

Barsele Gold Project

NOVEMBER
2016

AGNICO EAGLE

Forward Looking Statements

The information in this presentation has been prepared as at November 11, 2016. 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”. When used in this presentation, the words “anticipate”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forecast”, “future”, “plan”, “potential”, “will” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, without limitation: estimated ore grades, project timelines, drilling results; the estimated timing and conclusions of technical reports and other studies; statements regarding timing and amounts of capital expenditures and other assumptions; estimates of future mineral reserves or mineral resources; statements regarding the Company’s ability to obtain the necessary permits and authorizations in connection with its exploration activities; and statements regarding anticipated future exploration. 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, 2015 filed with Canadian securities regulators and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2015 (“Form 40-F”) filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") as well as: that there are no significant disruptions affecting exploration, permitting, development and expansion and that activity proceeds on a basis consistent with current expectations and plans; that the relevant metal prices, exchange rates and prices for key mining and construction supplies will be consistent with Agnico Eagle's expectations; that Agnico Eagle's current estimates of mineral grades and metal recovery are accurate; that there are no material delays in the timing for completion of work on the Barsele project; and that there are no material variations in the current tax and regulatory environment. 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; exchange rate fluctuations; financing of additional capital requirements; cost of exploration and development programs; mining risks; community protests; risks associated with foreign operations; governmental and environmental regulation; the volatility of the Company’s stock price; and risks associated with the Company’s currency, fuel and by-product metal derivative strategies. 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.sedar.com 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.

Notes to Investors

Note Regarding the Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation discloses certain measures, including "total cash costs per ounce", "all-in sustaining costs per ounce", "minesite costs per tonne" and "net debt" that are not standardized measures under IFRS. These data may not be comparable to data reported by other issuers. For a reconciliation of these measures to the most directly comparable financial information reported in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with and for an explanation of how management uses these measures, see "Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures" in the MD&A filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and included in the Form 6-K filed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov, as well as the Company's other filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the SEC. The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced is reported on both a by-product basis (deducting by-product metal revenues from production costs) and co-product basis (before by-product metal revenues). The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis is calculated by adjusting production costs as recorded in the consolidated statements of income for by-product revenues, unsold concentrate inventory production costs, smelting, refining and marketing charges and other adjustments, and then dividing by the number of ounces of gold produced. The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a co-product basis is calculated in the same manner as the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis except that no adjustment is made for by-product metal revenues. Accordingly, the calculation of total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a co-product basis does not reflect a reduction in production costs or smelting, refining and marketing charges associated with the production and sale of by-product metals. The total cash costs per ounce of gold produced is intended to provide information about the cash-generating capabilities of the Company's mining operations. Management also uses these measures to monitor the performance of the Company's mining operations. As market prices for gold are quoted on a per ounce basis, using the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis measure allows management to assess a mine's cash-generating capabilities at various gold prices. All-in sustaining costs per ounce is used to show the full cost of gold production from current operations. The Company calculates all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis as the aggregate of total cash costs per ounce on a by-product basis, sustaining capital expenditures (including capitalized exploration), general and administrative expenses (including stock options) and reclamation expenses divided by the number of ounces of gold produced. The all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced on a co-product basis is calculated in the same manner as the all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis, except that the total cash costs per ounce on a co-product basis is used, meaning no adjustment is made for by-product metal revenues. The Company's methodology for calculating all-in sustaining costs per ounce may differ from to the methodology used by other producers that disclose all-in sustaining costs per ounce. The Company may change the methodology it uses to calculate all-in sustaining costs per ounce in the future, including in response to the adoption of formal industry guidance regarding this measure by the World Gold Council. Management is aware that these per ounce measures of performance can be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates and, in the case of total cash costs per ounce of gold produced on a by-product basis, by-product metal prices. Management compensates for these inherent limitations by using these measures in conjunction with minesite costs per tonne (discussed below) as well as other data prepared in accordance with IFRS. Minesite costs per tonne are calculated by adjusting production costs as shown in the interim condensed consolidated statements of income for unsold concentrate inventory production costs, and then dividing by tonnes of ore processed. As the total cash costs per ounce of gold produced can be affected by fluctuations in by-product metal prices and exchange rates, management believes that the minesite costs per tonne provides additional information regarding the performance of mining operations, eliminating the impact of varying production levels. Management also uses this measure to determine the economic viability of mining blocks. As each mining block is evaluated based on the net realizable value of each tonne mined, in order to be economically viable the estimated revenue on a per tonne basis must be in excess of the minesite costs per tonne. Management is aware that this per tonne measure of performance can be impacted by fluctuations in processing levels and compensates for this inherent limitation by using this measure in conjunction with production costs prepared in accordance with IFRS. Net debt is calculated by adjusting the total of the current portion of long-term debt and non-current long-term debt as recorded on the consolidated balance sheet for deferred financing costs, cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Management uses net debt to determine the overall debt position and to evaluate future debt capacity of the Company. Management also performs sensitivity analyses in order to quantify the effects of fluctuating exchange rates and metal prices.

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.

Currency

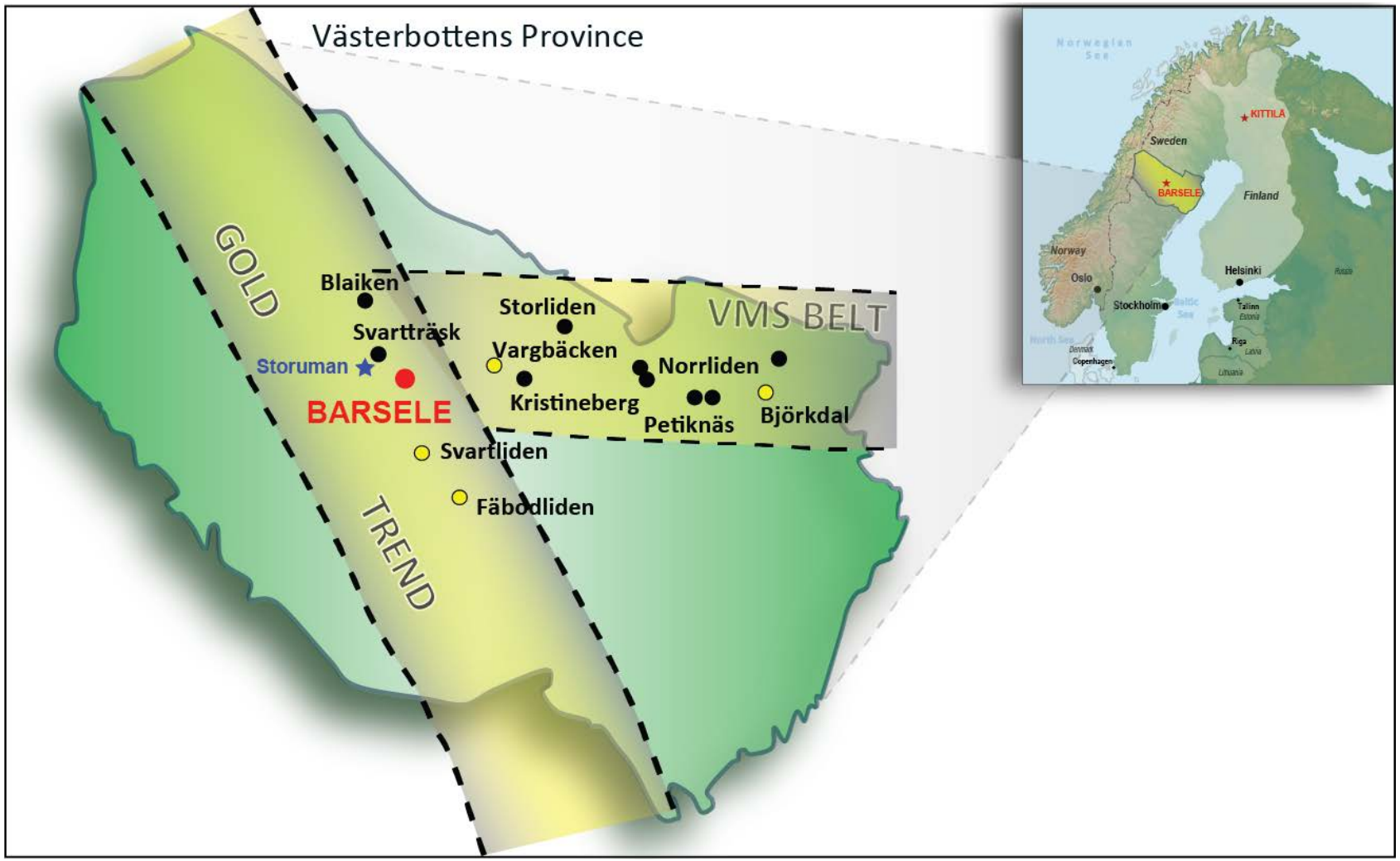
All amounts in this presentation are expressed in U.S. dollars except as otherwise noted.

Barsele Project - Summary

- The Barsele Project (28,600 ha) is located in Northern Sweden ~600 km due north of Stockholm and ~40 km southeast of Storuman, a small town with significant infrastructure. The project is approximately a 6-hour drive from the Kittila mine
- Agnico Eagle has a 55% interest with an option for an additional 15% interest through the completion of a pre-feasibility study
- The Barsele property contains intrusive-hosted gold mineralization (the Central, Avan and Skiråsen zones), which appears to be similar to the Goldex deposit. The property also hosts gold-rich VMS mineralization (the Norra Zone)
- In 2015, Agnico completed a 15 hole (8,350 metre) drill program that successfully tested the depth extension of the Central Zone to 200 to 300 metres below surface
- In 2016, the Company plans to spend ~US$7.5 million on exploration including: 36,000 metres of diamond drilling, an IP geophysical survey, and till sampling
- In addition, a basic environmental assessment will be done, as well as ongoing community relations programs to engage the various stakeholders in the region

Barsele Project – General Location

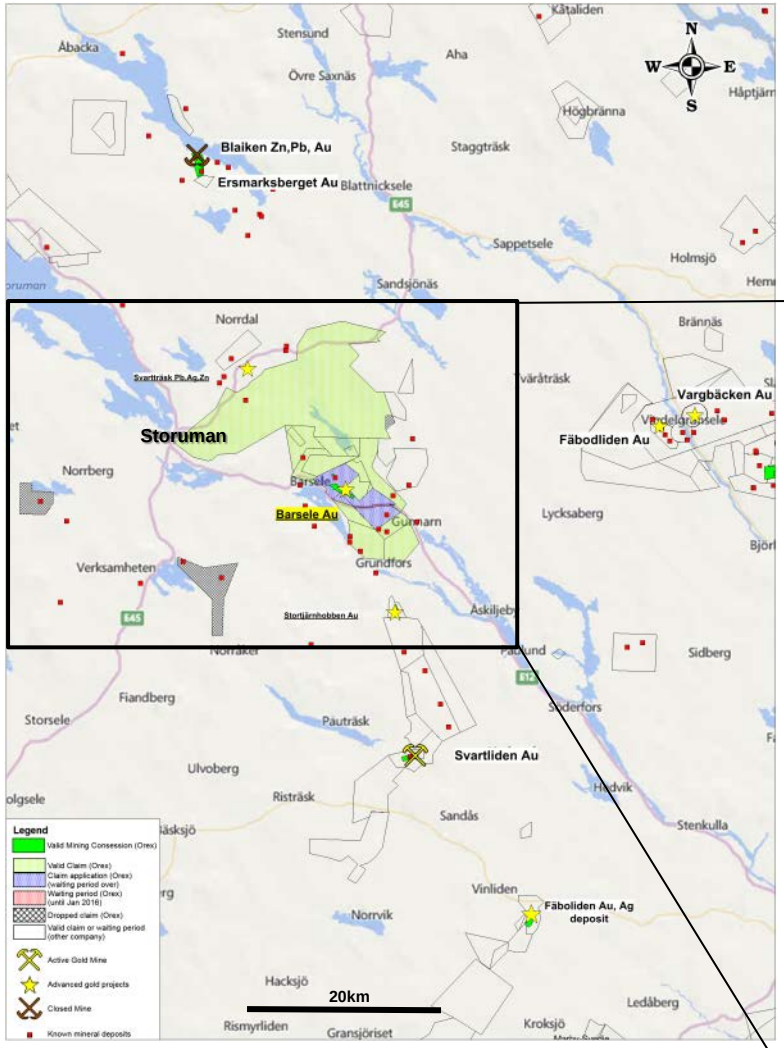
Located at the intersection of the Skellefte-belt and the Gold Line metallogenic trends in Sweden

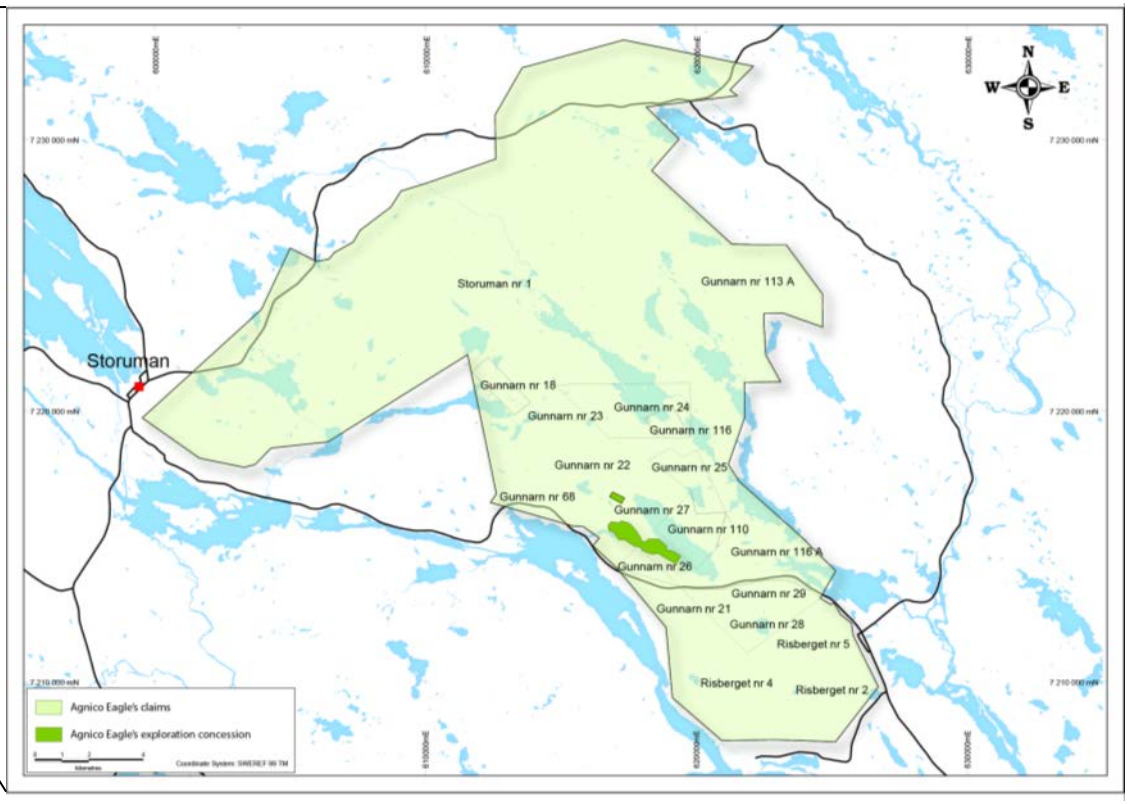


Located approximately 600 km due north of Stockholm & 40 km southeast of Storuman, a small town situated in Västerbottens Län, which is a regional district of Northern Sweden.

Barsele Project – Land Status

Large land package (~28,600 ha)



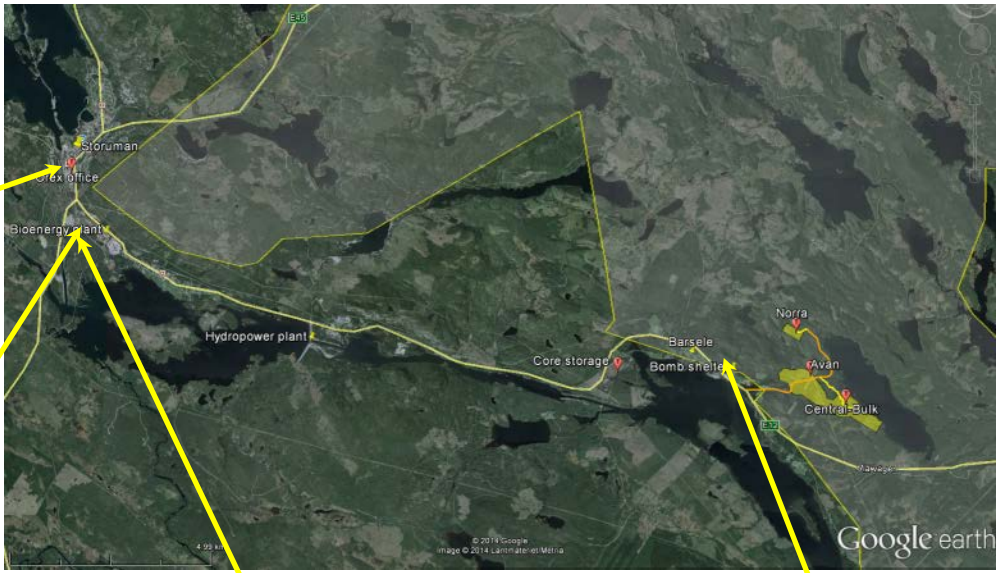


- Property consists of 19 mining claims and 2 mining concessions valid until 2032

Barsele Project

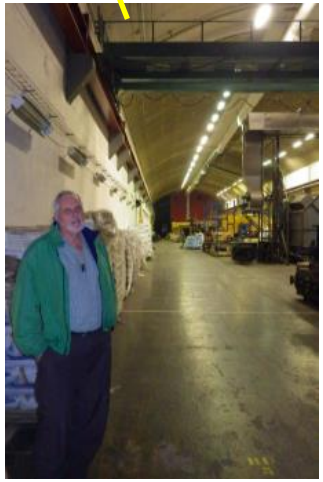
Close to Major Infrastructure











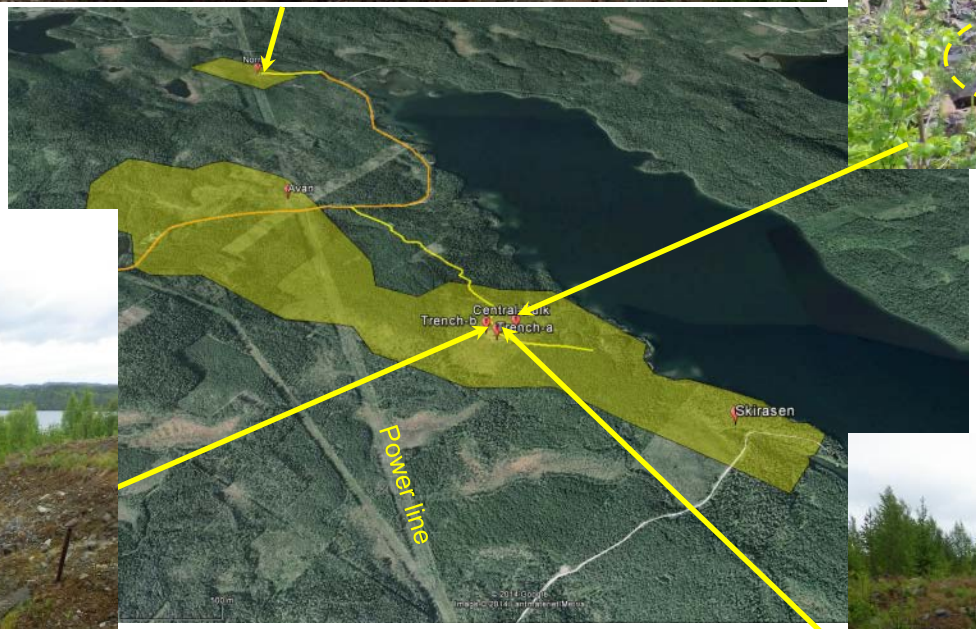
Barsele Project History

- **1980** - Terra Mining initiated a countywide reconnaissance geochemical till sampling program focused primarily on gold. By 1988, Terra's regional program had identified anomalous gold concentrations both in surface and basal till at Barsele
- **1989** - Drilling of till anomalies by Terra identified bedrock gold mineralization at the Barsele Central Zone
- **1989 to 1998** - Terra completed additional fieldwork that led to the discovery of the Avan and Skiråsen zones and the Norra base metal occurrence
- **1995** - Terra carried out preliminary metallurgical testwork on a 1 tonne bulk sample from the NW-part of the Barsele Central Zone
- **1998** - Terra estimated a mineral resource for the Central, Norra, Avan and Skiråsen zones and subsequently ceased activity on the project after an unfavorable review of the potential economics of mining low-grade gold resources
- **2003** - MinMet, although focused on the Björkdal mine, carried out geological mapping, geophysical surveys and drilled seven core holes at Barsele
- **2004** - Northland Resources entered into two option agreements to separately acquire a 60% interest in the Barsele and contiguous Norra projects. The company also carried out core-drilling on the Central Zone to test the continuity and depth potential of mineralization and better understand the structural controls
- **2005** - Northland completed 21 drillholes on the Barsele Project, and estimated a resource for Barsele
- **2006** - Northland acquired a 100 % interest in the combined Barsele and Norra Projects.
- **2010** - Orex Minerals signed a binding Letter of Intent to acquire a 100 % interest in the Barsele Project
- **2010 to 2015** – Orex completed a program of geophysical surveys, trenching and drilling, and calculated a NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate
- **2015** – In June, Agnico Eagle acquired a 55% interest in the Barsele Project
- **2015** – In September, Orex completed the spinout of its 45% interest in the Barsele project to Barsele Minerals (BME:TSX.V)

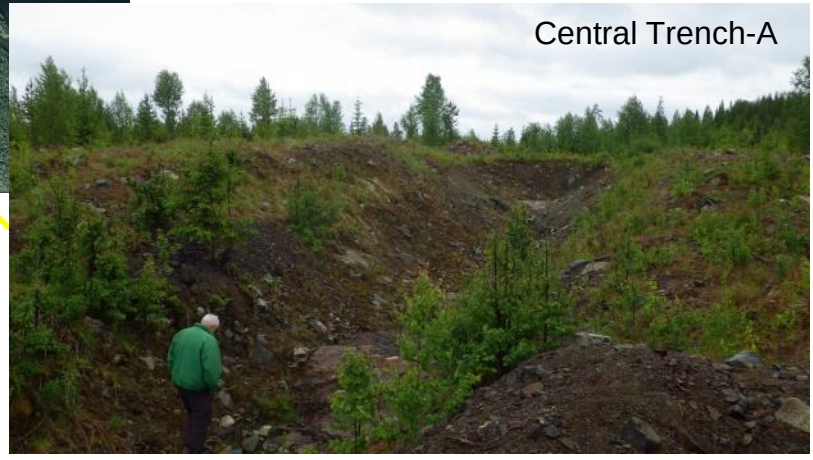
Barsele Project - Previous Work





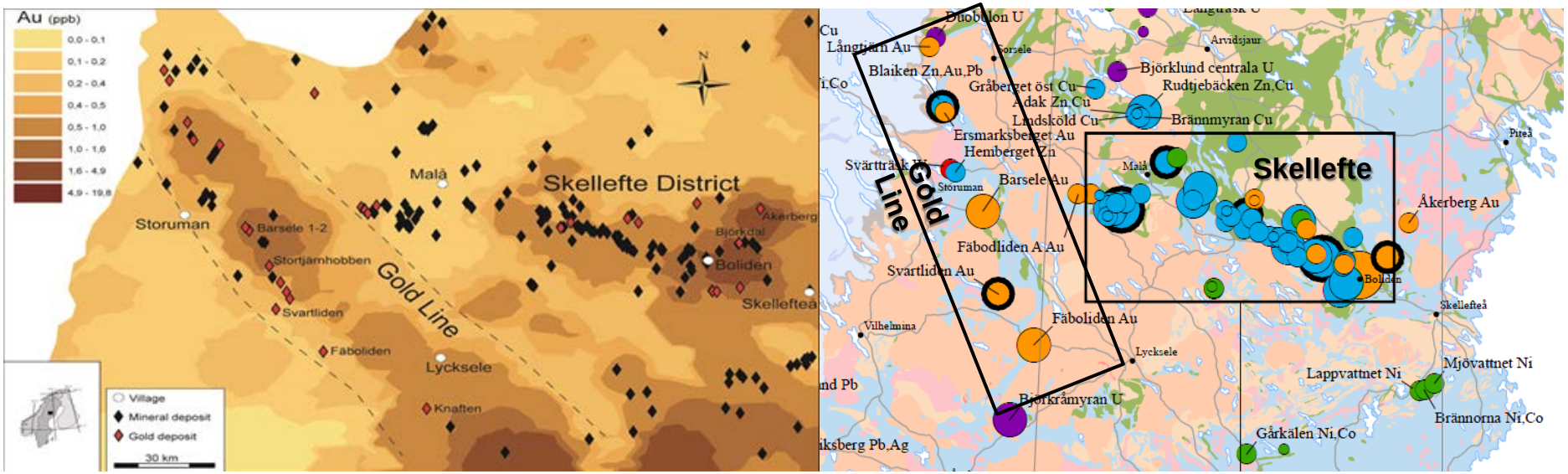






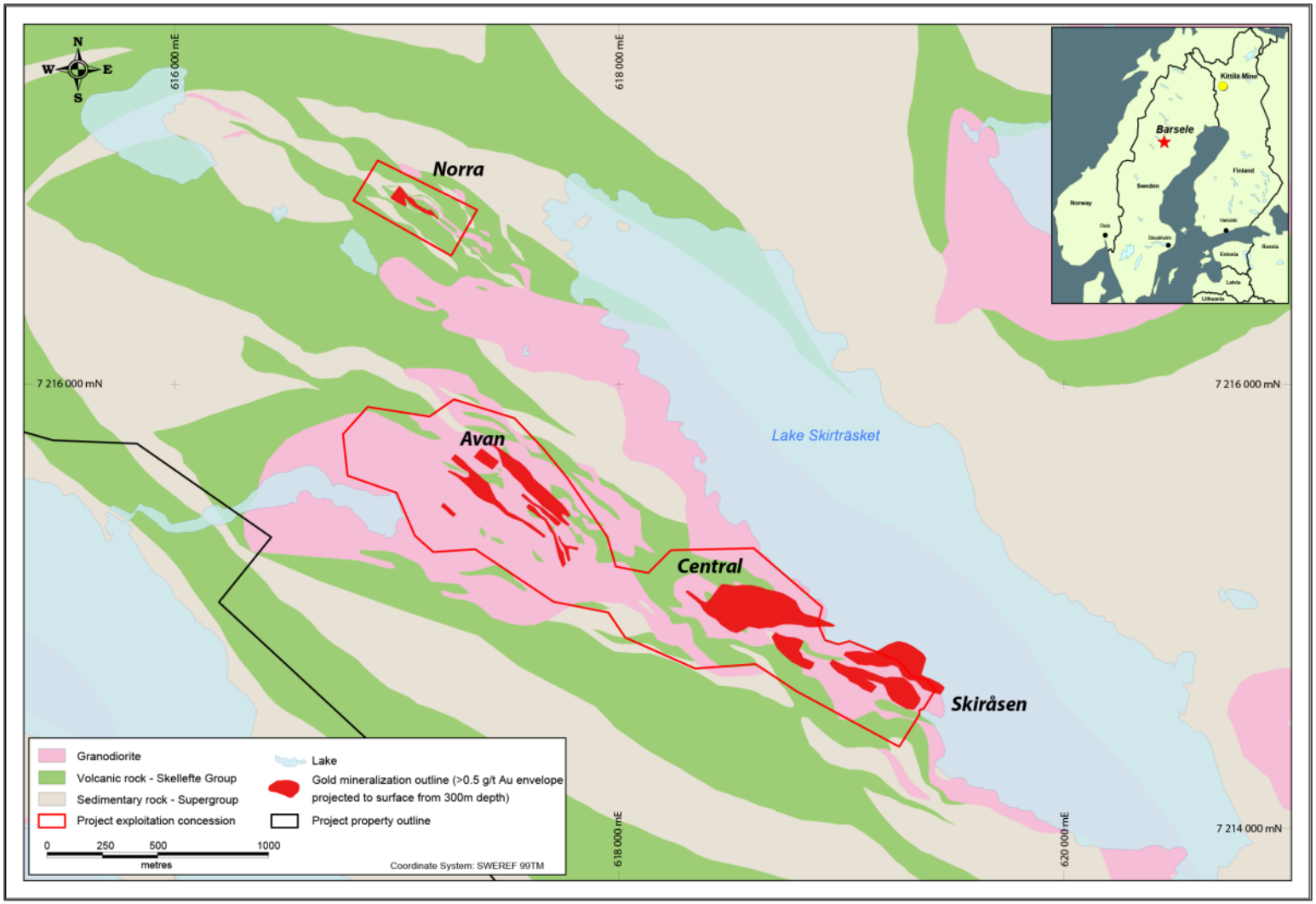
Barsele Project – Mineral Potential

The Gold Line and Skellefte ore districts



- The prospectivity of the **Gold-Line trend** has only recently been recognized. The name "Gold line" originated from a geochemical gold anomaly detected in a regional till survey in the late 1980s.
- Most of the Au-deposits along the Gold Line are considered to be orogenic gold deposits.
- The **Skellefte district** is one of the most prominent gold and basemetal districts in the Fennoscandian Shield. It is a 140 km long and 50 km wide, Palaeoproterozoic magmatic region with a large number of VMS, epithermal Cu-Au-Mo porphyry and mesothermal systems. Total production from 1924–2014 from 31 mines was 116.6 Mt @ 2.3 g/t Au, 52.6 g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu, 3.5% Zn, 0.4% Pb and 21.4% S.
- In 1924, the **Boliden** Au-Cu-As deposit was found. About 85 precious and base-metal deposits are known in the area. Some 31 of these have been in production since 1924.

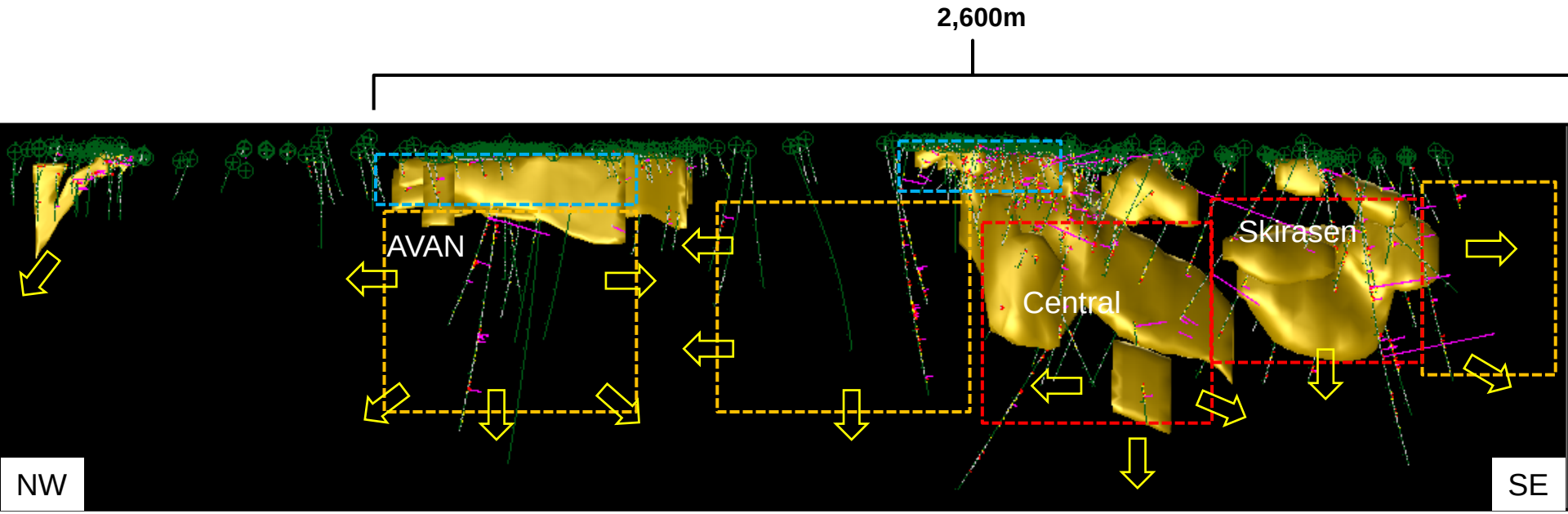
Barsele Project – Geological Setting



- The project area covers a sequence of Proterozoic aged metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that have been intruded by three main phases of granitoid rocks.
- The early granitoids (tonalites and granodiorite) are the most important from a mineralization perspective.

Barsele Project – 2015 and 2016 Exploration Focus

- **The 2015 & 2016 exploration programs focused primarily on intrusive hosted gold mineralization:**
  - Validation of drill results from previous operators
  - Drill testing for extensions to know mineralized zones and infilling of current deposit areas
  - Estimation of an inferred resource, which will be released with year-end 2016 results



Remaining drilling Oct-Dec. 2016

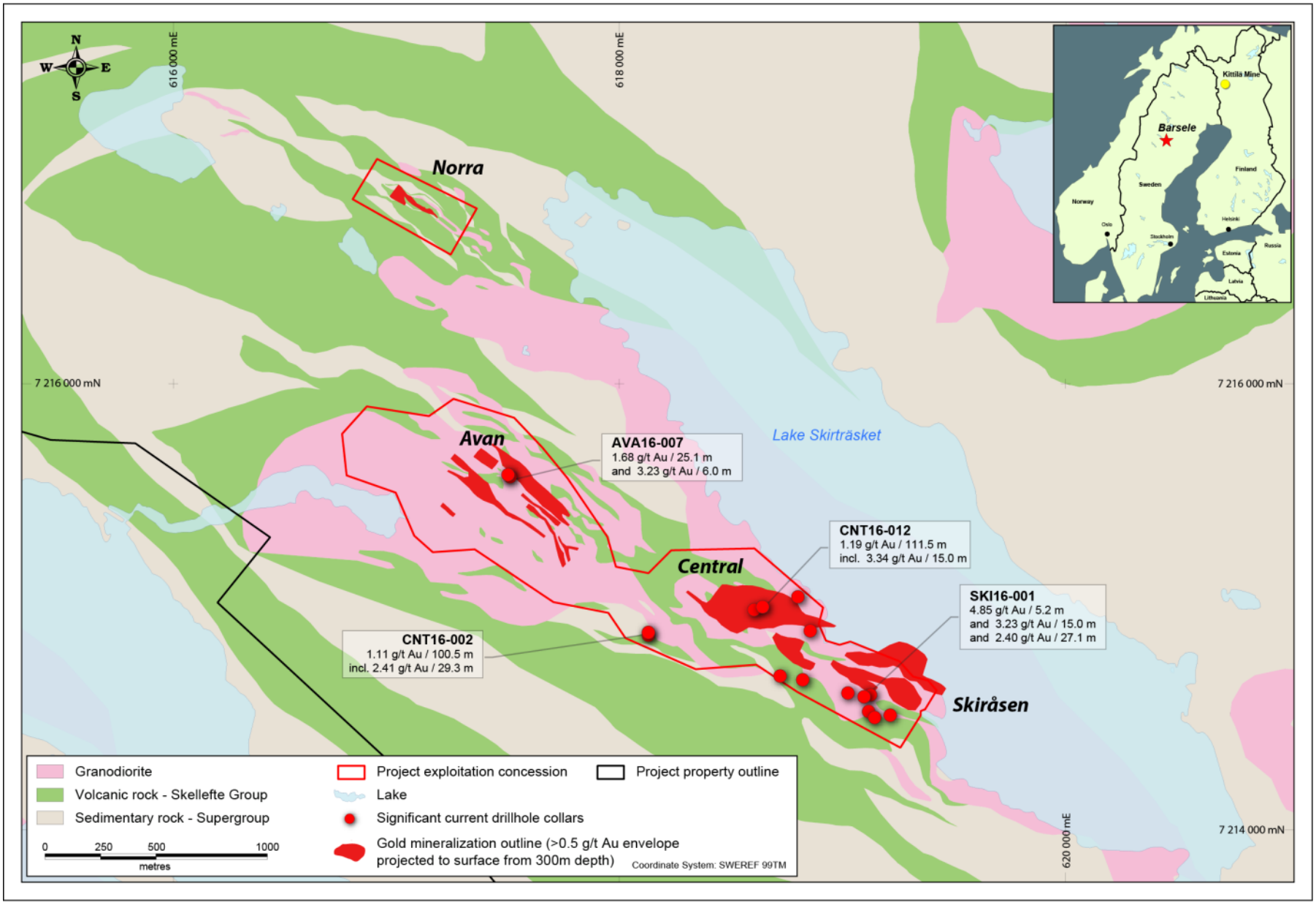
- Expansion drilling Avan, Central, Skiråsen
- Validation Drilling Central
- Conversion drilling Central deep and Skiråsen

- In 2015 some 15 holes totaling 8,350 metres of diamond drilling
- In 2016 some 80-85 holes totaling approx. 36,000 metres of diamond drilling

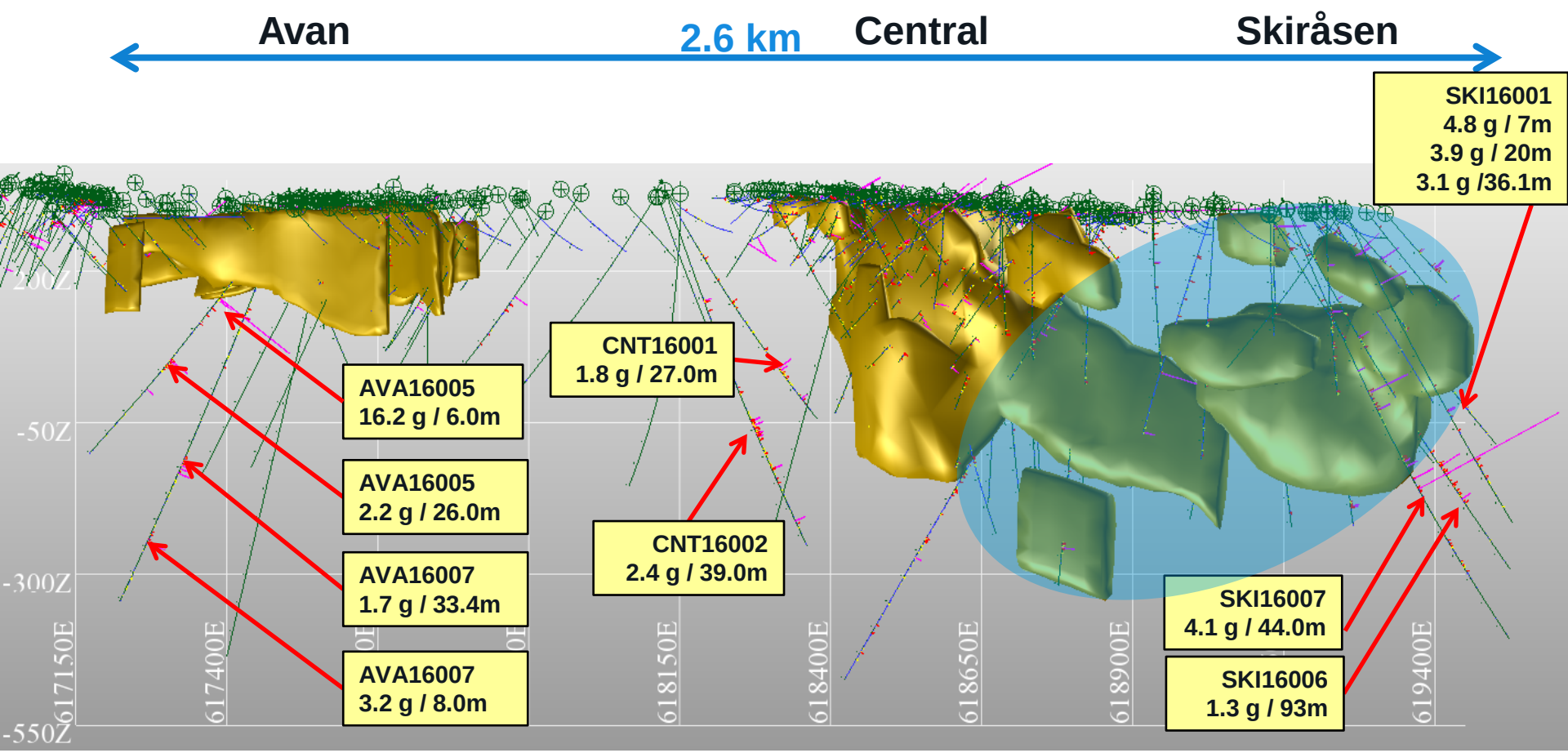
Barsele Project – Mineralization and 2016 Exploration Highlights

- The Avan, Central and Skirasen zones extend over a strike length of 2.6 km, within a granodiorite that ranges in width from 200 to 500 metres along a strike length of more than 8.0 km. Gold is generally associated with arsenopyrite and low base metal content, but also occurs in native form locally
- Since October 2015, Agnico has completed ~27,945 metres of drilling
- At the Skirasen Zone, hole SKI16-001 intersected the zone with three intercepts: 4.85 g/t gold over 5.2 metres at 75 metres depth, 3.23 g/t gold over 15.0 metres at 95 metres depth and 2.40 g/t gold over 27.1 metres at 210 metres depth
- Recent exploration drilling in the Avan Zone has identified a new gold trend at depth, some 200 to 485 metres below previous Avan Zone intercepts, about 1,250 metres northwest of the core of the Central Zone. Hole AVA16-007 intersected 1.68 g/t gold over 25.1 metres at 420 metres depth, and 3.23 g/t gold over 6.0 metres at 545 metres depth
- Recent drilling has extended the Central Zone ~175 metres to the northwest, closer to the new gold trend intercepted at depth at the Avan Zone. Hole CNT16-002 returned one of the longest intercepts reported to date from Barsele: 1.11 g/t gold over 100.5 metres at 440 metres depth, including 2.41 g/t gold over 29.3 metres
- To date, 19 infill holes have been completed to confirm previous drill results at shallower depths in the Central and Avan zones. Highlights include: hole CNT16-012 which returned 1.19 g/t gold over 111.5 metres at 70 metres depth, including 3.34 g/t gold over 15.0 metres

Barsele Project – 2016 Exploration Highlights



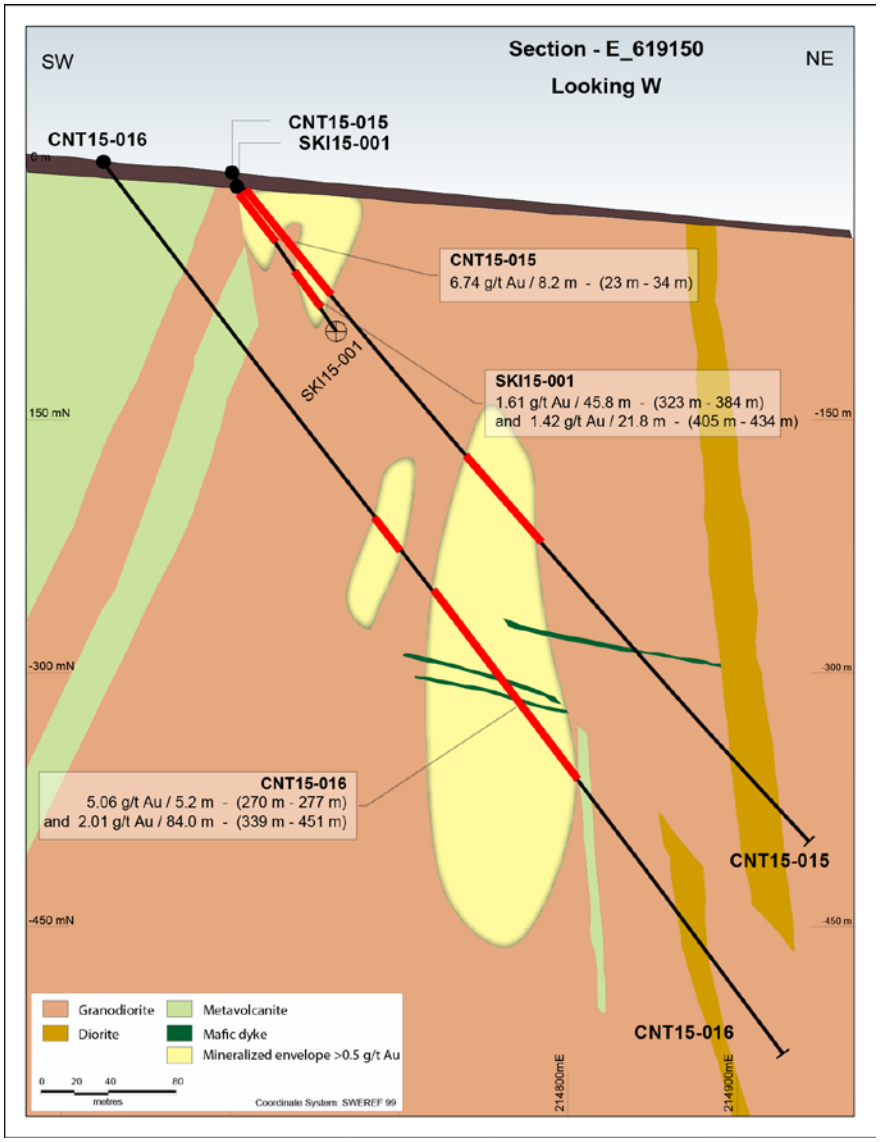
Barsele Project - Composite Longitudinal Section



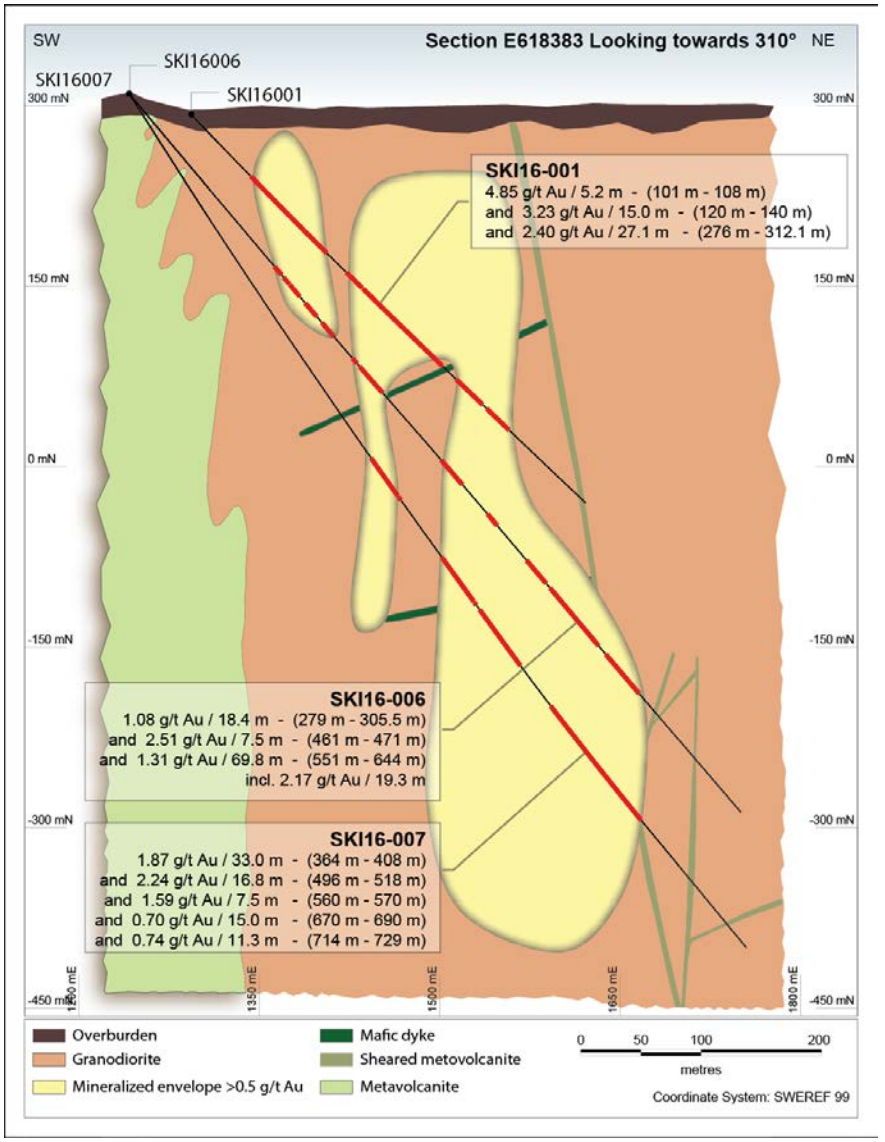
Approximate mineralized envelope – new expansion drilling

Barsele Project - Typical Cross Sections

Central Zone

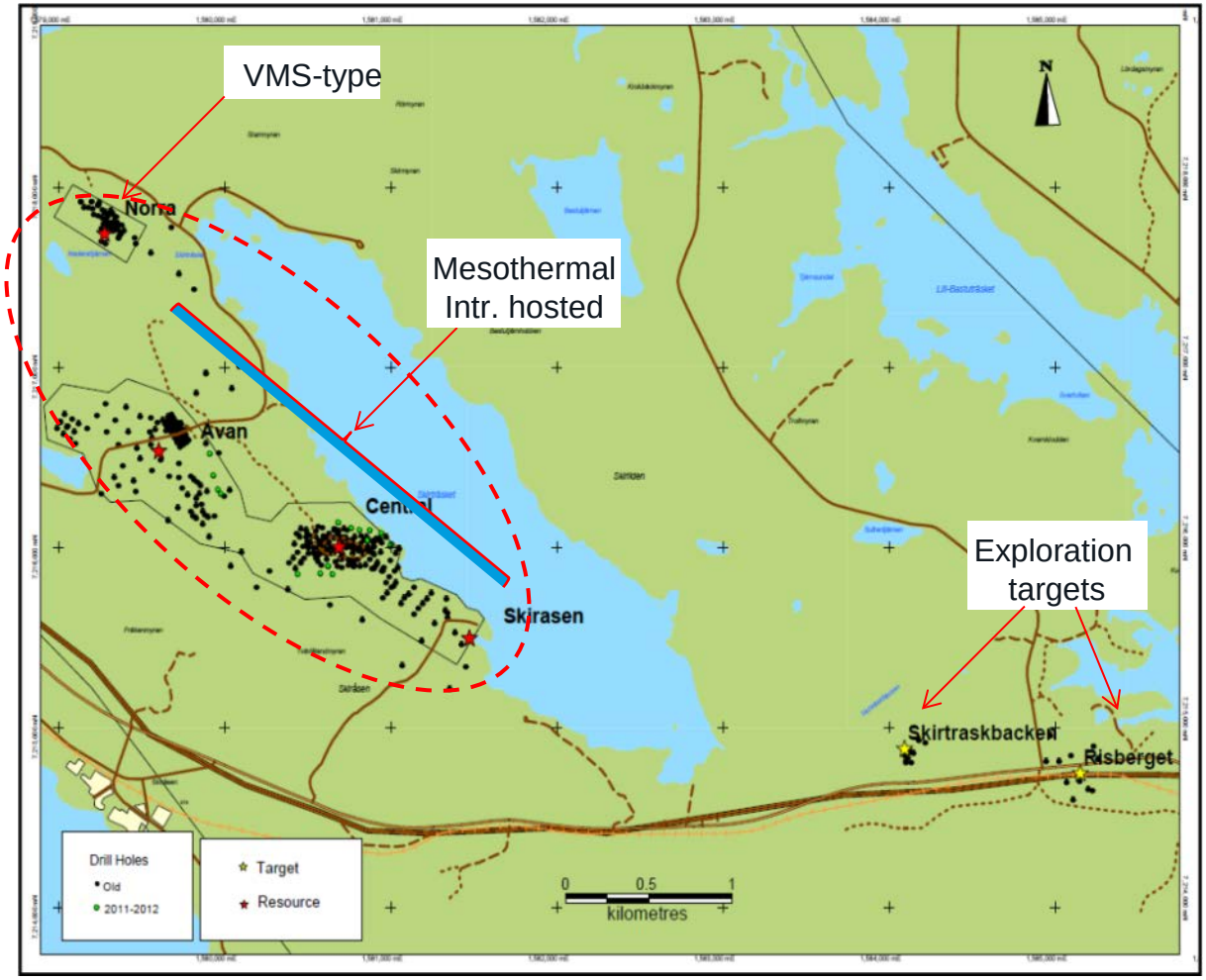


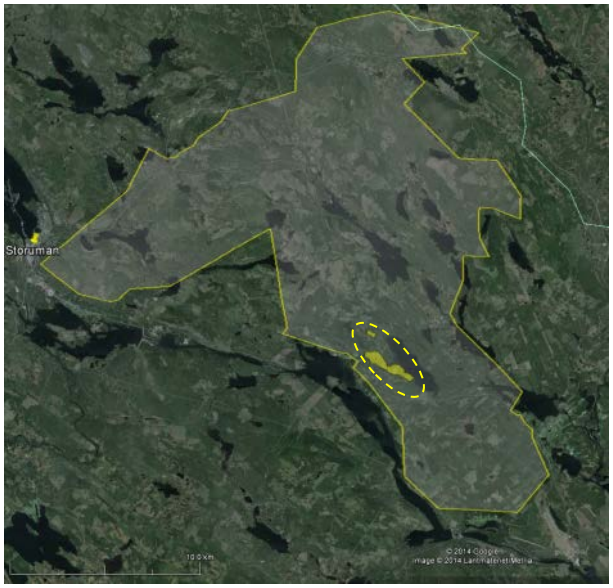
Skirasen Zone



Barsele Project – Exploration Potential

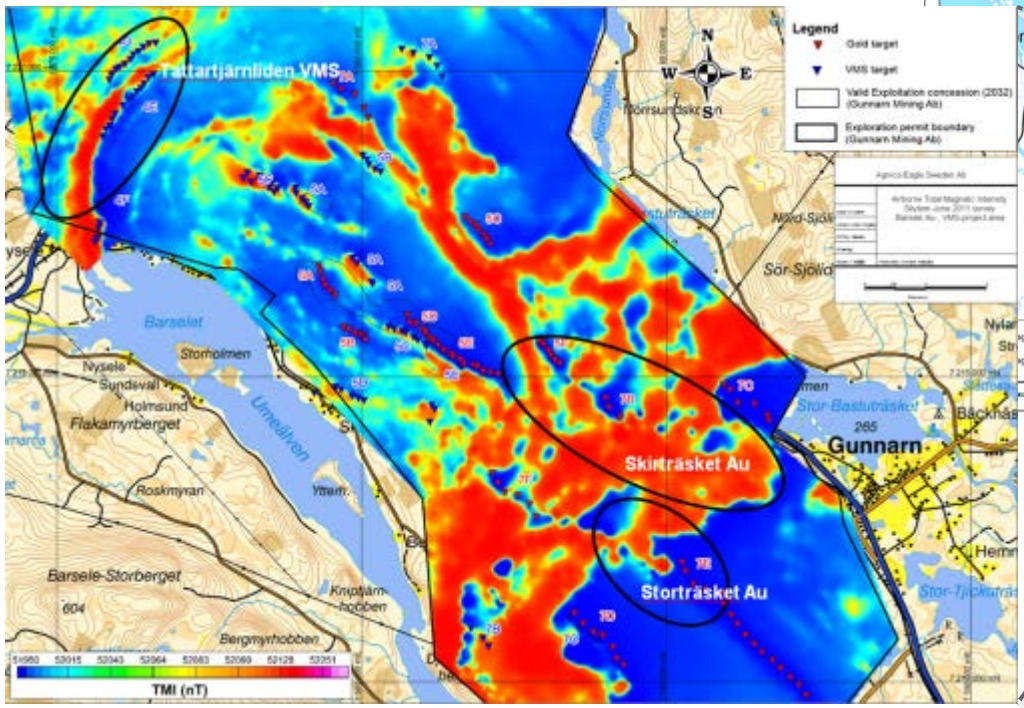
- The property is still underexplored ~ 93% of drilling done on the property is within the ellipse
- Future focus:
  - Continue to test strike and depth potential of known intrusive hosted mineralized zones
  - Test other potential intrusive hosted gold targets on the broader property package
  - Further evaluate the VMS potential on the property

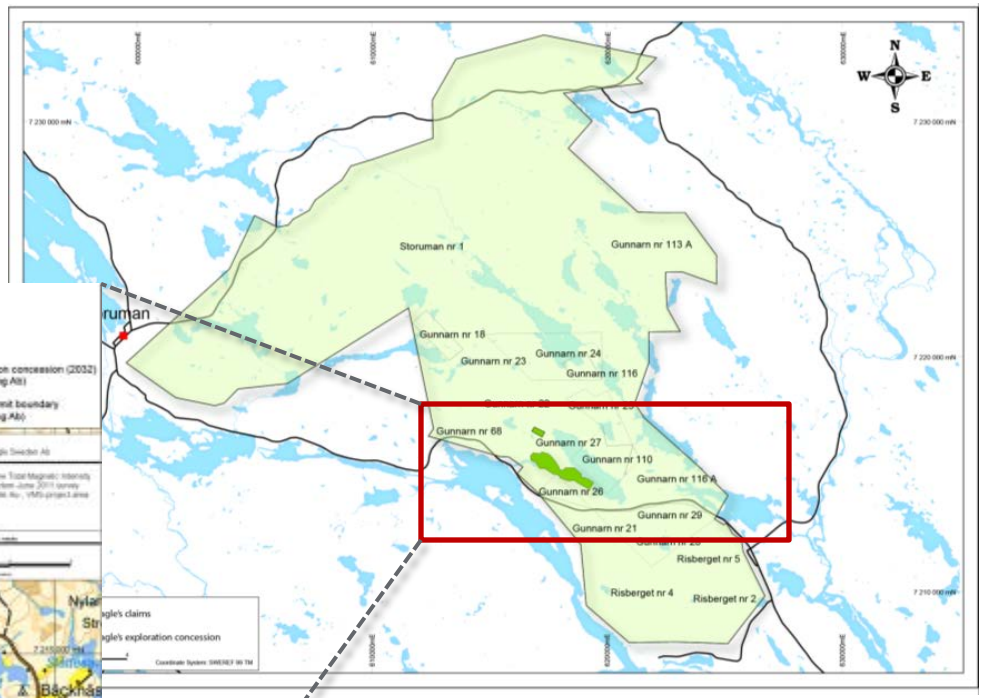




Barsele Project – Regional Potential

- Several drill holes intersected mineralization towards the bottom of the hole, but no follow up drilling done.
- More than 30 untested ground and airborne geophysical Gold and VMS-targets
- Vast areas of potential host rock for both Gold and VMS mineralization still untested.





- Au target “Skirträsket” gold mineralization intersected at the end of Hole D910201 17m @ 1.64g/t Au and hole 91D202 19m @1.73g/t Au.

Questions?





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APPENDIX

Barsele Project – Drill Results Reported in 2016

Drill hole	Location	From (metres)	To (metres)	Depth of midpoint below surface (metres)	Estimated true width (metres)	Gold grade (g/t) (uncapped)	Gold grade (g/t) (capped)*
CNT15-007	Central Zone	437.0	449.0	310	9.0	12.37	**3.28**
CNT15-009	Central Zone	106.0	168.0	90	46.5	1.12	**1.12**
and		383.0	432.0	300	36.8	1.15	**1.15**
CNT15-010	Central Zone	223.0	252.0	230	21.8	1.59	**1.59**
and		494.0	589.0	515	71.2	0.88	**0.88**
CNT15-013	Central Zone	473.5	492.0	370	13.9	3.00	**3.00**
and		519.2	526.0	400	5.1	5.02	**5.02**
CNT15-015	Central Zone	23.0	34.0	20	8.2	8.06	**6.74**
CNT15-016	Skirasen Zone	270.0	277.0	215	5.2	5.06	**5.06**
and		339.0	451.0	310	84.0	2.07	**2.01**
CNT15-017	Central Zone	623.0	632.0	540	6.8	1.72	**1.72**
SKI15-001	Skirasen Zone	323.0	384.0	260	45.8	1.94	**1.61**
and		405.0	434.0	310	21.8	1.42	**1.42**
SKI16-001	Skirasen Zone	101.0	108.0	75	5.2	4.85	**4.85**
and		120.0	140.0	95	15.0	3.92	**3.23**
and		276.0	312.1	210	27.1	3.06	**2.40**
SKI16-005	Skirasen Zone	193.0	213.0	170	15.0	1.19	**1.19**
and		399.0	504.0	370	78.8	1.25	**1.25**
and		593.0	609.0	485	12.0	1.86	**1.86**
SKI16-006	Skirasen	279.0	303.5	210	18.4	1.08	**1.08**
and		461.0	471.0	345	7.5	2.51	**2.51**
and		551.0	644.0	445	69.8	1.31	**1.31**
including		556.3	582.0	420	19.3	2.17	**2.17**
SKI16-007	Skirasen	364.0	408.0	310	33.0	4.08	**1.87**
and		496.0	518.4	410	16.8	2.24	**2.24**
and		560.0	570.0	455	7.5	6.11	**1.59**
and		670.0	690.0	550	15.0	0.70	**0.70**
and		714.0	729.0	580	11.3	0.74	**0.74**
AVA16-005	Avan	221.0	227.0	145	4.5	16.20	**7.28**
and	Avan	367.0	393.0	250	19.5	2.22	**2.22**
AVA16-007	Avan	477.6	511.0	420	25.1	1.68	**1.68**
and	Avan	636.0	644.0	545	6.0	3.23	**3.23**
CNT16-001	Central	403.0	430.0	300	20.3	1.80	**1.80**
CNT16-002	Central	433.0	567.0	440	100.5	1.11	**1.11**
including		433.0	472.0	400	29.3	2.41	**2.41**
CNT16-006	Central	45.0	171.0	100	94.5	1.66	**1.59**
CNT16-012	Central	2.7	151.3	70	111.5	1.38	**1.19**
including		121.0	141.0	120	15.0	4.72	**3.34**

For additional details on 2016 exploration drill results see AEM press releases on April 28, 2016, July 27, 2016, and October 26, 2016

Barsele uses a capping factor of 20 g/t gold.

Barsele Project – Drill Hole Coordinates for Holes Reported in 2016

	Drill collar coordinates*					
Drill hole ID	UTM North	UTM East	Elevation (metres above sea level)	Azimuth	Dip (degrees)	Length (metres)
CNT15-007	7214686	618733	321	360	-53	725
CNT15-009	7214671	618829	317	360	-57	701
CNT15-010	7215040	618808	291	180	-70	655
CNT15-013	7214613	619033	306	333	-55	597
CNT15-015	7214601	619133	296	360	-52	523
CNT15-016	7214525	619127	302	360	-55	664
CNT15-017	7214895	618859	293	290	-60	902
SKI15-001	7214598	619125	296	040	-48	580
SKI16-001	7214515	619222	300	040	-50	557
SKI16-005	7214516	619221	300	360	-57	645
SKI16-006	7214505	619155	305	40	-51	788
SKI16-007	7214505	619155	305	40	-59	882
AVA16-005	7215584	617494	313	222	-47	602
AVA16-007	7215585	617494	313	223	-62	756
CNT16-001	7214874	618126	336	040	-50	523
CNT16-002	7214874	618126	336	040	-63	676
CNT16-006	7214988	618600	314	039	-66	276
CNT16-012	7214999	618639	305	211	-61	151

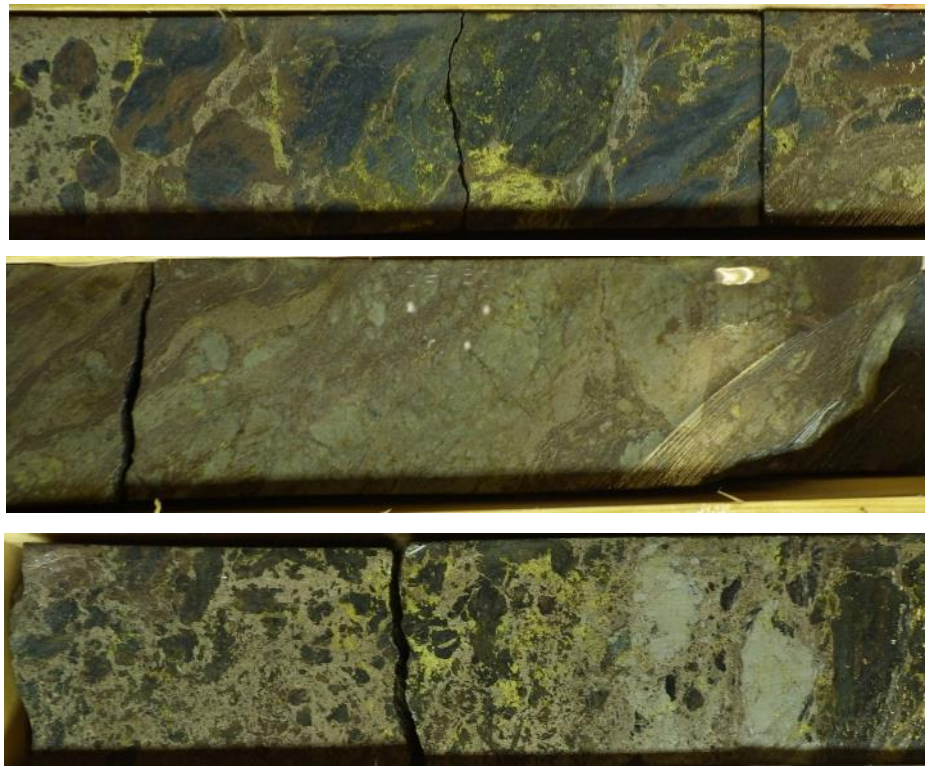
For additional details on 2016 exploration drill results see AEM press releases on April 28, 2016, July 27, 2016, and October 26, 2016

** Coordinate System Sweref 99*

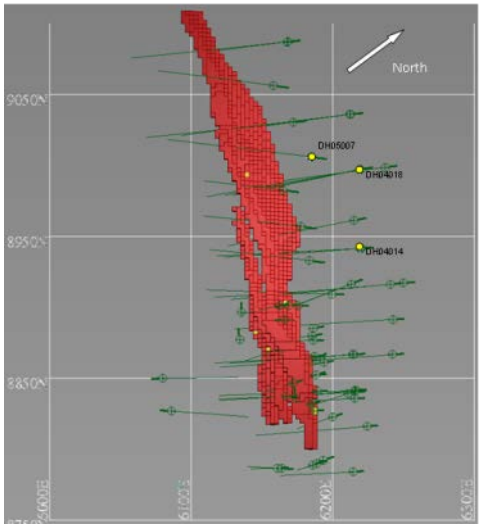
Barsele Project - Norra Zone (Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide)

Geological setting and mineralization

- The Norra Zone is a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VMS) regionally referred to as Skellefte-style
- The VMS mineralization is hosted in a sequence of sheared felsic volcanics, foliated pyritic shales and pelitic sediments with a basal massive-sulphide zone and an upper-zone dominated by andesitic volcanics
- The main mineralized body at Norra, is ~300 meters in strike-length and 5 to 50 meters in width
- Gold is associated with the basal semi-massive arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite mineralization. Gold is probably remobilized and likely enriched by a later overprinting epithermal phase of mineralization. Arsenopyrite-rich patches at the Norra prospect are identical to arsenopyrite patches that occur in several of the VMS deposits in the nearby Skellefte mining district



Hole DH0414



3.1m at 9.0 g/t Au, 78 g/t Ag, 1.67 % Cu, and 5.47 % Zn*

*Historical intersection reported by Orex Minerals



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