

Detour Lake Mine

Pathway to 1 million ounce producer



AGNICO EAGLE
DETOUR LAKE



FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS



AGNICO EAGLE

The information in this presentation has been prepared as at June 19, 2024. Certain statements contained in this presentation constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" under the provisions of Canadian provincial securities laws and are referred to herein as "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address circumstances, events, activities or developments that could, or may or will occur are forward-looking statements. When used in this presentation, the words "achieve", "aim", "anticipate", "could", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "future", "plan", "possible", "potential", "schedule", "target", "tracking", "will", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, without limitation: the Company's plans at the Detour Lake mine, including metal production, estimated ore grades, recovery rates, project timelines, drilling targets or results, life of mine estimates, total cash costs per ounce, AISC per ounce, minesite costs per tonne, other expenses and cash flows, the timing, funding, completion and commissioning thereof and the commencement of production therefrom; the potential for additional gold production at the Detour Lake mine, including the potential to reach one million ounces per year; the estimated timing and conclusions of the Company's studies and evaluations; the methods by which ore will be extracted or processed; statements concerning other expansion projects, recovery rates, mill throughput, optimization efforts and projected exploration, including costs and other estimates upon which such projections are based; timing and amounts of capital expenditures, other expenditures and other cash needs, and expectations as to the funding thereof; estimates of future mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral production and sales; the projected development of certain ore deposits, including estimates of exploration, development and production and other capital costs and estimates of the timing of such exploration, development and production or decisions with respect to such exploration, development and production; anticipated cost inflation and its effect on the Company's costs and results; estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources and the effect of drill results on future mineral reserves and mineral resources; the Company's ability to obtain the necessary permits and authorizations in connection with its proposed or current exploration, development and mining operations and the anticipated timing thereof; future exploration; the anticipated timing of events with respect to the Company's mine sites; the sufficiency of the Company's cash resources; and anticipated trends with respect to the Company's operations, exploration and the funding thereof. Such statements reflect the Company's views as at the date of this presentation and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Agnico Eagle as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The material factors and assumptions used in the preparation of the forward-looking statements contained herein, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the assumptions set forth herein and in management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") and the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with Canadian securities regulators and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 ("Form 40-F") filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") as well as: that there are no significant disruptions affecting operations; that production, permitting, development, expansion and the ramp-up of operations at each of Agnico Eagle's properties proceeds on a basis consistent with current expectations and plans; that the relevant metal prices, foreign exchange rates and prices for key mining and construction inputs (including labour and electricity) will be consistent with Agnico Eagle's expectations; that Agnico Eagle's current estimates of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and metal recovery are accurate; that there are no material delays in the timing for completion of ongoing growth projects; that seismic activity at the Company's operations is as expected by the Company and that the Company's efforts to mitigate its effect on mining operations are successful; that the Company's current plans to optimize production are successful; that there are no material variations in the current tax and regulatory environment; that governments, the Company or others do not take measures in response to pandemics or other health emergencies or otherwise that, individually or in the aggregate, materially affect the Company's ability to operate its business or its productivity; and that measures taken relating to, or other effects of, pandemics or other health emergencies do not affect the Company's ability to obtain necessary supplies and deliver them to its mine sites. Many factors, known and unknown, could cause the actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to: the volatility of prices of gold and other metals; uncertainty of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and mineral recovery estimates; uncertainty of future production, project development, capital expenditures and other costs; foreign exchange rate fluctuations; inflationary pressures; financing of additional capital requirements; cost of exploration and development programs; seismic activity at the Company's operations; mining risks; community protests, including by Indigenous groups; governmental and environmental regulation; the volatility of the Company's stock price; risks associated with the Company's currency, fuel and by-product metal derivative strategies; the current interest rate environment; the potential for major economies to encounter a slowdown in economic activity or a recession; the potential for increased conflict or hostilities in various regions, including Europe and the Middle East; and the extent and manner to communicable diseases or outbreaks, and measures taken by governments, the Company or others to attempt to mitigate the spread thereof may directly or indirectly affect the Company. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors that may affect the Company's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation, see the AIF and MD&A filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and included in the Form 40-F filed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov, as well as the Company's other filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the SEC. Other than as required by law, the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

Further Information – For further details on the update on Detour Lake mine, please see the Company's news release dated June 19, 2024.

AGENDA

An aerial photograph of an industrial site, likely a pulp or paper mill. The central focus is a large, dark-colored geodesic dome structure. To its right, there are several large, light-colored industrial buildings with various pipes and structures. The foreground shows large piles of material, possibly wood chips or bark. The background features a wide, flat landscape with some trees and a cloudy sky. The entire image has a greenish-yellow tint.

Introduction

Ontario Platform

Detour Lake Overview

Preliminary Economic Assessment

Operating and Financial Metrics

Underground Study

Mill Optimization

Exploration and Expansion Potential

Conclusion

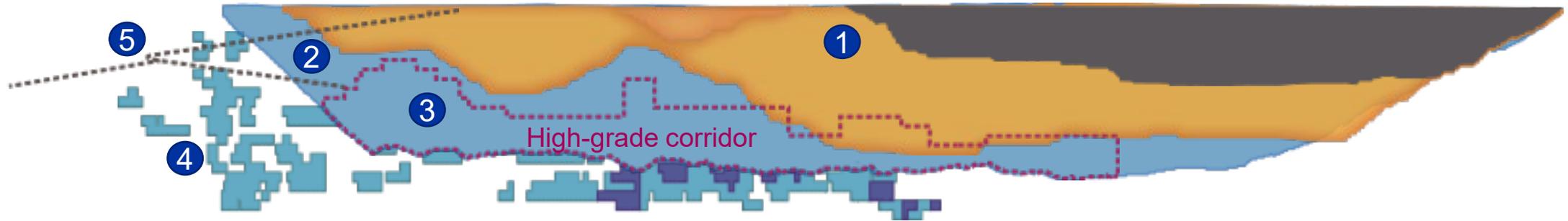


Pathway to 1 million ounce producer

- Enhancing production profile, increasing profitability and extending mine life
 - Replace lower grade open pit production with higher grade underground production
 - Accelerate access to highest grade ore
- 2024 PEA demonstrates strong risk-adjusted return on capital
- Low-risk, disciplined capital approach with brownfield expansion
- Positive exploration results along the western plunge of the deposit since October 2023 support continued upside potential

DETOUR LAKE – A GROWING WORLD CLASS MINE IN A PREMIER MINING JURISDICTION

Longitudinal view



- ① Open-pit mineral reserve
- ② Open-pit mineral resource
- ③ High-grade corridor amenable to underground mining
- ④ Underground mineral resource
- ⑤ Approved exploration ramp

Future exploration, conversion drilling, bulk sampling and geological and structural studies to improve the next iterations of the Detour Lake geological model

Ontario Platform



ABITIBI ONTARIO – AGNICO’S LARGEST PRODUCTION PLATFORM WITH ROOM TO GROW



2 Operating Gold Mines – Detour & Macassa

- ~78k tonnes of daily mill capacity
- 2024E production: ~965koz
- 2024E total cash costs: ~\$769/oz¹

1 of the 10 Largest Gold Mines in the World

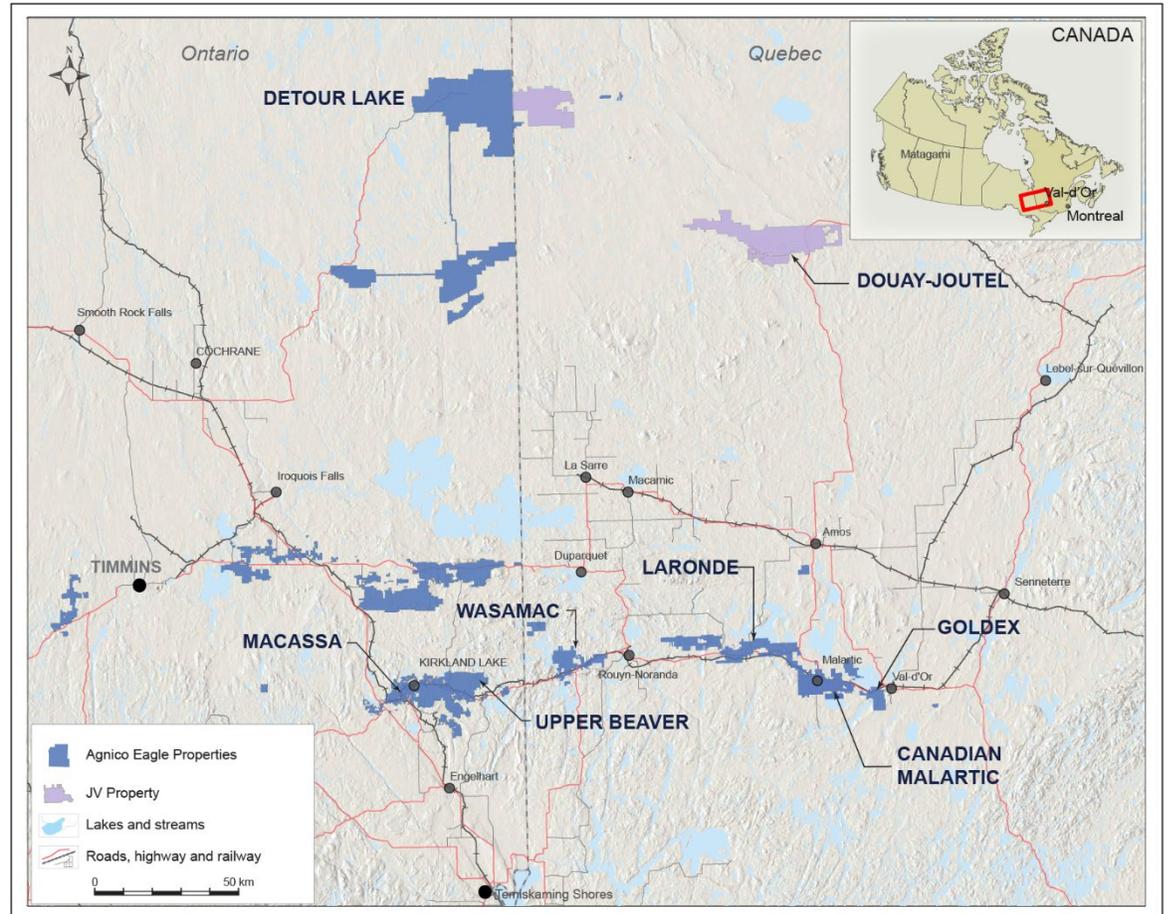
- Multi-decade production at Detour Lake

Robust Pipeline and Expansion Potential

- Detour Lake – underground and mill optimization
- Upper Beaver – project update expected July 2024

Competitive Advantage Leveraging 50+ Years Operating in the broader Abitibi Region

- People
- Technical expertise
- Logistics synergies



Proven & probable gold reserves (Moz)²

26.8

Measured & indicated gold resources (Moz)¹

25.7

Inferred gold resource (Moz)¹

8.7

¹ Total cash costs is non-GAAP measure, see *Notes to Investors* in this presentation

² Mineral reserves and mineral resources includes Detour Lake, Macassa, Upper Beaver, Hammond Reef, Upper Canada, Anoki-McBean, Aquarius, Holt complex. See AEM February 15, 2024 press release and appendix for detailed breakdown of mineral reserves and mineral resources

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN ONTARIO



Partner of Choice

- Solid relationships with Indigenous communities
- Working closely with governments to shape broader programs in Ontario
 - Secured C\$10M funding from Skills Development Fund to support training of apprentices at Detour Lake and Macassa

Detour Workforce

- Significant Cochrane & Northern Ontario employee representation – Approximately 76%
- 18% of workforce identify as Indigenous

Based on 2023 expenditures

*Includes all exploration expenses such as wages, permits, claims, taxes, goods and services

DETOUR LAKE OVERVIEW – A WORLD CLASS ASSET

Mineral reserves (Moz) ¹	2023 Production (koz)	2023 Total Cash Costs ²	2024 Production guidance (koz)	2024 Total cash costs ² guidance
19.7	677	\$668/oz gold	690	\$734/oz gold



Operations

- Historical underground mining from 1985-1999 totaling ~1.7Moz gold production
- Conventional truck-shovel open-pit mining
- Mine life to 2052

Processing Facilities

Two independent milling circuits:

- Gravity separation
- Concentrate leach
- Agitated tank leaching
- Carbon-in-pulp (“CIP”)
- Solvent extraction and electrowinning

¹ See AEM February 15, 2024 press release and appendix for detailed breakdown of mineral reserves and mineral resources.

² Total cash costs is non-GAAP measure, see *Notes to Investors* in this presentation

2024 Preliminary Economic Assessment (“2024 PEA”) Underground Project and Mill Optimization to 29 Mtpa



A TEAM WITH A STRONG TRACK RECORD



NATASHA VAZ

EVP, COO Operations and Project Development – Ontario, Australia and Mexico

Ms. Vaz is Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer leading the Operations and Project Development teams for Ontario, Australia and Mexico. Prior to her appointment, she served as Chief Operating Officer (2021 - 2022), Senior Vice President, Technical Services and Innovation (2020 - 2021) and Vice President, Technical Services (2019- 2020) for Kirkland Lake Gold. Earlier in her career, she served as Vice President, Technical Services for Tahoe Resources Inc. Over her 10-year tenure with Lake Shore Gold Corp she held a number of operational and technical services roles, including Director, Technical Services and Project Evaluation, and Vice President, Technical Services.



ANDRE LEITE

VP Operations – Ontario

Mr. Leite is Vice President, Ontario. Prior to this role, he was Vice President, Technical Services for Kirkland Lake Gold (2021 - 2022). He has held senior leadership roles with Detour Lake Gold since 2018 and Vale Base Metals in Canada, Australia and New Caledonia and began his career in Brazil working in the iron ore and mine technology industries. Mr. Leite is a professional Engineer with over 20 years of operational, technical and project management experience in the gold, base metals, uranium and iron ore mining industries. Mr. Leite holds a Master's degree in Mining Engineering focusing on Mineral Resource Modeling and Strategic Mine Planning (McGill University) and a Bachelor's degree in Mining Engineering (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais in Brazil).



BARRY KELLAR

General Manager – Detour Lake Mine

Mr. Kellar is Mine General Manager, Detour Lake with over 15 years of experience in open-pit mining. Since joining Detour Lake Mine November 2011, Barry served as Director, Operations Ontario Region (2024), Sr Advisor Operational Excellence Ontario Region (2023-2024), Deputy General Manager (2022-2023), Operations Manager (2020-2022), Mine Maintenance Manager (2018 - 2020), and Mine Maintenance Superintendent (2011-2018). Prior to joining the Detour Operation, Mr. Kellar held various senior maintenance positions at other Northern Operating Mines and in the Transportation Industry.



LARRY LAZESKI

Director, Integrated Operations and Growth Projects – Ontario Region

Mr. Lazeski is Director, Operations, Ontario Region, with over 30 years of experience in open-pit mining. Prior to his appointment, he served as Vice President & General Manager (2021 - 2024), General Manager (2020 - 2021), and Mine Manager (2019 - 2020), for Detour Lake mine at Kirkland Lake Gold. Early in his career he held a number of senior roles in Mine Engineering and Mine Operations at several Metallurgical and Thermal Coal Operations in three Western Canadian Provinces. Mr. Lazeski holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering (University of Saskatchewan) and a General Diploma of Business Administration (Simon Fraser).

LEVERAGING AN EXPERIENCED TEAM IN BUILDING MINES



ALAIN COSSETTE

Senior Director, Project Development – Canada and Europe

Mr. Cossette is Senior Director, Project Development, leading the Project Development teams for Canada and Europe. He started his career with Agnico Eagle at the LaRonde mine in 2002. He held various positions in LaRonde including Engineer Planner, Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent Engineering, General Superintendent, Assistant General Manager and was promoted General Manager in 2012. He then move to the Technical Services and Project Team where he was involved in various projects: Goldex expansion, Amaruq, Macassa, Hope Bay, Upper Beaver, Hammond Reef, Detour UG among others.



DANIEL SÉGUIN

Director, Construction Projects

Mr. Séguin is Director, Construction Projects. He started his career with Agnico Eagle with the Construction team in 2008 when he graduated from school. He has worked at many of the Agnico Eagle sites in different roles but most recently in the Nunavut divisions helping in the development of this platform. He was involved in Meadowbank, Meliadine and Amaruq construction. Along his career, Daniel held many roles with the construction team. Recognized for his structured approach and leadership, he has been promoted to the role of Director, Construction Projects in 2021 leading the major construction projects.



JULIE BÉLANGER

Study Manager

Ms. Bélanger is Study Manager with the Technical Services and Project Development team. She started working with Agnico Eagle in 2007, during this period she worked over 10 years at the Meadowbank Division at different positions. She was the Study Manager for Amaruq UG Project in 2019-2020. Since 2022, she is leading the Detour UG study. Ms. Bélanger is a professional Engineer with over 20 years of operational, technical and project management experience in the gold mining industry. Ms. Bélanger holds a Master's degree in Rock Mechanic and a Bachelor's degree in Geology Engineering from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC).



JOHN OWUSU

Capital Projects Manager – Detour Lake Mine

Mr. Owusu is Capital Projects Manager for the Detour Lake Mine since 2022. He is leading the Project Team. Prior to his appointment, he served as Project Manager (2020-2022) and Project Engineer (2019-2020) for Teck Resources Limited. Mr. Owusu began his engineering career in 2008 for WBHO Construction in Ghana. He worked on multiple projects and positions with this company for more than 7 years. Mr. Owusu holds a Master's degree in Engineering Management from University of Ottawa and a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from Kwame Nkrumah University.

- Building on the unique potential of this world class asset
- Transforming it into one of the top five gold mines in the world
- Low-risk from an execution perspective
- Generates strong economic returns
- Leveraging AEM operational expertise – Goldex, Odyssey

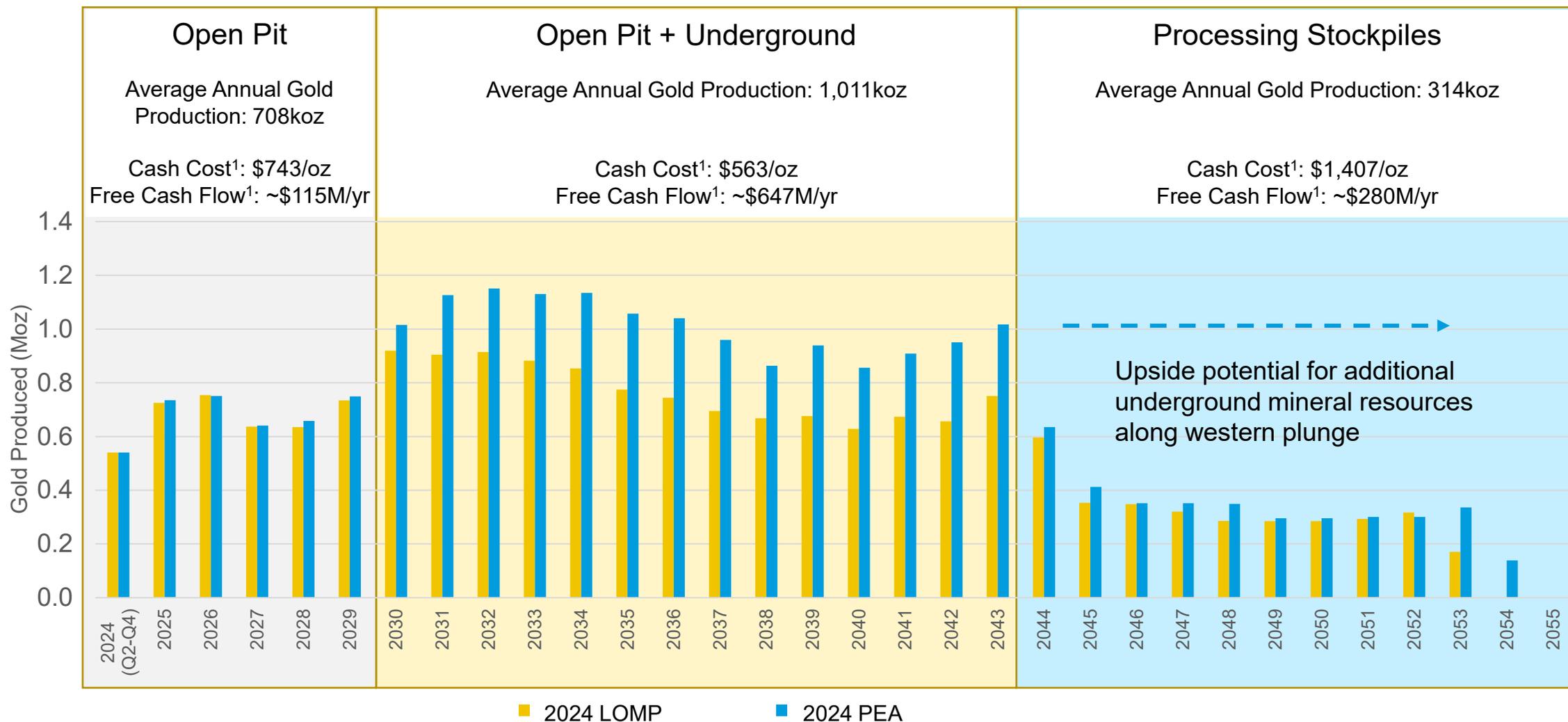
Underground + Mill Optimization¹		
Total Gold Production	Moz	4.0
Mill Throughput	Mtpa	29
NPV	\$M	886
IRR	%	18%
Minesite costs per tonne²	C\$/t	24.9
Total cash cost²	\$/oz	690
Initial capital	\$M	731
Sustaining Capital	\$M	631

¹Based on \$1900/oz gold price and 1.34 CAD/USD fx rate

2024 PEA represents only a snapshot in time not capturing the full UG potential
Detour Lake is a high volume, low cost mine with a proven track record in value creation

² Minesite costs per tonne and total cash costs are non-GAAP measures, see Notes to Investors in this presentation

2024 PEA – PATHWAY TO ONE MILLION OUNCE PRODUCER

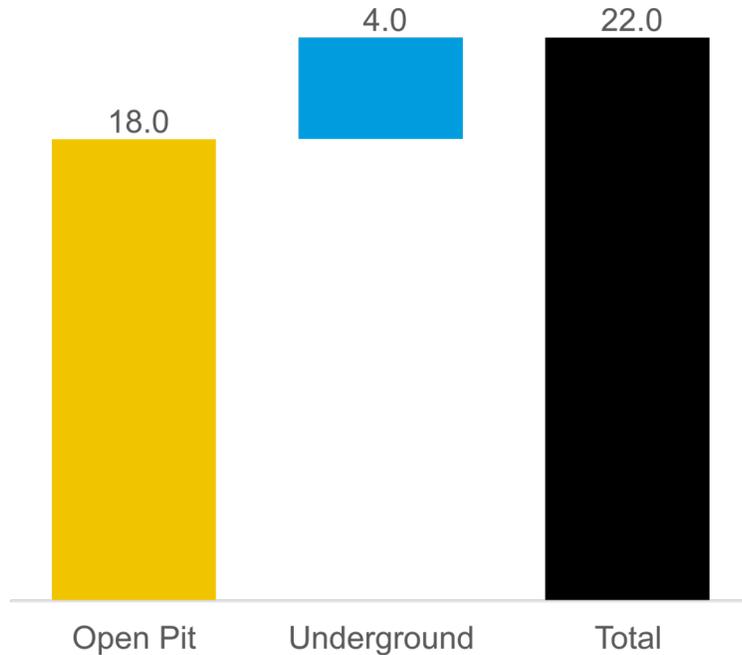


¹ Free cash flow is non-GAAP measure, see *Notes to Investors* in this presentation

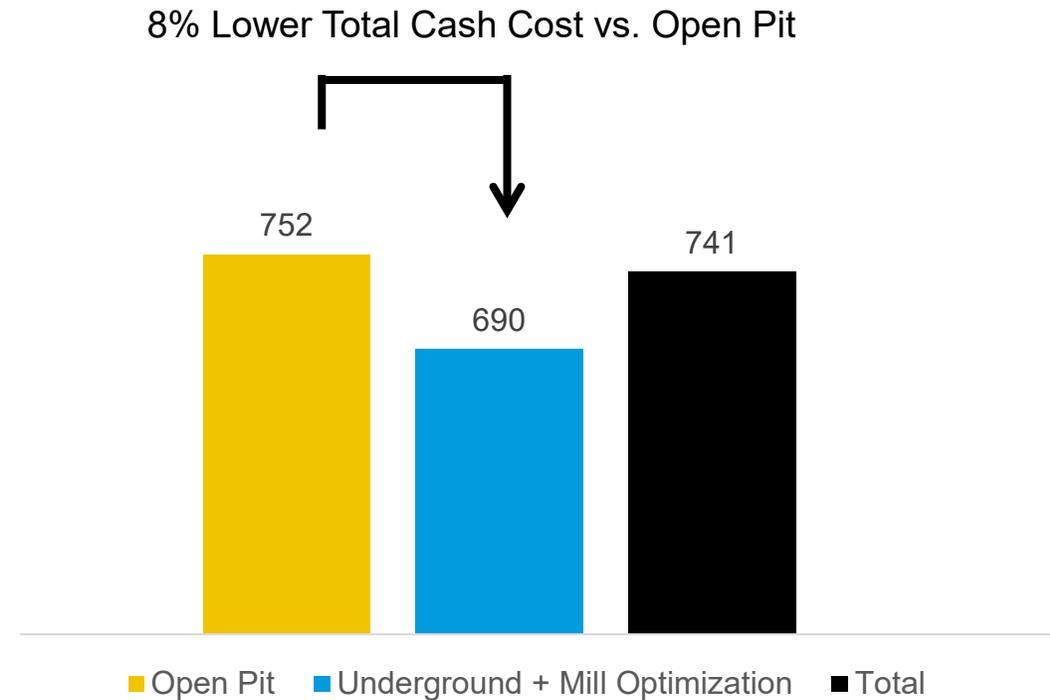
² Higher Cash Cost in stockpile reclaim period reflects drawdown of long-term low-grade stockpiles, lower head grade, and re-handling costs. Open Pit feed offset by Underground to Stockpile Reclaim period is 52Mt at 0.51g/t.

2024 PEA – INCREASING PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS

Payable Gold Production (Moz)



Total Cash Cost per Ounce



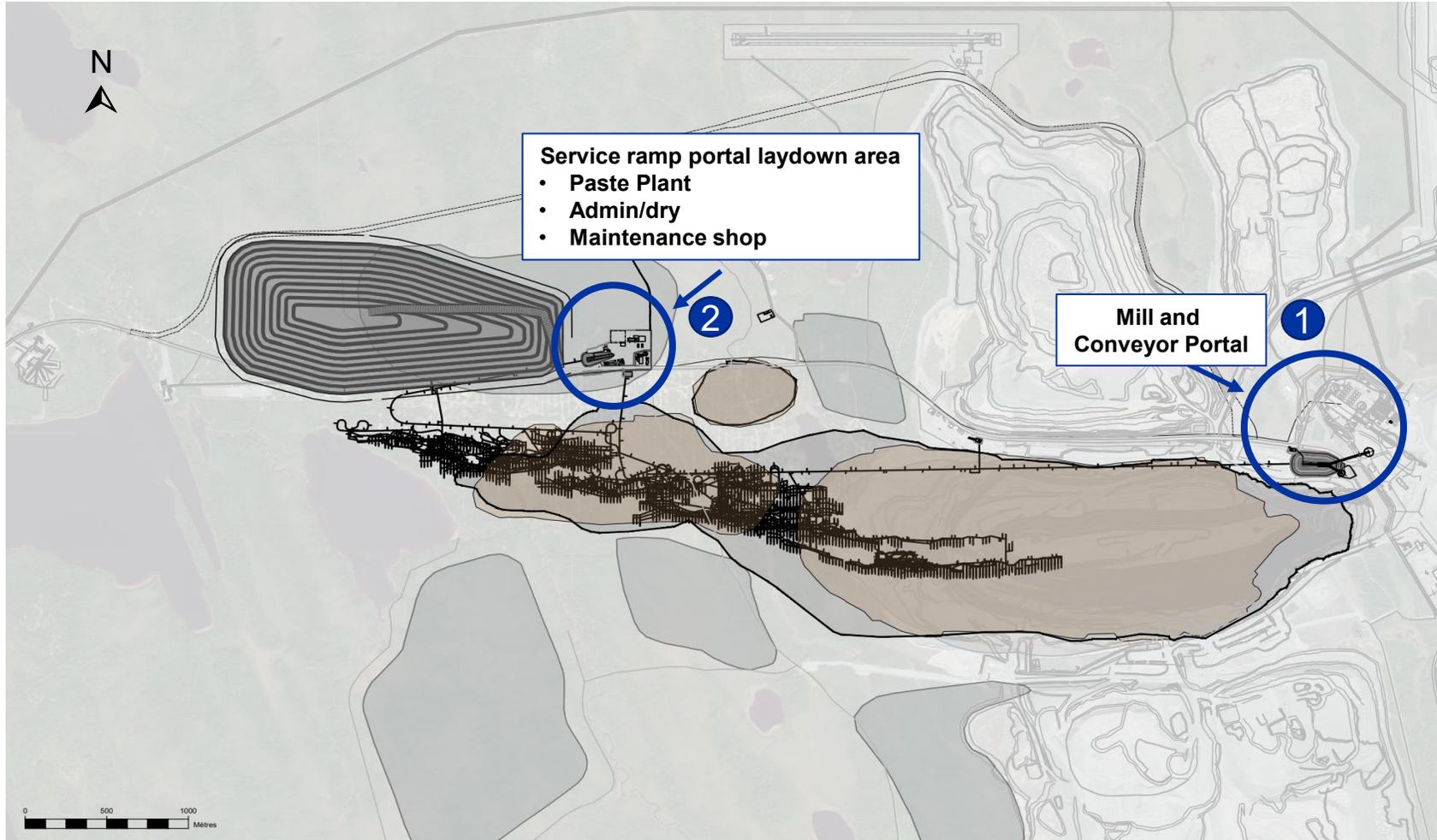
Underground Continues Detour's DNA of High-Volume, Low-Cost Production

- Proactive communication and consultation approach – engagement with First Nations on underground project started in late 2022
- Permitting process started in 2023 following a phased strategy
 - First phase: work planned for 2024 – 2026
 - Second phase: work planned for 2027 onwards
- All required permits expected to be obtained within or prior to required date



Leadership of First Nations partners and Detour Sept 2023 annual site visit

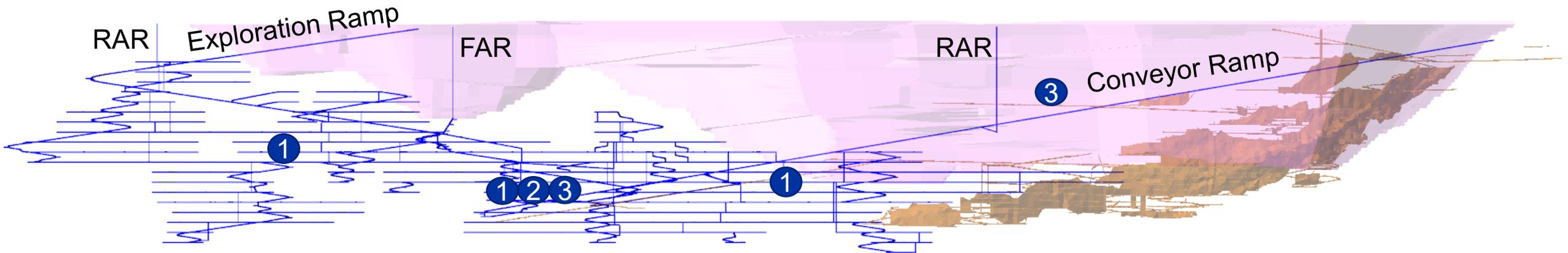
UNDERGROUND PROJECT – MINIMAL SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED



- A brownfield project requiring minimal new surface infrastructure
- Conveyor ramp portal and underground ore stockpile located close to processing plant, facilitating ore and waste management

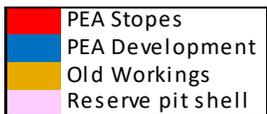
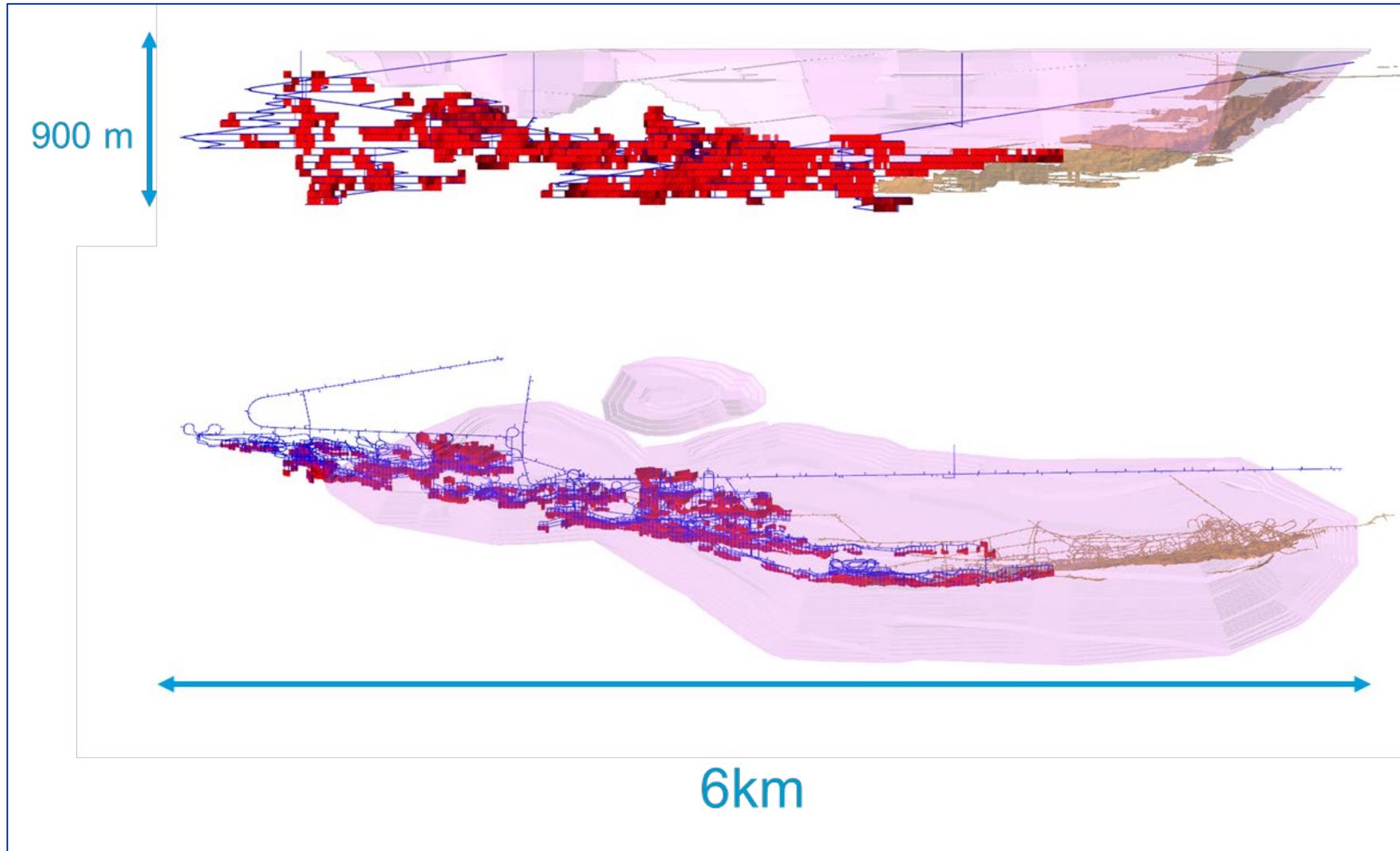
Infrastructure design based on successful AEM projects

- 1 Mobile shop and maintenance bay for the large equipment of the UG fleet
- 2 Rock hammers and jaw crusher
- 3 Conveyor for material handling



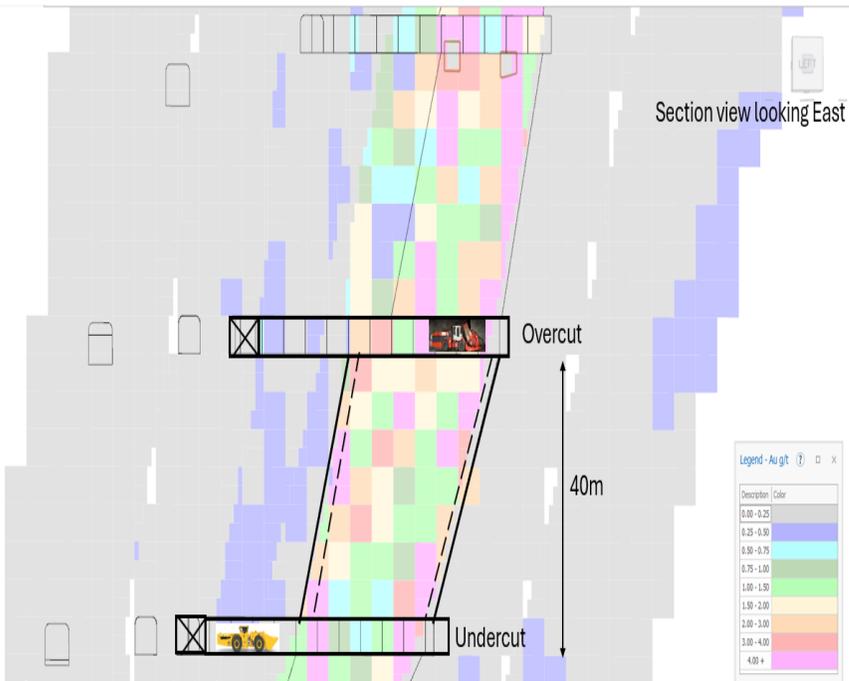
RAR: Return air raise
FAR: Fresh air raise

UNDERGROUND PROJECT – REFLECTING A VIEW AS OF OCT 2023 DRILL DATA



UNDERGROUND PROJECT – A BULK MINING OPERATION

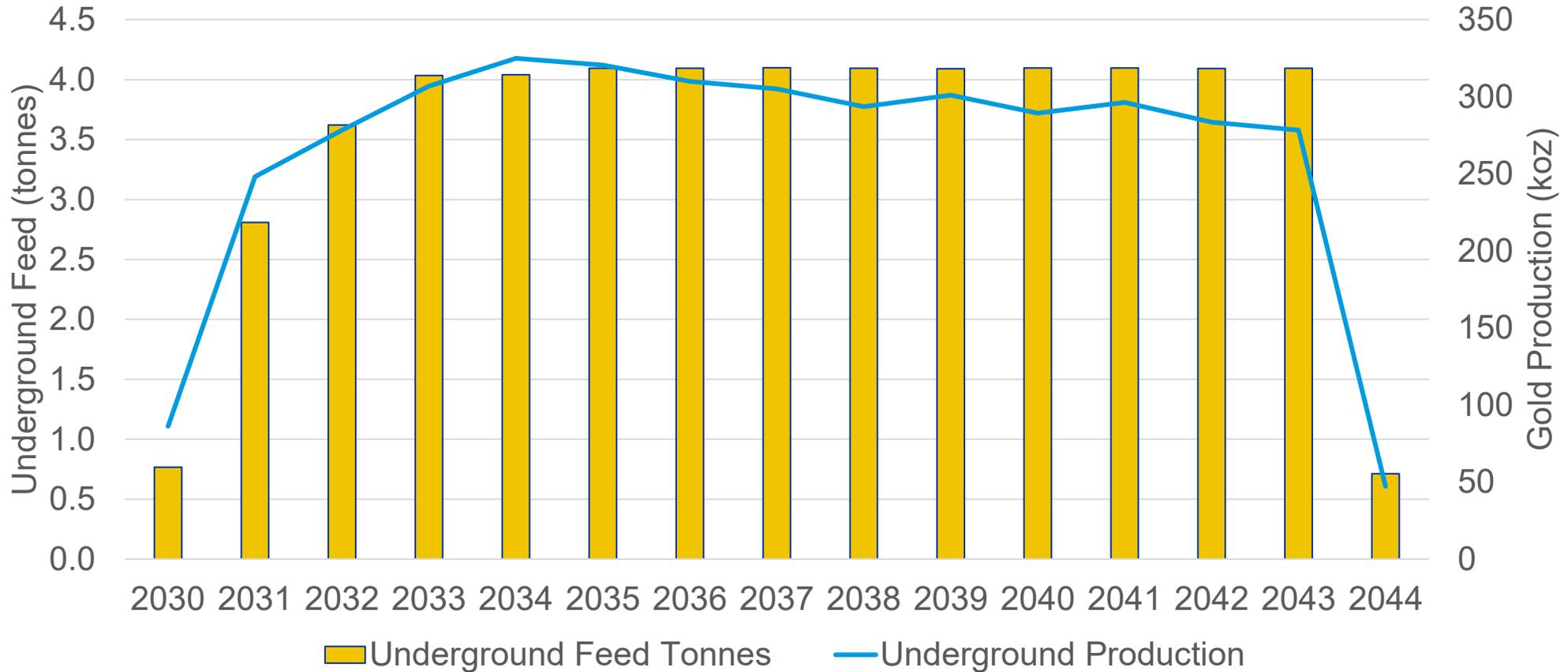
Detour UG to leverage AEM expertise from Goldex and Odyssey – high tonnage mines



Detour UG – bulk mining operation

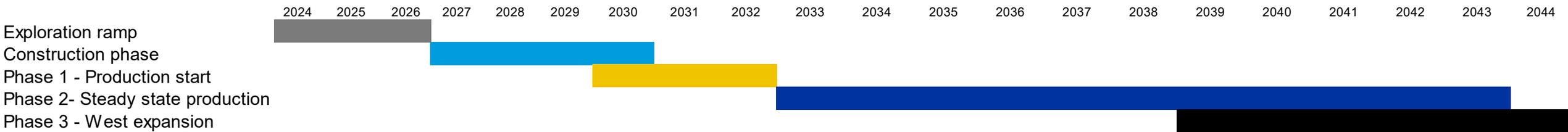
- 11,200 tpd of feed by 2033 at 2.46g/t
- 40M sub-level, transverse mining
- Stope size averaging 30kt
 - 21 tonnes scoop with automation
 - 60 tonnes truck with an orepass system
- Stopes backfilled mainly with cemented paste fill
- ~130 stopes per year on average

UNDERGROUND PROJECT – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ACCELERATES RAMP-UP

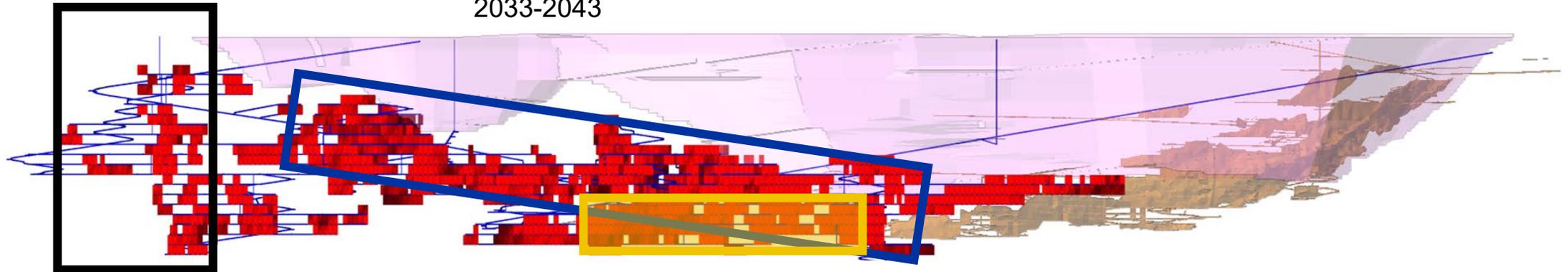


Stable production profile for 14 years with potential to extend

UNDERGROUND PROJECT – MINE DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE



Phase 2: Steady state production
2033-2043



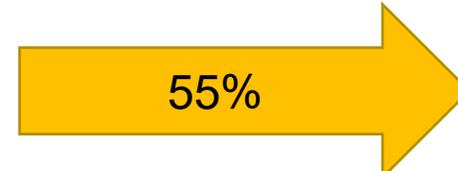
Phase 3: West Expansion
2039-2044

**Phase 1: Production start and establishment
of the ore transport infrastructure**
2030-2032

UNDERGROUND PROJECT – MINERAL RESOURCE BASE

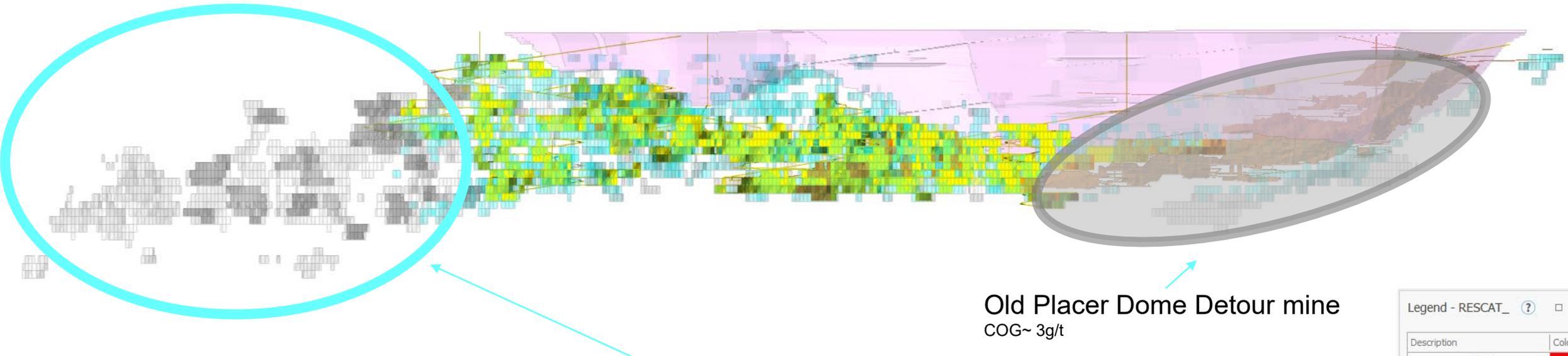
Mineral resources amenable to underground mining:

- Based on block model Oct 2023
- Indicated mineral resources of 1.2Moz and inferred mineral resources of 7.1Moz Au in-situ¹
- COG of 1.22g/t



Underground Project PEA:

- Based on Block model Oct 2023
- 53M tonnes
- ~4.6Moz gold in-situ
- Average grade of 2.46g/t
- COG of 1.8g/t



Mineral inventory extending to the West

Old Placer Dome Detour mine
COG~ 3g/t

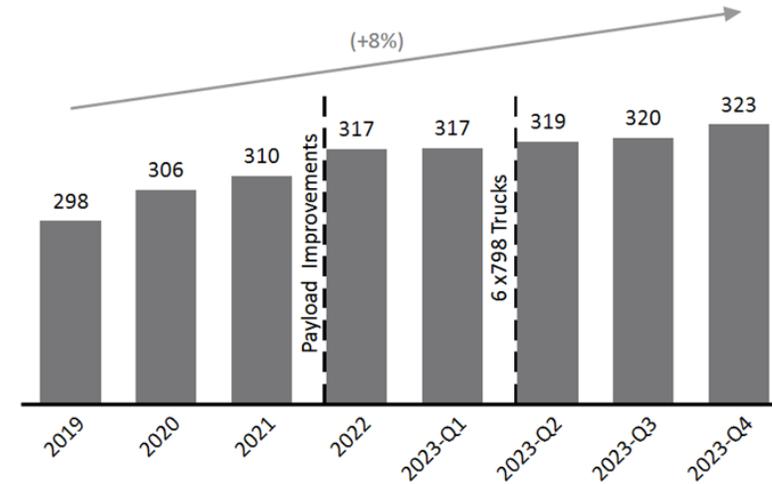
Description	Color
1-MEA	Red
2-IND	Orange
3-INF	Yellow
4-INV	Grey
RESOURCE COG 1.22	Cyan
MINERAL INVENTORY COG 1.22	Light Grey

¹ For further detail, refer to 'Potential Underground Mineral Resource below the Mineral Reserve Pit' in the appendix of this presentation

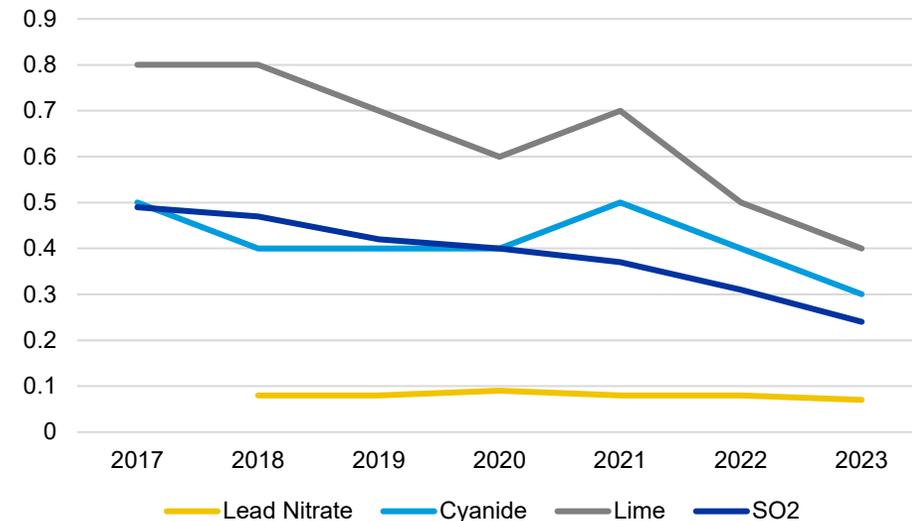
DETOUR LAKE – CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PHILOSOPHY

- Contracted work internalization
 - Rebuilds of large component, tire service and truck repair and maintenance, increased tailings construction self performed work
- Optimized equipment replacement strategy
 - Increased reliability, reduced downtime and lower maintenance costs
- Blasting and mining strategy targeting mill feed optimization
 - Higher payload, reduced wear, higher throughput, reduction in energy consumption
- Lead nitrate and cyanide dosing calibrated in a higher frequency based on ore characteristics
- Lime consumption reduced due to pH controls achieved with improved ventilation in the CIP area

Haul Truck Payload– (tonnes)



Reagent Improvements

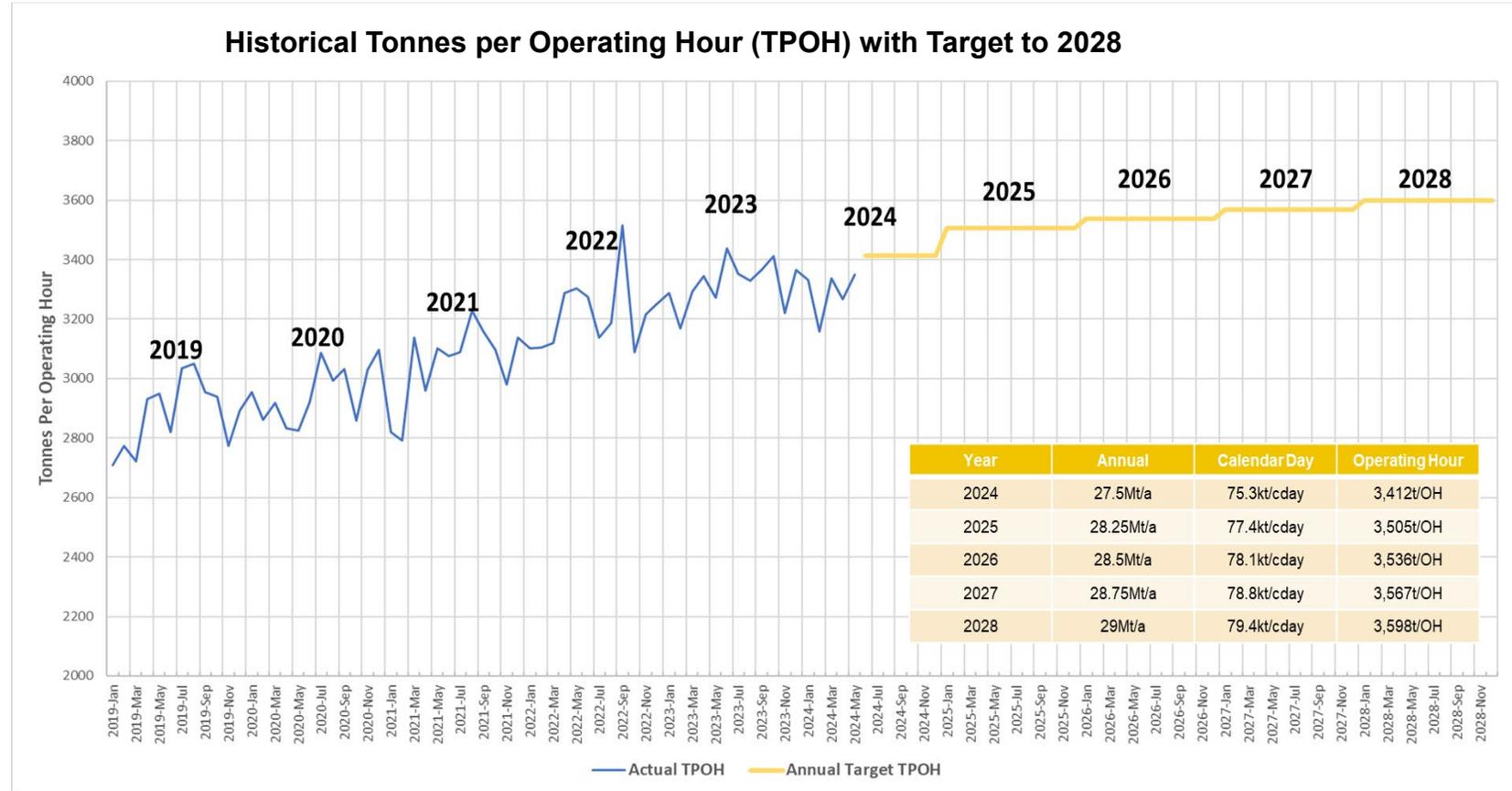


MILL OPTIMIZATION JOURNEY



Multiple initiatives to increase capacity to 29 Mtpa by 2028 (permit limit: 32.8 Mtpa)

- Secondary Crusher Improvements
- Increase Retention time in SAG mill
- Ball Mill Optimization
- Advanced Process Control



Underground + Mill Optimization¹		
Total Gold Production	Moz	4.0
Mill Throughput	Mtpa	29
NPV	\$M	886
IRR	%	18%
Minesite costs per tonne²	C\$/t	24.9
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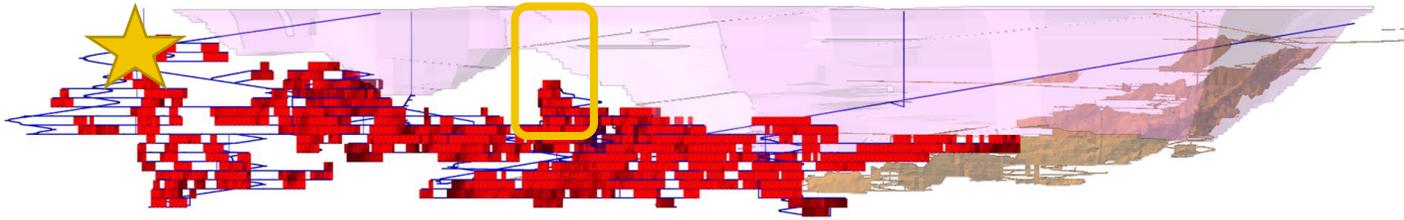
¹Based on \$1900/oz gold price and 1.34 CAD/USD fx rate

- 2024 PEA generates strong economic returns
- Low-risk from an execution perspective
- Maintains capital discipline
- Enhances production profile, increasing profitability and extending mine life

**2024 PEA provides strong economic return with growth potential
Resulting in approval of limited investment of \$100M to further study and de-risk the project**

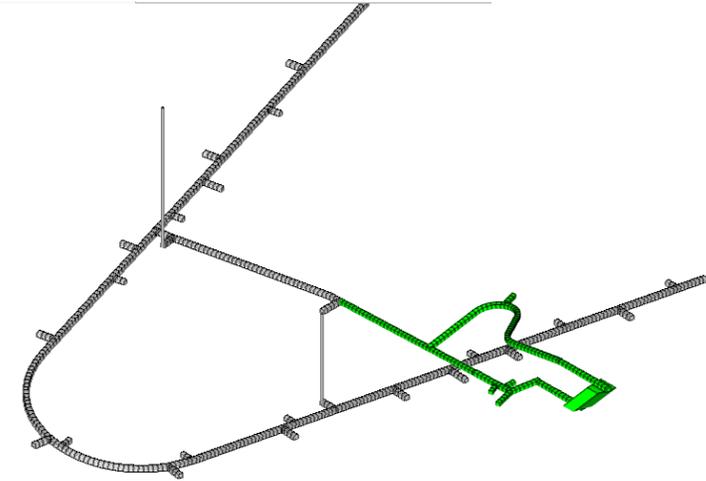
²Minesite costs per tonne and total cash costs are non-GAAP measures, see Notes to Investors in this presentation

NEXT STEPS – EXPLORATION RAMP AND BULK SAMPLE STRATEGY

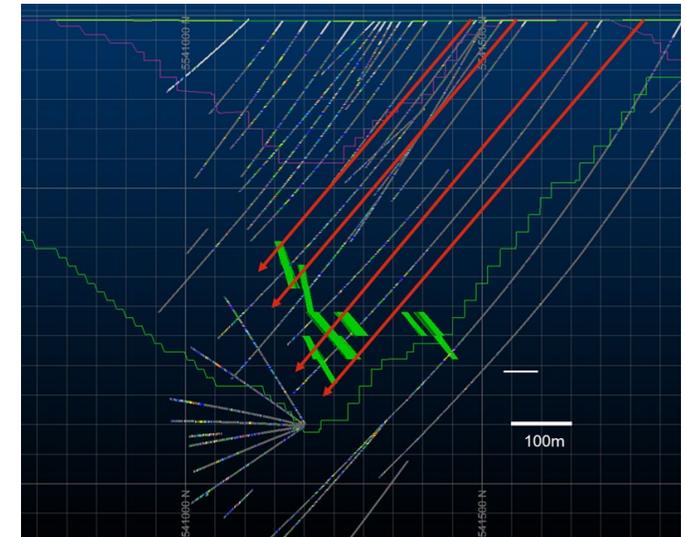


Expected to reach first ore in H2 2026

- The exploration ramp facilitates:
 - Collection of a bulk sample in the shallow mineralized zone extension in the west
 - Infill and expansion drilling of the current underground mineral resource
- High intensity drilling from surface will be realized in 2025 to confirm continuity in a major high grade corridor

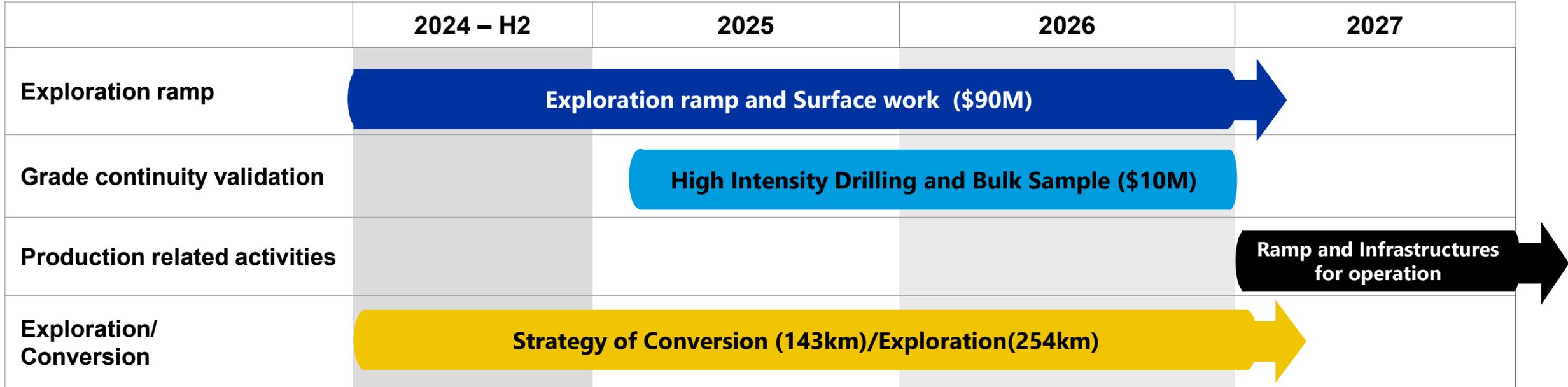


Exploration ramp – 2km long, reaching a depth of 270m



High Intensity drilling from surface – 25,000m

NEXT STEPS – TIMELINE



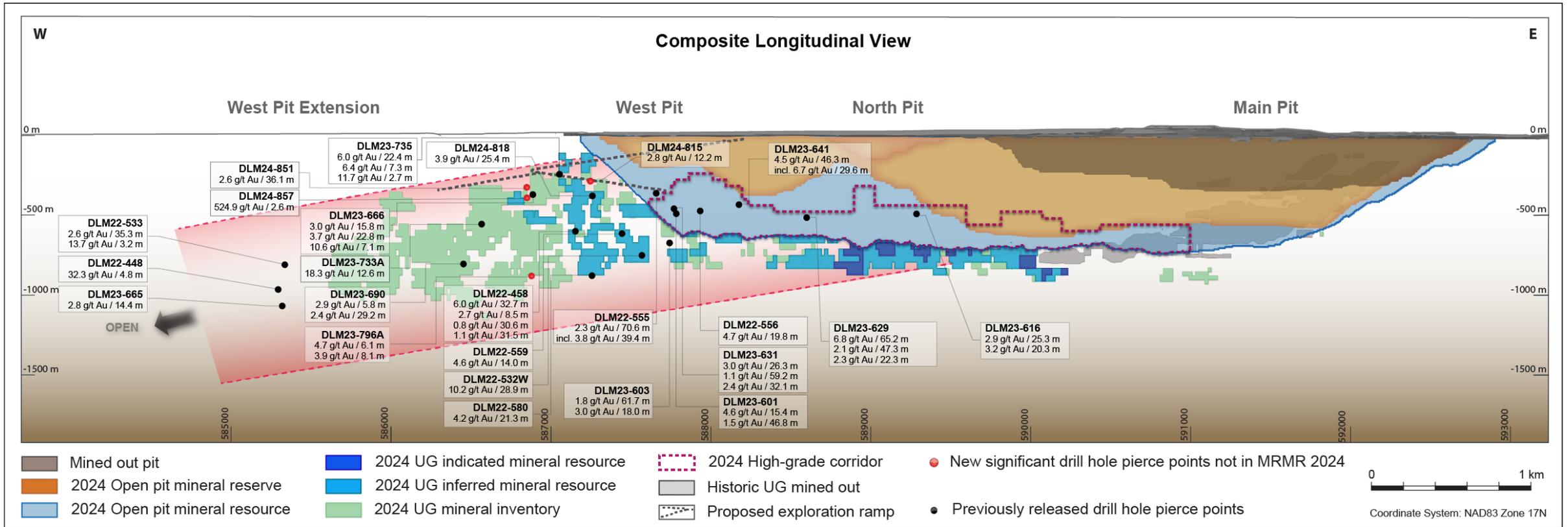
A disciplined and phased approach:

- Development of 2km exploration ramp to a depth of 270m and collect a bulk sample
- Drill a closed space surface area to test high grade corridor of the main gold bearing domain

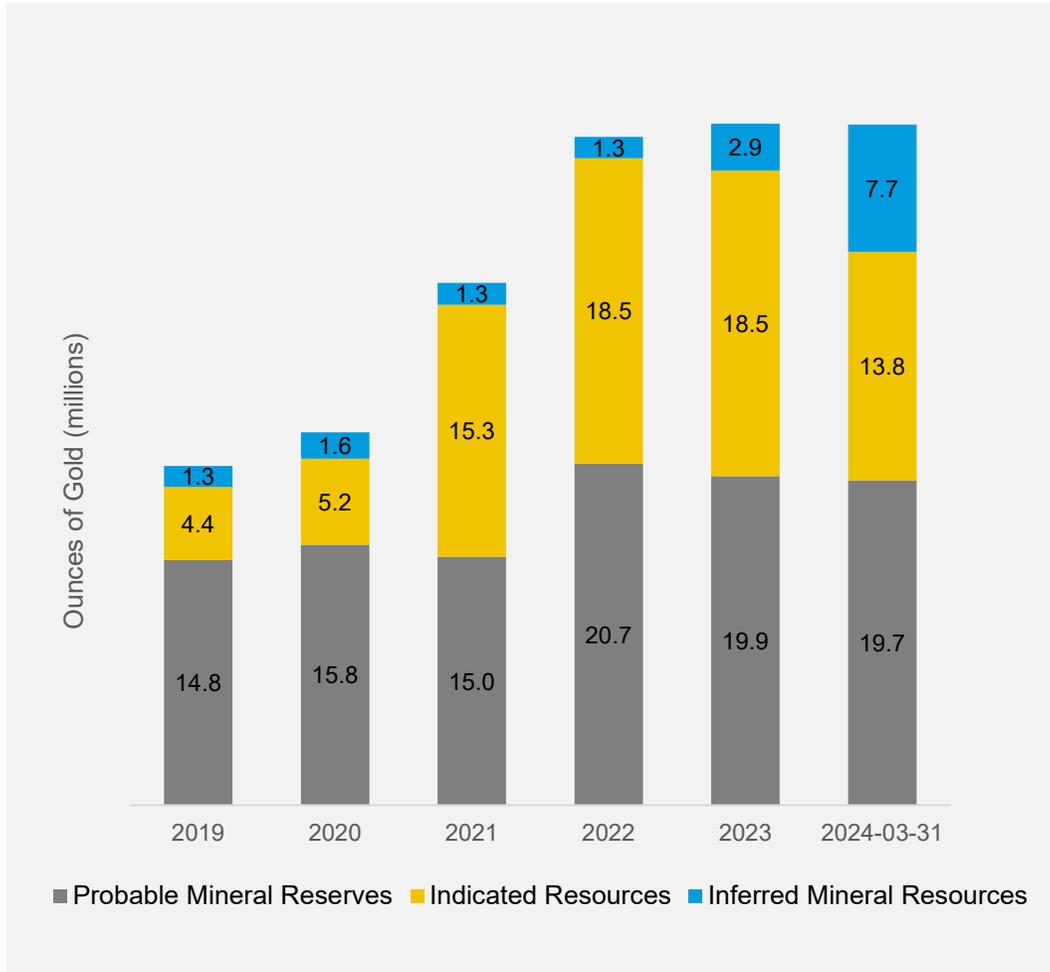
Exploration and Expansion Potential



UNDERGROUND POTENTIAL ALONG WESTERN EXTENSION



- Recent positive exploration results along the west-plunge of the deposit not included in MRMR estimate at March 31, 2024
- Same drill database used as December 31, 2023 MRMR (database cut-off October 16, 2023)



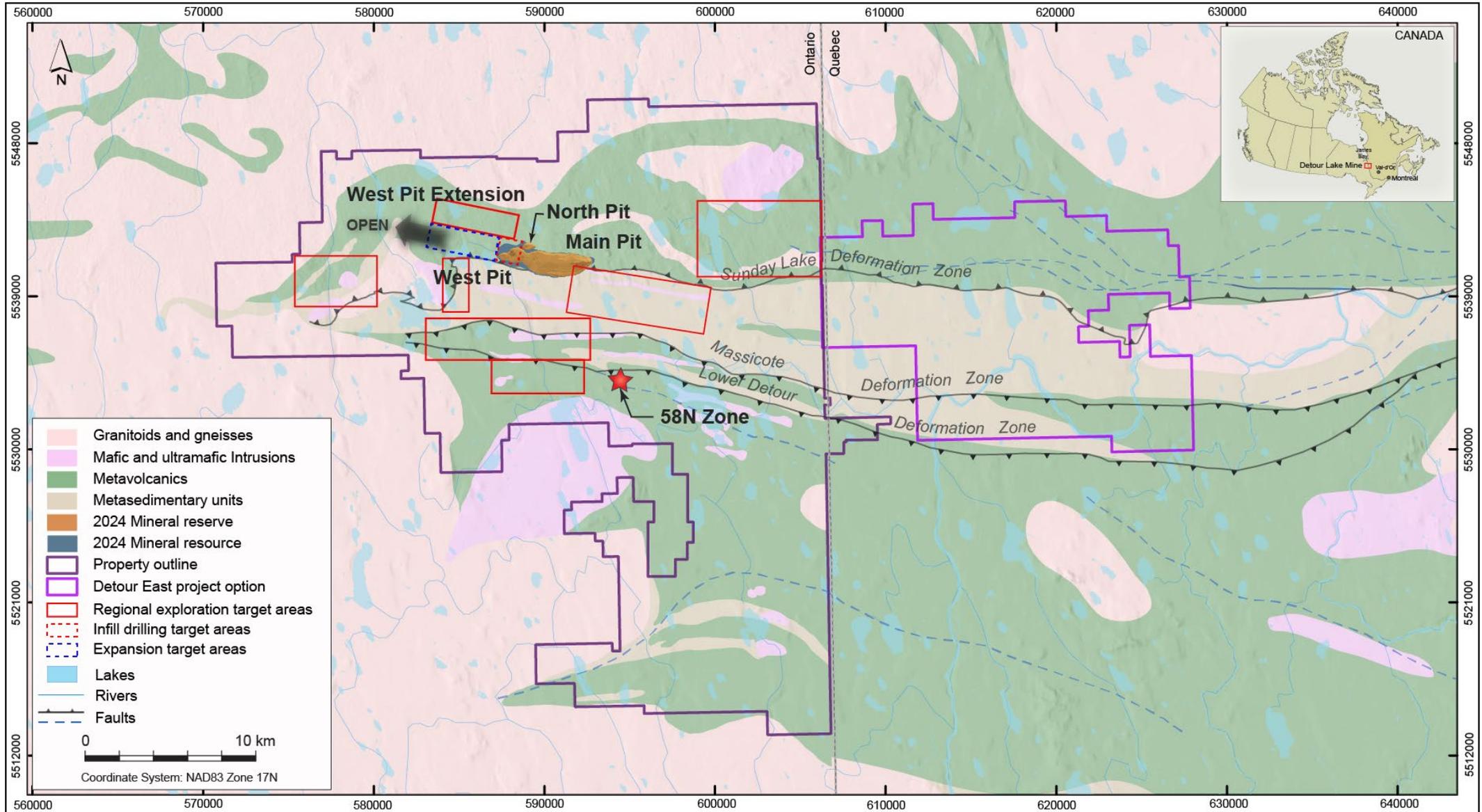
Growth and Evolution of MRMR

- Average discovery cost below \$10/oz
- Growth in MRMR since year-end 2019
- Significant spending on exploration since year-end 2019 totalling ~\$100M
- High-grade corridor – re-classification of indicated mineral resources to inferred at higher grades from estimate at year-end 2023 to March 31, 2024

DETOUR LAKE – DISTRICT SCALE POTENTIAL



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Conclusion



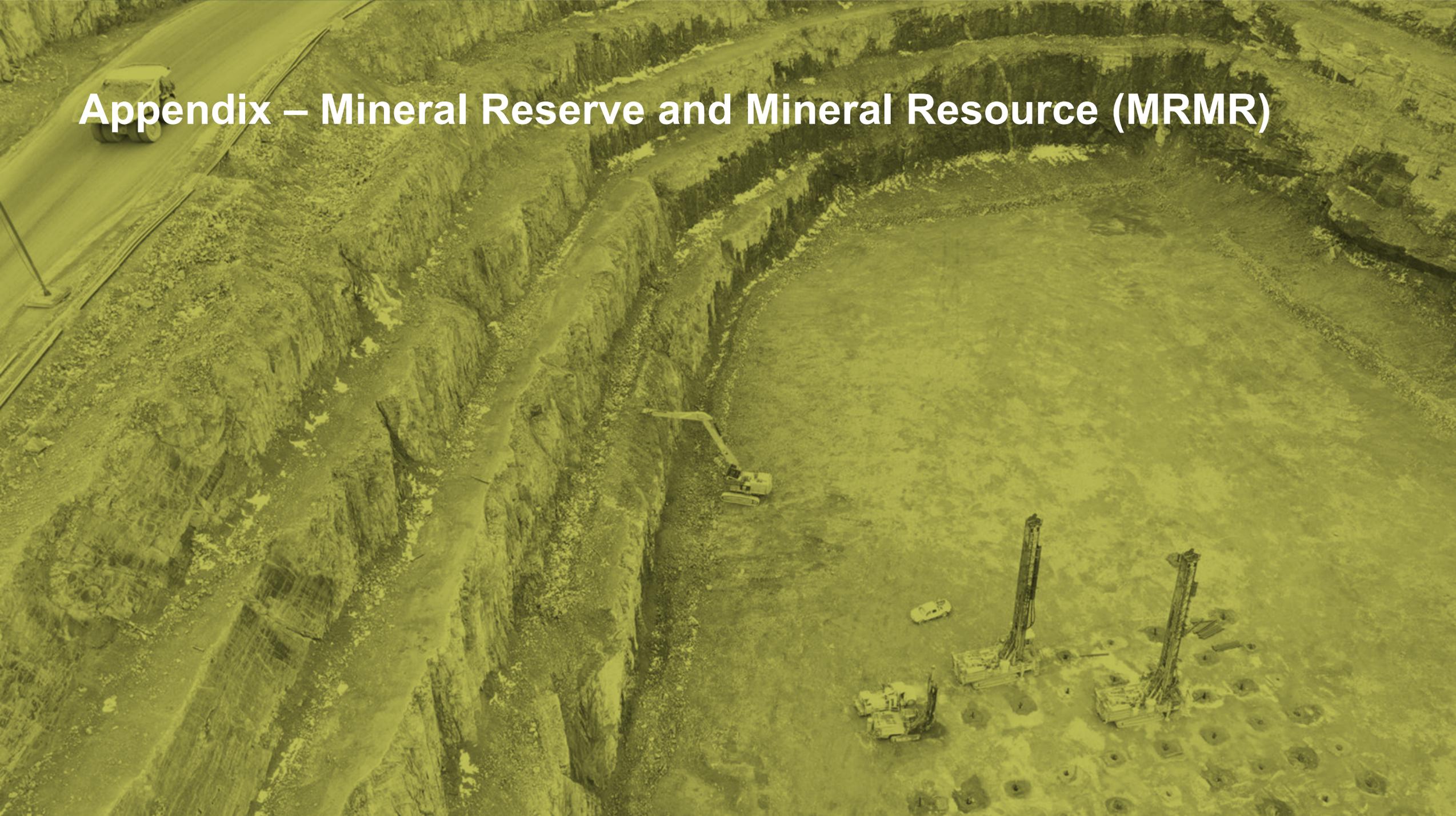
WORLD-CLASS ASSET WITH UNIQUE POTENTIAL IN A PREMIER MINING JURISDICTION

Potential to become one of the top five gold mines in the world

- Pathway to 1Moz of annual gold production in 2030
- Strong risk-adjusted return on capital
- Recent positive exploration results demonstrate upside potential
- Low-risk, disciplined capital approach – Approving a ~\$100M investment over 3 years
- Leveraging existing expertise with bulk underground mining in the Abitibi region



Appendix – Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource (MRMR)



POTENTIAL UNDERGROUND MINERAL RESOURCE BELOW THE MINERAL RESERVE PIT

	As at March 31, 2024 ²			Included in 2024 PEA Production Profile ³		
	<i>Mt</i>	<i>g/t</i>	<i>MOz Au</i>	<i>Mt</i>	<i>g/t</i>	<i>MOz Au</i>
Indicated High Grade Mineral Resources¹						
Inside March 2024 Resource Pit	9.0	1.83	0.5	4.5	2.34	0.3
Outside March 2024 Resource Pit	10.0	2.02	0.7	4.5	2.37	0.3
Total	19.0	1.93	1.2	9.0	2.36	0.7
Inferred High Grade Mineral Resources¹						
Inside March 2024 Resource Pit	50.8	2.06	3.4	24.3	2.46	1.9
Outside March 2024 Resource Pit	56.8	2.04	3.7	24.2	2.53	2.0
Total	107.7	2.05	7.1	48.5	2.50	3.9

- The Underground Project hosts several high-grade mineralized domains, which extend within, below and to the west of the mineral resource pit
- ~4.6Moz of gold or 55% of the underground mineral resources are incorporated in the 2024 PEA
- Within the underground mine plan, ~15% of the gold ounces are categorized as indicated mineral resources and 85% are categorized as inferred mineral resources

¹ Reported in-situ before mining recovery

² March 31, 2024 mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t gold, inferred resources are undiluted

³ Subset of mineral resources included in the PEA are reported at a cut-off grade of not less than 1.5 g/t gold

As at March 31, 2024

MINERALIZED ZONE		MINERAL RESERVES									
		As at March 31, 2024									
		PROVEN			PROBABLE			PROVEN & PROBABLE			
GOLD	Mining Method ¹	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au	Recovery % ²
Detour Lake (Above 0.5 g/t)	O/P	71,477	1.13	2,593	467,151	0.90	13,563	538,629	0.93	16,156	91.9
Detour Lake (Below 0.5 g/t)	O/P	50,174	0.42	684	229,819	0.38	2,832	279,993	0.39	3,516	90.0
Detour Lake Total³		121,651	0.84	3,277	696,970	0.73	16,395	818,621	0.75	19,672	

MINERALIZED ZONE		MINERAL RESOURCES											
		As at March 31, 2024											
		MEASURED			INDICATED			MEASURED & INDICATED			INFERRED		
GOLD	Mining Method ¹	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au	000 Tonnes	g/t	000 oz Au
Detour Lake	O/P	35,586	1.08	1,235	620,524	0.57	11,412	656,110	0.60	12,647	78,647	1.52	3,850
Detour Lake	U/G	–	–	–	10,008	2.02	652	10,008	2.02	652	56,809	2.04	3,718
Detour Lake Zone 58N	U/G	–	–	–	2,868	5.80	534	2,868	5.80	534	973	4.35	136
Detour Lake Total		35,586	1.08	1,235	633,400	0.62	12,598	668,985	0.64	13,833	136,430	1.76	7,704

¹ Open Pit ("O/P"), Underground ("U/G")

² Represents metallurgical recovery percentage

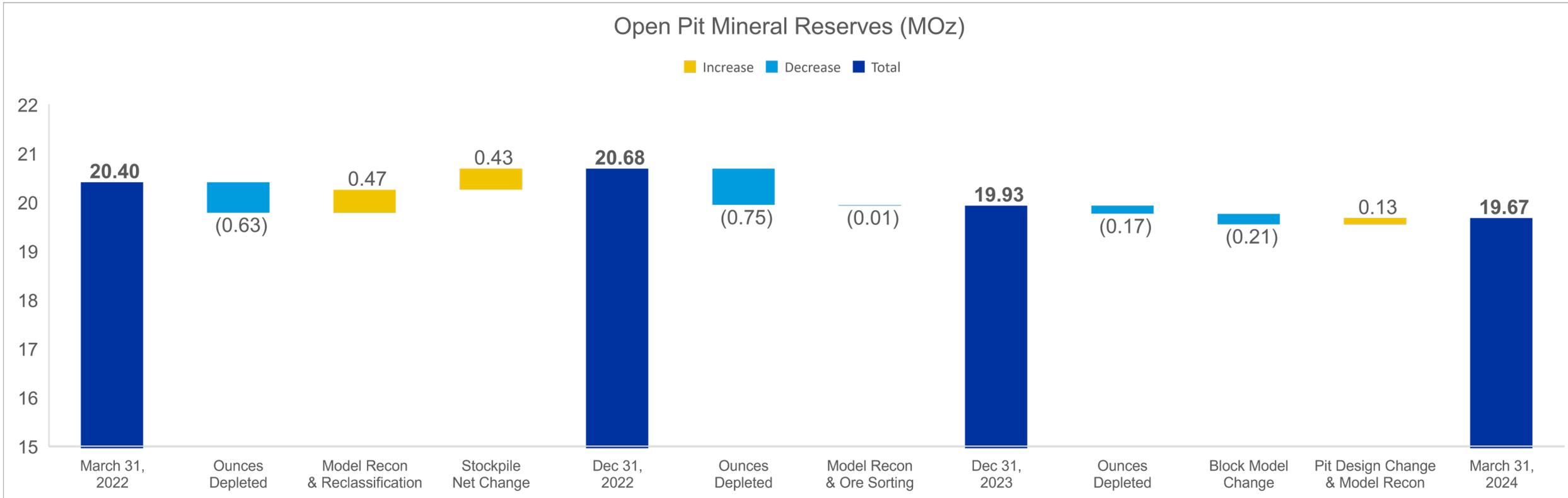
³ Gold cut-off grades: Detour Lake O/P Mineral Reserves is 0.30 g/t; Detour Lake O/P Mineral Resources is 0.25 g/t; U/G Mineral Resources is 1.22 g/t

March 31, 2024 Compared to December 31, 2023

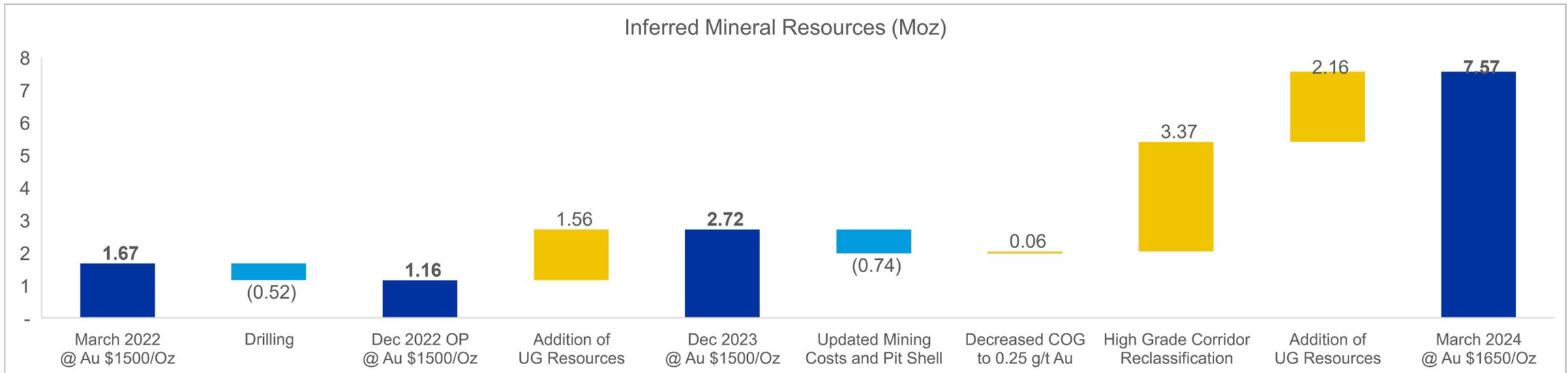
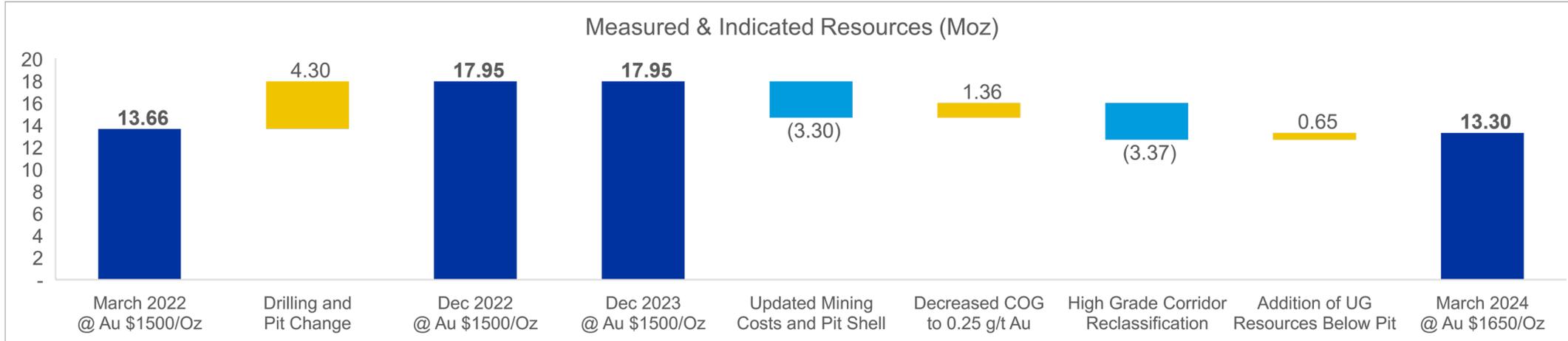
Category	As at March 31, 2024			As at December 31, 2023			Variance	
	Tonnes (000s)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (000 oz)	Tonnes (000s)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (000 oz)	Tonnes (000s)	Contained Gold (000 oz)
Mineral Reserves								
Proven	121,651	0.84	3,277	118,703	0.85	3,230	2,948	47
Probable	696,970	0.73	16,395	700,346	0.74	16,698	(3,376)	(303)
Total Proven & Probable	818,621	0.75	19,672	819,049	0.76	19,928	(428)	(256)
Mineral Resources								
Measured	35,586	1.08	1,235	30,861	1.45	1,434	4,725	(199)
Indicated	633,400	0.62	12,598	700,688	0.76	17,055	(67,288)	(4,457)
Total Measured & Indicated*	668,985	0.64	13,833	731,549	0.79	18,489	(62,563)	(4,656)
Inferred*	136,430	1.76	7,704	81,101	1.09	2,853	55,329	4,851

*Includes 58N

Open Pit Mineral Reserves Since March 31, 2022



Measured & Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources Since March 31, 2022



Notes to Investors Regarding the Use of Mineral Resources



The mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates contained in this presentation have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian securities administrators' (the "CSA") National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

In 2019, the SEC's disclosure requirements and policies for mining properties were amended to more closely align with current industry and global regulatory practices and standards, including NI 43-101. However, Canadian issuers that report in the United States using the Multijurisdictional Disclosure System ("MJDS"), such as the Company, may still use NI 43-101 rather than the SEC disclosure requirements when using the SEC's MJDS registration statement and annual report forms. Accordingly, mineral reserve and mineral resource information contained in this presentation may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies.

Investors are cautioned that while the SEC recognizes "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources", investors should not assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of mineral resources or into mineral reserves. These terms have a great amount of uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. **Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to assume that any "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources", or "inferred mineral resources" that the Company reports in this presentation are or will be economically or legally mineable.** Under Canadian regulations, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in limited circumstances.

Further, "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that any part or all of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.

The mineral reserve and mineral resource data set out in this presentation are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. The Company does not include equivalent gold ounces for by-product metals contained in mineral reserves in its calculation of contained ounces. Mineral reserves are not reported as a subset of mineral resources.

Scientific and Technical Information

The scientific and technical information contained in this presentation relating to has been approved by Natasha Vaz, Executive Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer – Ontario, Australia & Mexico; relating to exploration has been approved by Guy Gosselin, Eng. and P.Geol., Executive Vice-President, Exploration; and relating to mineral reserves and mineral resources has been approved by Dyane Duquette, P.Geol., Vice-President, Mineral Resources Management, each of whom is a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

Mineral reserves are reported exclusive of mineral resources. Tonnage amounts and contained metal amounts set out in this table have been rounded to the nearest thousand, so may not aggregate to equal column totals. Mineral reserves are *in-situ*, taking into account all mining recoveries, before mill or heap leach recoveries. Underground mineral reserves and measured and indicated mineral resources are reported within mineable shapes and include internal and external dilution. Inferred mineral resources are reported within mineable shapes and include internal dilution. Mineable shape optimization parameters may differ for mineral reserves and mineral resources.

The mineral reserves and mineral resources tonnages reported for silver, copper and zinc are a subset of the mineral reserves and mineral resources tonnages for gold. The Company's economic parameters set the maximum price allowed to be no more than the lesser of the three-year moving average and current spot price, which is a common industry standard. Given the current commodity price environment, Agnico Eagle continues to use more conservative gold and silver prices.

Mineral reserves were estimated using a gold price of US\$1,400/oz and a CAD/USD exchange rate of 1.30. The mineral reserves for Detour Lake are based on a high cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t gold and a low cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold (unchanged from the year-end 2023 mineral reserve estimate).

Cut-off grades were calculated including the costs of: mining, milling, general and administrative costs, royalties and capital expenditures and other modifying factors (e.g., dilution, mining extraction, mill recovery), and were also calculated using an optimized variable cut-off grade over time. Dilution is estimated at an average of 7%.

Mineral reserve estimates for the Detour Lake mine were prepared under the supervision of Arthur Hannett, P.Eng, Manager of Technical Services at Detour Lake. Mr. Hannett is a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The open-pit mineral resources for Detour Lake are based on a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t gold (versus 0.30 g/t gold for the year-end 2023 mineral resource estimate).

The underground mineral resources for Detour Lake are based on a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t gold (unchanged versus the year-end 2023 mineral resource estimate) and reported in mineable shapes. Cut-off grades were calculated including the costs of mining, milling, general and administration, royalties and other modifying factors (e.g., dilution, mill recovery).

Mineral resources for Zone 58N are based on a cut-off grade of 2.2 g/t with an assumed mining dilution of 12%.

The mineral resources were estimated using a gold price of US\$1,650/oz and a CAD/USD exchange rate of 1.30 for Detour Lake; and a gold price of US\$1,300/oz and a CAD/USD exchange rate of 1.25 for Zone 58N deposit.

Assumptions used for the December 31, 2023 mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates at Detour Lake reported by the Company were US\$1,300 per oz. gold for Mineral Reserve Estimation, US\$1,500 per oz. gold for Mineral Resource Estimation, and US\$1,300 per ounce of gold for Mineral Resource Estimation at Zone 58N. The Exchange rate was C\$1.30 per US\$1.00.

Mineral resource estimates for the Detour Lake mine were prepared under the supervision of Juan Figueroa, P. Geol., Manager of Mineral Resource for the Detour Lake assets. Mr. Figueroa is a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The above gold price assumptions are below the three-year historic average (from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2023) of approximately \$1,853 per ounce of gold.

Notes to Investors Regarding the Use of Material Resources (continued)



NI 43-101 requires mining companies to disclose mineral reserves and mineral resources using the subcategories of "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources". Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

A mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of modifying factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The mineral reserves presented in this presentation are separate from and not a portion of the mineral resources.

Modifying factors are considerations used to convert mineral resources to mineral reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

A proven mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource. A proven mineral reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors. A probable mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of an indicated and, in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applied to a probable mineral reserve is lower than that applied to a proven mineral reserve.

A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

A measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred mineral resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

A feasibility study is a comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of applicable modifying factors, together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis that are necessary to demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a pre-feasibility study.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Detour Lake mine including information regarding data verification, key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources and the risks that could materially affect the development of the mineral reserves and mineral resources required by sections 3.2 and 3.3 and paragraphs 3.4(a), (c) and (d) of NI 43-101 can be found in the Company's AIF and MD&A filed on SEDAR+ each of which forms a part of the Company's Form 40-F filed with the SEC on EDGAR and in the following technical report filed on SEDAR+ the Detour Lake Operation, Ontario, Canada NI 43-101 Technical Report as at July 26, 2021 (October 15, 2021). The Company expects to file an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Detour Lake mine within 45 days of this news release.

Note Regarding Certain Measures of Performance

This presentation discloses certain financial performance measures and ratios, including "total cash costs per ounce", "all-in sustaining costs per ounce", "free cash flow", "sustaining capital expenditures", "development capital expenditures", and "minesite costs per tonne" that are not standardized measures under IFRS. These measures may not be comparable to similar measures reported by other gold mining companies.

Total cash costs per ounce

Total cash costs per ounce is reported on both a by-product basis (deducting by-product metal revenues from production costs) and calculated on a per ounce of gold produced basis and co-product basis (without deducting by-product metal revenues). Total cash costs per ounce on a by-product basis is calculated by adjusting production costs as recorded in the consolidated statements of (loss) income for by-product revenues, inventory production costs, the impact of purchase price allocation in connection with mergers and acquisitions on inventory accounting, realized gains and losses on hedges of production costs, operational care and maintenance costs due to COVID-19 and other adjustments, a 2% in-kind royalty paid in respect of the Detour Lake mine, as well as smelting, refining and marketing charges and then dividing by the number of ounces of gold produced. Investors should note that total cash costs per ounce are not reflective of all cash expenditures, as they do not include income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments.

Total cash costs per ounce on a co-product basis is calculated in the same manner as the total cash costs per ounce on a by-product basis, except that no adjustment is made for by-product metal revenues. Accordingly, the calculation of total cash costs per ounce on a co-product basis does not reflect a reduction in production costs or smelting, refining and marketing charges associated with the production and sale of by-product metals.

Total cash costs per ounce is intended to provide investors information about the cash-generating capabilities of the Company's mining operations. Management also uses these measures to, and believes they are helpful to investors so investors can, understand and monitor the performance of the Company's mining operations. The Company believes that total cash costs per ounce is useful to help investors understand the costs associated with producing gold and the economics of gold mining. As market prices for gold are quoted on a per ounce basis, using the total cash costs per ounce on a by-product basis measure allows management and investors to assess a mine's cash-generating capabilities at various gold prices. Management is aware, and investors should note, that these per ounce measures of performance can be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates and, in the case of total cash costs per ounce on a by-product basis, by-product metal prices. Management compensates for these inherent limitations by using, and investors should also consider using, these measures in conjunction with data prepared in accordance with IFRS and minesite costs per tonne as it is not necessarily indicative of operating costs or cash flow measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management also performs sensitivity analyses in order to quantify the effects of fluctuating metal prices and exchange rates.

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

Unless otherwise indicated, total cash costs per ounce is reported on a by-product basis. Total cash costs per ounce is reported on a by-product basis because (i) the majority of the Company's revenues are from gold, (ii) the Company mines ore, which contains gold, silver, zinc, copper and other metals, (iii) it is not possible to specifically assign all costs to revenues from the gold, silver, zinc, copper and other metals the Company produces, (iv) it is a method used by management and the Board of Directors to monitor operations, and (v) many other gold producers disclose similar measures on a by-product rather than a co-product basis.

All-in sustaining costs per ounce

All-in sustaining costs per ounce (also referred to as "AISC per ounce") on a by-product basis is calculated as the aggregate of total cash costs on a by-product basis, sustaining capital expenditures (including capitalized exploration), general and administrative expenses (including stock options), lease payments related to sustaining assets and reclamation expenses, and then dividing by the number of ounces of gold produced. These additional costs reflect the additional expenditures that are required to be made to maintain current production levels. The AISC per ounce on a co-product basis is calculated in the same manner as the AISC per ounce on a by-product basis, except that the total cash costs on a co-product basis are used, meaning no adjustment is made for by-product metal revenues. Investors should note that AISC per ounce is not reflective of all cash expenditures as it does not include income tax payments, interest costs or dividend payments, nor does it include non-cash expenditures, such as depreciation and amortization. Unless otherwise indicated, all-in sustaining costs per ounce is reported on a byproduct basis (see "Total cash costs per ounce" for a discussion of regarding the Company's use of by-product basis reporting).

Management believes that AISC per ounce is helpful to investors as it reflects total sustaining expenditures of producing and selling an ounce of gold while maintaining current operations and, as such, provides helpful information about operating performance. Management is aware, and investors should note, that these per ounce measures of performance can be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and, in the case of AISC per ounce on a by-product basis, by-product metal prices. Management compensates for these inherent limitations by using, and investors should also consider using, these measures in conjunction with data prepared in accordance with IFRS and minesite costs per tonne as this measure is not necessarily indicative of operating costs or cash flow measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Company follows the guidance on calculation of AISC per ounce released by the World Gold Council ("WGC") in 2018. The WGC is a non-regulatory market development organization for the gold industry that has worked closely with its member companies to develop guidance in respect of relevant non-GAAP measures. Notwithstanding the Company's adoption of the WGC's guidance, AISC per ounce reported by the Company may not be comparable to data reported by other gold mining companies.

Note Regarding Certain Measures of Performance

Free cash flow and free cash flow before changes in non-cash working capital balances

Free cash flow is calculated by deducting operating expenditures and capital expenditures from the revenue.

The Company believes that free cash flow is useful in that it allows for the evaluation of the Company's ability to repay creditors and return cash to shareholders without relying on external sources of funding. This generally accepted industry measure also provides investors with information about the Company's financial position and its ability to generate cash to fund operational and capital requirements as well as return cash to shareholders. Management uses this measure in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS, and believes it is helpful to investors so they can understand and monitor the cash generating capability of the Company. Free cash flow capital balances are not standardized measures under IFRS and, as reported by the Company, may not be comparable to similarly labelled measures reported by other companies.

Sustaining capital expenditures and development capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are classified into sustaining capital expenditures and development capital expenditures. Sustaining capital expenditures are expenditures incurred during the production phase to sustain and maintain existing assets so they can achieve constant expected levels of production from which the Company will derive economic benefits. Sustaining capital expenditures include expenditure for assets to retain their existing productive capacity as well as to enhance performance and reliability of the operations. Development capital expenditures represent the spending at new projects and/or expenditures at existing operations that are undertaken with the intention to increase production levels or mine life above the current plans. Management uses these measures in the capital allocation process and to assess the effectiveness of its investments. Management believes these measures are useful so investors can assess the purpose and effectiveness of the capital expenditures split between sustaining and development in each reporting period. The classification between sustaining and development capital expenditures does not have a standardized definition in accordance with IFRS and other companies may classify expenditures in a different manner.

Minesite costs per tonne

Minesite costs per tonne are calculated by adjusting production costs as recorded in the consolidated statements of income for inventory production costs, operational care and maintenance costs due to COVID-19 and items such as in-kind royalties, smelting, refining and marketing charges, and then dividing by tonnage of ore processed. As the total cash costs per ounce can be affected by fluctuations in by-product metal prices and foreign exchange rates, management believes that minesite costs per tonne is useful to investors in providing additional information regarding the performance of mining operations, eliminating the impact of varying production levels. Management also uses this measure to determine the economic viability of mining blocks. As each mining block is evaluated based on the net realizable value of each tonne mined, in order to be economically viable the estimated revenue on a per tonne basis must be in excess of the minesite costs per tonne. Management is aware, and investors should note, that this per tonne measure of performance can be affected by fluctuations in processing levels. This inherent limitation may be partially mitigated by using this measure in conjunction with production costs and other data prepared in accordance with IFRS. Minesite costs per tonne is not a standardized measure under IFRS and, as reported by the Company, may not be comparable to similarly labelled measures reported by other gold mining companies.

Forward-Looking Non-GAAP Measures

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

Note Regarding Production Guidance

The gold production guidance is based on the Company's mineral reserves but includes contingencies and assumes metal prices and foreign exchange rates that are different from those used in the mineral reserve estimates. These factors and others mean that the gold production guidance presented in this presentation does not reconcile exactly with the production models used to support these mineral reserves.

Note Regarding Currency

All amounts expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.



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Thank you

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