item in the consolidated financial statements. The Company did not apply hedge accounting to these arrangements.

Mark-to-market gains and losses related to heating oil derivative financial instruments are based on broker-dealer quotations that utilize period-end forward pricing to calculate fair value.

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21. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following table sets out a summary of the amounts recognized in the (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments line item in the consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Premiums realized on written foreign exchange call options	\$ (968)	\$ (1,735)
Unrealized gain on warrants	(111,203)	(20,383)
Realized loss on currency and commodity derivatives	15,796	35,541
Unrealized (gain) loss on currency and commodity derivatives	(127,585)	142,396
(Gain) loss on derivative financial instruments	\$(223,960)	\$155,819

22. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

The following table sets out amounts recognized in the other income and expenses line item in the consolidated statements of income:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Loss on disposal of property, plant and mine development (Note 9)	\$ 41,219	\$ 37,669
Interest income	(58,144)	(18,174)
Environmental remediation	43,239	14,719
Loss on sale of equity securities	40,175	–
Other	26,506	50,254
Total other income and expenses	\$ 92,995	\$ 84,468

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company identifies its operating segments as those operations whose operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), the Chief Executive Officer, for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance. Each of the Company’s operating mines and significant projects are considered to be separate operating segments. Reportable operating segments represent more than 10.0% of the combined revenue from mining operations, income or loss or total assets of all operating segments. Certain operating segments that do not meet the quantitative thresholds are still disclosed where the Company believes that the information is useful. The CODM also reviews segment income (defined as revenues from mining operations less production costs, exploration and corporate development expenses and impairment losses and reversals) on a mine-by-mine basis. Revenues from mining operations and production costs for the reportable segments are reported net of intercompany transactions. Corporate and other assets and specific income and expense items are not allocated to reportable segments.

Effective December 31, 2025, the Company redefined its operating segments to reflect changes in how management evaluates the LaRonde mine and LZ5. These operations have been combined into the LaRonde Complex segment, and comparative information has been restated to conform with the revised presentation.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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December 31, 2025

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2025				
	Revenues from Mining Operations	Production Costs	Exploration and Corporate Development	Impairment Reversal	Segment Income (Loss)
LaRonde	\$ 1,303,218	\$ (360,025)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 943,193
Canadian Malartic	2,078,291	(488,160)	–	–	1,590,131
Goldex	460,907	(148,952)	–	–	311,955
Meliadine	1,328,761	(402,385)	–	–	926,376
Meadowbank	1,700,214	(552,470)	–	–	1,147,744
Kittila	748,635	(236,238)	–	–	512,397
Detour Lake	2,360,769	(565,439)	–	–	1,795,330
Macassa	1,021,752	(221,718)	–	229,000	1,029,034
Fosterville	537,795	(146,382)	–	–	391,413
Pinos Altos	323,322	(205,808)	–	–	117,514
Corporate and other ⁽ⁱ⁾	44,187	(13,107)	–	–	31,080
Exploration	–	–	(206,684)	–	(206,684)
Segment totals	\$11,907,851	\$(3,340,684)	\$(206,684)	\$229,000	\$ 8,589,483
Total segments income					\$ 8,589,483
Corporate and other:					
Amortization of property, plant and mine development					(1,645,297)
General and administrative					(235,947)
Finance costs					(91,145)
Gain on derivative financial instruments					223,960
Foreign currency translation gain					25,654
Care and maintenance					(69,802)
Other income and expenses					(92,995)
Income before income and mining taxes					\$ 6,703,911

Note:

(i) Relates to revenues and production costs from non-operating minesites.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)

Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Revenues from Mining Operations	Production Costs	Exploration and Corporate Development	Segment Income (Loss)
LaRonde	\$ 770,314	\$ (319,495)	\$ –	\$ 450,819
Canadian Malartic	1,492,313	(532,037)	–	960,276
GolDEX	321,346	(129,977)	–	191,369
Meliadine	890,243	(350,280)	–	539,963
Meadowbank	1,178,132	(463,464)	–	714,668
Kittila	523,550	(227,334)	–	296,216
Detour Lake	1,582,974	(497,079)	–	1,085,895
Macassa	670,568	(201,371)	–	469,197
Fosterville	545,152	(147,045)	–	398,107
Pinos Altos	245,997	(168,231)	–	77,766
La India	65,164	(49,767)	–	15,397
Exploration	–	–	(219,610)	(219,610)
Segment totals	\$8,285,753	\$(3,086,080)	\$(219,610)	\$ 4,980,063
Total segments income				\$ 4,980,063
Corporate and other:				
Amortization of property, plant and mine development				(1,514,076)
General and administrative				(207,450)
Finance costs				(126,738)
Loss on derivative financial instruments				(155,819)
Foreign currency translation loss				(9,383)
Care and maintenance				(60,574)
Other income and expenses				(84,468)
Income before income and mining taxes				\$ 2,821,555

AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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December 31, 2025

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)

The following table sets out revenues from mining operations by geographic area⁽ⁱ⁾:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Canada	\$10,287,227	\$6,905,890
Australia	537,795	545,152
Finland	748,635	523,550
Mexico	334,194	311,161
Total revenues from mining operations	\$11,907,851	\$8,285,753

Note:

(i) Based on the location of the mine from which the product originated.

The following table sets out total assets by segment:

	Total Assets as at	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
LaRonde	\$ 1,265,895	\$ 1,231,210
Canadian Malartic	7,025,277	6,833,320
Goldex	468,050	457,204
Meliadine	2,276,714	2,344,399
Meadowbank	1,567,865	1,343,936
Kittila	1,545,658	1,559,735
Detour Lake	10,201,708	9,730,258
Macassa	1,896,086	1,774,106
Fosterville	1,236,700	1,044,241
Pinos Altos	436,744	392,480
La India	85,100	94,806
Exploration	1,968,494	1,418,441
Corporate and other	4,497,000	1,762,882
Total assets	\$34,471,291	\$29,987,018

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)

The following table sets out non-current assets by geographic area:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Canada	\$26,090,979	\$23,803,520
Australia	1,208,835	1,176,213
Finland	1,386,369	1,431,114
Mexico	768,822	747,392
Sweden	13,812	13,812
United States	8,532	9,686
Total non-current assets	\$29,477,349	\$27,181,737

The following table sets out the carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Detour	Canadian Malartic	Exploration	Total
Total goodwill	\$1,215,444	\$2,882,228	\$60,000	\$4,157,672

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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December 31, 2025

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)

The following table sets out capital expenditures by segment:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
LaRonde	\$ 182,465	\$ 176,206
Canadian Malartic	470,137	320,103
Goldex	70,284	69,884
Meliadine	166,346	173,770
Meadowbank	152,134	96,137
Kittila	79,530	79,259
Detour Lake	578,057	502,756
Macassa	195,104	170,783
Fosterville	128,776	90,041
Pinos Altos	44,961	31,836
Exploration	316,218	103,180
Corporate and other	34,188	3,994
Total capital expenditures	\$2,418,200	\$1,817,949

24. IMPAIRMENT AND IMPAIRMENT REVERSAL

Goodwill Impairment Tests

In the fourth quarter of 2025 and 2024, the Company performed the annual goodwill impairment test as required by IAS 36. The estimated recoverable amount of each CGU was calculated under the fair value less costs to dispose (“FVLCD”) basis and compared to the carrying amount. The estimated recoverable amounts were calculated by discounting the estimated future net cash flows over the estimated life of the mine and, in certain circumstances, by reference to comparable market transactions. No impairment losses were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Key Assumptions

The determination of the recoverable amount within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, includes the following key applicable assumptions:

- Discount rates were based on each asset group’s weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”), of which the two main components are the cost of equity and the after-tax cost of debt. Cost of equity was calculated based on the capital asset pricing model, incorporating the risk-free rate of return based on local government marketable bond yields as at the valuation date, the Company’s beta coefficient adjustment to the market equity risk premium based on the volatility of the Company’s return in relation to that of a comparable market portfolio, plus a size premium and Company-specific risk factors for each mine or project. Cost of debt was determined by applying an appropriate

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

December 31, 2025

24. IMPAIRMENT AND IMPAIRMENT REVERSAL (Continued)

market indication of the Company's borrowing capabilities and the corporate income tax rate applicable to each asset group's jurisdiction;

- Gold price estimates were determined using forecasts of future prices prepared by industry analysts, which were available as at or close to the valuation date;
- Foreign exchange estimates are based on estimates that reflect the outlooks of major global financial institutions;
- Estimated production levels, and future operating and capital costs are based on detailed life of mine plans and also take into account management's expected development plans;
- Estimates of the fair value attributable to mineralization in excess of life of mine plans are based on various assumptions, including determination of the appropriate valuation method for mineralization and ascribing anticipated economics to mineralization in cases where only limited economic study has been completed; and
- Market participants may utilize a net asset value ("NAV") multiple when companies trade at a market capitalization greater than the net present value ("NPV") of their expected cash flows. The NAV multiple takes into account a variety of additional value factors such as the exploration potential of the mineral property to find and produce more metal than what is currently included in the cash flow model and the benefit of gold price optionality. The Company applied NAV multiples to the NPV of CGUs that it judged to be appropriate.

The range of key assumptions used in the impairment tests are summarized as set out below:

	2025	2024
Gold price per oz	\$2,900 – \$3,750	\$2,050 – \$2,500
WACC	6.5% – 9.3%	6.3% – 9.0%
NAV multiple	1.00x – 1.56x	1.00x – 1.58x
Foreign exchange rates	US\$0.72:C\$1.00 to US\$0.75:C\$1.00	US\$0.74:C\$1.00 to US\$0.78:C\$1.00
Inflation	2.0%	2.0%

Impairment Reversal

In 2023, the Company performed its annual goodwill test in respect of the Macassa CGU. The Macassa CGU carrying amount exceeded its estimated recoverable amount, and, accordingly, an impairment loss of \$675.0 million was recognized, of which \$420.9 million was allocated to reduce goodwill to nil with \$254.1 million allocated to property, plant and mine development. In 2025, the Company identified indicators of impairment reversal driven by the effect of significant and sustained increase in the gold price which resulted in higher long-term gold price assumptions, and performed an impairment reversal assessment to determine the recoverable amount in respect of the Macassa CGU. As the Macassa CGU's estimated recoverable amount exceeded the previous carrying amount less amortization that would have been recognized had the assets not been impaired in 2023, an impairment reversal of \$229.0 million (\$156.0 million net of tax) was recognized in the impairment reversal line item in the consolidated statements of income, with a corresponding increase in the value of the property, plant and mine development at Macassa.

The estimated recoverable amount in respect of the Macassa CGU as at December 31, 2025 was determined on the basis of FVLCD and calculated by discounting the estimated future net cash flows over the estimated life of the mine using a nominal discount rate of 6.10%. The recoverable amount calculation was based on an estimate of future production levels applying short-term gold prices of \$3,500 to \$4,300 per ounce and long-term gold prices of \$3,100 per ounce (in real terms), an inflation rate of 2.0%, and capital and operating costs based on applicable life of mine plans.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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24. IMPAIRMENT AND IMPAIRMENT REVERSAL (Continued)

This impairment reversal represents the full reversal of prior impairment allocated to property, plant and mine development, as adjusted for amortization. The discounted cash flow approach uses significant unobservable inputs and is therefore considered Level 3 fair value measurement under the fair value hierarchy. In 2024, the Company did not identify any indicators of impairment reversal on long-lived assets.

25. INCOME AND MINING TAXES

Income and mining taxes expense is made up of the following components:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current income and mining taxes	\$2,080,292	\$712,129
Deferred income and mining taxes:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	162,158	213,845
Total income and mining taxes expense	\$2,242,450	\$925,974

The income and mining taxes expense is different from the amount that would have been calculated by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate as a result of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Combined federal and composite provincial tax rates	26%	26%
Expected income tax expense at statutory income tax rate	\$1,743,017	\$733,605
Increase (decrease) in income and mining taxes resulting from:		
Mining taxes	569,702	221,461
Impact of foreign tax rates and change in future tax rates	(17,147)	12,656
Permanent differences	(2,552)	(68,458)
Impact of foreign exchange on deferred income tax balances	(40,977)	35,341
Other	(9,593)	(8,631)
Total income and mining taxes expense	\$2,242,450	\$925,974

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25. INCOME AND MINING TAXES (Continued)

The following table sets out the components of Agnico Eagle's deferred income tax assets:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Mining properties	\$ 8,001	\$12,023
Mining taxes	6,416	5,086
Reclamation provisions and other liabilities	3,404	12,089
Total deferred income tax assets	\$17,821	\$29,198

The following table sets out the components of Agnico Eagle's deferred income and mining tax liabilities:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Mining properties	\$6,125,556	\$5,850,988
Mining taxes	(449,175)	(423,505)
Reclamation provisions and other liabilities	(303,368)	(265,234)
Total deferred income and mining tax liabilities	\$5,373,013	\$5,162,249

Changes in net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Net deferred income and mining tax liabilities – beginning of year	\$5,133,051	\$4,919,475
Income and mining tax impact recognized in net income	162,158	213,845
Income tax impact recognized in other comprehensive income and equity	59,983	(269)
Net deferred income and mining tax liabilities – end of year	\$5,355,192	\$5,133,051

The Company operates in different jurisdictions and, accordingly, it is subject to income and other taxes under the various tax regimes in the countries in which it operates. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are highly complex and subject to interpretation. The Company may be subject, in the future, to a review of its historic income and other tax filings and, in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation or application of certain tax rules and regulations to the Company's business conducted within the country involved.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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25. INCOME AND MINING TAXES (Continued)

The deductible temporary differences in respect of which a deferred tax asset has not been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Other deductible temporary differences	\$1,569,035	\$1,262,999

The Company has \$298.2 million (2024 – \$11.1 million) of taxable temporary differences associated with its investments in subsidiaries for which deferred income tax has not been recognized, as the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the taxable temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Company is subject to taxes in Canada, Australia, Finland and Mexico, each with varying statutes of limitations. Prior taxation years generally remain subject to examination by applicable taxation authorities.

The Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. As at December 31, 2025, Pillar Two legislation has come into effect in some of the jurisdictions in which the Company's entities are incorporated.

The Company applies the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

Under the legislation, the Company is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their Global Anti-Base Erosion effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. No material top-up tax is payable for the Company for the December 31, 2025 fiscal year and no material top-up tax is expected for the fiscal years after December 31, 2025.

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

During the year ended December 31, 2025, employee benefits expense recognized in the consolidated statements of income was \$1,515.8 million (2024 – \$1,345.0 million). In 2025 and 2024, there were no material related party transactions other than compensation of key management personnel. Key management personnel include the members of the Board and the senior leadership team.

The following table sets out the compensation of key management personnel:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Salaries, short-term incentives and other benefits	\$12,682	\$12,999
Post-employment benefits	3,745	3,779
Share-based payments	40,366	24,943
Total	\$56,793	\$41,721

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As part of its ongoing business and operations, the Company has been required to provide assurance in the form of letters of credit for environmental and site restoration costs, custom credits, government grants and other general corporate purposes. As at December 31, 2025, the total amount of these guarantees was \$1,338.5 million.

Certain of the Company's properties are subject to royalty arrangements. Set out below are the Company's most significant royalty arrangements related to operating mines:

- The Company has a royalty agreement with the Finnish government relating to Kittila. Starting 12 months after Kittila's operations commenced, the Company has been required to pay 2.0% net smelter return royalty, defined as revenue less processing costs.
- The Company is committed to pay a royalty on production or metal sales from certain Canadian Malartic properties in Quebec, Canada. The type of royalty agreements include, but are not limited to, net smelter return royalties, with percentages ranging from 1.5% to 5.0%.
- The Company is committed to pay a 5.0% net profits interest royalty on production from the Terrex property at LaRonde in Quebec, Canada.
- The Company is committed to pay a 2.0% net smelter return royalty on the metal sales from the LaRonde Complex in Quebec, Canada.
- The Company is committed to pay a 1.2% net smelter return royalty on sales from Meliadine in Nunavut, Canada.
- The Company is committed to two royalty arrangements on production from the Amaruq mine in Nunavut, Canada; a 1.4% net smelter return royalty and a 12.0% net profits interest royalty.
- The Company is committed to pay a royalty on production from certain properties in Mexico. The type of royalty agreements include, but are not limited to, net smelter return royalties, with percentages ranging from 2.5% to 3.5% at Pinos Altos.
- The Company is committed to various royalties on production from Macassa in Ontario, Canada. The type of royalty agreements include, but are not limited to, net smelter return royalties, with percentages ranging from 0.5% to 1.5%.
- The Company is committed to various royalty arrangements at Detour Lake in Ontario, Canada, including net smelter return royalties that range between 0.27% to 2.0% on gold sales, royalties of 0.3% of annual revenue in addition to other royalties based on gold price.
- The Company is committed to two royalty agreements on gold sales from Fosterville in Victoria, Australia, comprised of net smelter return royalties ranging from 1.5% to 2.0% and a 2.75% net smelter return royalty payable to the Victorian government.

The Company also has certain payments associated with First Nation collaboration agreements at LaRonde, Canadian Malartic, Detour Lake, Macassa, Upper Beaver and Fosterville.

The Company regularly enters into various earn-in and shareholder agreements, often with commitments to pay net smelter return and other royalties.

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

The Company had the following contractual commitments as at December 31, 2025, of which \$294.8 million related to capital expenditures:

	Contractual Commitments
2026	\$596,272
2027	24,030
2028	21,533
2029	19,302
2030	22,232
Thereafter	45,604
Total	\$728,973

In addition to the above, the Company has \$290.0 million of committed subscription proceeds related to the San Nicolás project.

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Dividends Declared

On February 12, 2026, Agnico Eagle announced that the Board approved the payment of a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.45 per common share (a total value of approximately \$225.0 million), payable on March 16, 2026 to holders of record of the common shares of the Company on March 2, 2026.



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